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GERMANS FOR HARRISON.

Their Democratic Central Committee Formally Indorse Him.

CREGIER GOES OVERBOARD.

The Fight Now Between Hempstead Washburne and Carter.

TWO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS.

Coming Mass-Meetings of the Republicans and "Citizens."

REGISTRATION OF NEW VOTERS HEAVY.

The German Democrats are for Carter Harrison for Mayor. It was a staggering blow the German Democratic Central Committee dealt Cregier at its meeting last night. The sinking ship of the Family Trust was deserted and the German Democrats amid great enthusiasm adopted Harrison as their pilot.

The Central Committee, which is composed of delegates from every German Democratic Ward Club in the city, met last night at Jung's Hall, No. 106 East Randolph street, to consider whom it should support as candidate for Mayor. About sixty delegates were present. Most of them are representative Germans who have considerable influence, a few—six or seven—are City-Hall employés. William Legner, the President of the Committee, occupied the chair.

The meeting had hardly opened when the feeling against Cregier and in favor of Harrison became apparent. Drainage Commissioner Frank Wenter made a stirring speech for Harrison. Most Germans, he said, were for Harrison and the committee had to indorse him, for the Germans wanted him. Harrison had been friendly to them and was a man of liberal views. Cregier, on the other hand, never did anything for them. Mr. Wenter had been Chairman of the Cregier Campaign Committee in the last municipal campaign, but he found after Cregier's election that he was not what he had thought. The City-Hall machine was bitterly denounced, as was the family trust.

Mr. Wenter's speech was followed with applause. Gen. Hermann Lieb and Leopold Austrian also made speeches, the remarks being of the same tenor as those of the first speaker. When they closed Wenter's resolution was passed, the City-Hall attachés uttering a wail of disgust. Then this resolution was presented:

Resolved, That we call upon all Germans to go to the primaries and see that Harrison delegates are sent to the Democratic convention.

This was passed without dissent. It was also decided by the committee to open a campaign of its own for Carter's benefit. Messrs. Lieb, Wenter, and Austrian were appointed a committee to call on Harrison and tell him of the action of the German Democrats.

The German Democratic Central Committee has a good-sized following. There are German Democratic ward clubs in every ward in the city, and each of these clubs contains from 100 to 200 members.

HOW STRONG IS HARRISON?

Politicians Speculating on His Following—He Is Admitted to Be a Factor.

Carter Harrison's acceptance of the Mayoralty nomination at the hands of the officers of the Personal Rights League was the principal topic of discussion among politicians yesterday. It was taken as proof positive that Harrison will continue in the race until election day whether he gets the Democratic nomination or not. This suggested the inquiry: "What is the strength of the Personal Rights League?" It was the general opinion that as an organization it was not numerically powerful, but that in purely municipal purposes it was quite influential. Last fall the organization ran a candidate for Congress in the Second District and also made nominations in some of the Senatorial districts. These nominations did not cut much of a figure. But that was because last fall party lines were strictly drawn, and the league attempted a straddle by indorsing Palmer for United States Senator. But in the Citizens' movement for the election of Drainage Trustees the league proved a powerful factor. It is likely to prove a powerful factor in the municipal election this spring. It represents the views of the masses of the German-American citizens about Sunday laws and popular rights. With an aggressive candidate like Harrison it is believed it will show great strength. It will serve as the nucleus of Harrison's independent party.

An intelligent German-American employed in the County Treasurer's office yesterday said concerning the league and Harrison:

"The German-American Democrats would vote for Harrison as an independent candidate. As a candidate of the league they will support him enthusiastically. I hardly know a German-American out of office who is for Cregier, and for the most part they are bitterly opposed to him. They will not vote the Republican ticket. Harrison's independent candidacy will give them the opportunity to express their views. The *Staats-Zeitung* will support Harrison. The other German papers will not be unfriendly. The contest is between Harrison and Hempstead Washburne, in my judgment."

The Personal Rights League proposes to hold a Harrisonian ratification meeting at Central Music-Hall Friday evening, just on the eve of the Democratic convention, and no doubt for effect on that body.

Cregier a "Dead Duck."

The Harrison people also point to the fact that he is being supported by all the Bohemian newspapers and by the Scandinavian Democratic papers. What is more important, he is supported by the full influence of the brewers' combines. The bosses of these combines want to open up the prohibition districts of Englewood and Hyde Park to the saloonkeepers. They have an idea that Harrison as Mayor would not stand in the way. Thus Harrison, as an independent, is likely to be a powerful candidate.

Indeed, some Republicans were doubtful whether Harrison's independent candidacy did not mean mischief for Washburne. It was contended by them that if Harrison was not in the race the bulk of the Democratic German vote and a goodly percentage of the Bohemian vote would go to Washburne. With Harrison in the field Washburne will be deprived of some of this vote and the vote of a certain class of Republicans also.

But the most important conclusion arrived at from the discussion of Harrison's attitude is that there is not the ghost of a chance for Cregier. He will doubtless get the Democratic nomination. That only means the support of the bread-and-butter brigade, the City-Hall contractors, the gamblers, the projectors of the Louisiana lotteries, the disreputables generally, and the floaters. The moderate taxpayers have a decided distrust of Cregier. He has increased their burdens. There is nothing to show for the increase. He has depleted the general fund and the water fund. Harrison is nightly telling his audiences and the public generally through the columns of the daily papers some home truths about Cregier's reckless extravagance. Cregier is able to make no defense. The public records are sealed books. Even the Aldermen are not allowed to examine into the expenditures of departments. The methods of the gang are confessions of guilt. That is the way intelligent people regard matters.

"What reply does Cregier make to the charges of Harrison and Frank Lawler that the city pay-rolls are loaded down with the names of bummers and rounders who render the people no service, whose only occupation is hurrahing for Cregier?" This question, put by a Harrison man to Charley Crain yesterday, evoked no response. The charges are made hourly by Harrison and by Lawler. They know whereof they talk from those on the inside. In the face of these charges of reckless extravagance and waste of the public funds the only organ of the Administration continues to advocate increased taxation and criticises the Republicans for declaring against it. No wonder the people are alarmed and that they are determined that Cregier shall be a "dead duck."

Harrison-Cregier Agreement.

The Cregierites are entirely confident of their ability to control Saturday's convention. They are willing to put up their money on that. They have the primary judges, whether of the regular or the irregular variety, with them. The "regulars" are rather a shaky set, and this is a matter of importance to the Republicans. The judges who would stuff a primary box would doctor the regular returns if opportunity offered. The Harrison people seem to be aware of the purposes of the Cregierite judges, and in their behalf Adolph Kraus made a "kick" before the Election Commissioners yesterday. The Cregier managers were sent for at once, and through the good offices of Commissioners English and Healy the following agreement was entered into by Mr. Kraus, representing the Harrisonians, and Mr. Asay, one of the keepers of the Cregier conscience:

In the Town of West Chicago, where two ballot-boxes will be kept—one for the city and the other for town delegates—the judges of election, in addition to their general orders, are instructed as follows: The judges of election as a voter presents his ballot shall, in the usual form on the back of the ballot, write the number of the ballot; and where the voter presents two ballots, one for the city and one for the town, both ballots shall bear the same number. The voter shall designate which is the city and which is the town ticket and the judges shall place the tickets according to the designation of the voter in the respective boxes. When the judges shall canvass the votes if they shall find any of the city ballots in the town boxes they shall note the number on the back of said ballot; they shall then look for a ballot with a similar number in the city box. If they shall find in the city box the same number on a town ticket they shall exchange the tickets by placing the city ticket in the city box and the town ticket in the town box. If they find in the city box a ticket bearing the same number to be a city ticket then the city ticket bearing the same number in the town box is to be thrown out and not counted, the intention being that votes fairly cast shall be fairly counted.

Instructions were also issued that challengers representing both sides should be admitted to the rooms.

It is the intention of the Harrison men where these instructions are not observed to the letter to establish independent polling places in the immediate vicinity of the Cregierite ones, and to elect delegates who are to apply for admission to the convention. If the applications are refused then there will be two Democratic conventions next Saturday. One will nominate Cregier and one will nominate Harrison. This is likely to be the outcome of the row.

As a consequence of the quarrel most of the eager candidates for City Treasurer have either disappeared or are doing nothing whatever. Charles H. Wacker has refused to accept a nomination on the Cregier ticket; so has Louis Nettelhorst. John Moran does not want it, and Mr. Bransfield seems to be in much the same frame of mind. The only candidate of any kind who sticks to the Cregier faction is Tom O'Neill, Cregier's private secretary, who will accept the nomination for City Clerk to help the old man out. "Wing" Ewing and Gen. John C. Black are, as usual, trotted out for City Attorney.

"BUSINESS, REFORM, AND ECONOMY."

A Republican Mass-Meeting to Be Addressed by Representative Business-Men.

There was a full meeting of the new Republican Campaign Committee at the headquarters, No. 79 Clark street. Candidates Washburne, Richolson, and Van Cleave were present and Candidate Tiedemann was represented by his brother-in-law, Joseph H. Muehlke. Gratifying reports were received from all parts of the city except the Thirty-first Ward. The "red school-house faction" in that section is dissatisfied. It is doubtful whether they can be induced to support Hempstead Washburne, though in the convention last Saturday, where they were fully represented, they pledged themselves through their delegates to the support of the whole ticket. Joseph Badenoch Jr., who was Chairman of the Thirty-first Ward delegation, was added to the Executive Committee yesterday. He was omitted from the list of names the previous day through the inadvertence of the Secretary. It was resolved to appoint an Advisory Committee of thirty-four—one from each ward.

It was determined also to hold a mass-meeting at Central Music-Hall next Saturday evening which shall be addressed by business-men, who shall present their views of the municipal situation from the business-men's standpoint. It is hoped that speeches of this character will call the attention of the taxpayers forcibly to the danger of a continuance of Cregierism, which would mean increased taxation, increased indebtedness, and a continuance of the rainbow and robbery programs. The meeting is expected to be a representative gathering.

The campaign thereafter will be an aggressive one, and the main issue will be Cregierism.

THE NEW REGISTRATION HEAVY.

Reports from Various Wards—Great Interest in Several—Naturalized Citizens.

Reports from most of the wards last evening indicated a large new registration yesterday. It was reported to be especially heavy in the Fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Thirty-second Wards. It was not quite so large in the Eleventh and Twelfth Wards as it should have been. There was a good registration in the Third and the Thirteenth Wards. Little interest was taken in the Thirty-first, but in the Thirtieth there was a good deal. The Aldermanic and town candidates exerted themselves to bring out the new vote. In the First and the Eighteenth Wards and in the Twenty-fourth the registration was large but it was mostly a registration of transfers from other wards.

Heavy registration was also reported in the Bohemian districts of the Eighth and Ninth Wards, where the recently naturalized voters went to the polls in droves. The same is true of the Poles in the Sixteenth Ward. The Democrats, as usual, were claiming the advantage in the new vote, but the Republicans worked hard.

CARTER ADDRESSES TWO MEETINGS.

Resolutions Adopted by Bohemians—Frank Lawler Also Speaks.

Carter Harrison addressed an enthusiastic meeting at Bohemian Hall on De Koven street last evening. He also addressed a big meeting at Fifty-second and Halsted streets. At the former meeting the resolutions were adopted in Bohemian and English indorsing his candidacy. Carter said:

"I stand before you as the candidate of the Personal Rights League of Chicago, but I want you to understand that I also want the Democratic nomination. I'll carry this city if I have a fair show at the primaries, and if the gang attempts to cheat me I'll carry it anyway."

Frank Lawler spoke at Bohemian Hall before Carter's arrival, and was cheered through-

[Continued on second page.]

AT PALMER'S OLD HOME.

THE SENATOR'S PRESIDENTIAL BOOMLET STARTED AT CARLINVILLE.

A Delegation from the 101 Goes There to See That It Is Properly Done, "Jeemsey" Cockrell Accompanying It—Sol Van Praag Takes Along Some Chips for the Use of the "Boys"—The Work of the Carlinville Brass Band—Speeches and a Parade.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—Across the main street of Carlinville is suspended a banner bearing the strange device, "For President, 1892, John M. Palmer." The letters are, out of respect for the day, done in green. This is Gen. Palmer's old home, and it was deemed eminently fitting and proper that his Presidential boomlet be started here.

About forty of the 101 who voted for Palmer gathered at the Springfield depot this afternoon to make the pilgrimage to this city as the guests of the local Palmer Club. Capt. Farrell was there, of course, carrying a brand new rattan cane and spring black hat. Mr. Van Praag stopped at Brewer's on his way to the train and borrowed 300 or 400 poker checks and a couple of packs of cards to amuse the boys with in case anybody felt festive. "Jeemsey" Cockrell was there, too. Never did Mr. Cockrell look smoother or more at peace with the world. His pockets bulged out with a choice assortment of cigars saved from his recent visit to Chicago, where from all accounts "Jeemsey" was treated like a lord.

It was a little after 5 when the train arrived at the Carlinville station, and from the populace assembled came a ragged, scattering shout. The Carlinville brass band began proceedings by appropriate music. "Jeemsey" Cockrell stepped behind a freight-car, so as to get out of the wind, and lighted with one of those long, blue, brimstone torches a cigar from Chicago. Then the procession formed in this order:

George Seygel, Grand Marshal of the day, a big six-footer with black mustache, a Democratic colored slouch hat with a black band around it, and cigarette; the Carlinville band; the Hon. A. N. Yancey, the County Judge of Macoupin, and the Committee of Reception; Capt. James H. Farrell, the Marshal of the 101; the aforesaid delegation; "Jeemsey" Cockrell, under charge of Thomas B. Carson; two men with limber and unsteady legs, who endeavored to hold the silk banner of the Carlinville Democratic clubs in position against the bleak March wind that blew down the street; citizens of Carlinville of the Democratic faith; two men wearing tall white hats and carrying six-foot tin horns which they blew at irregular intervals; some citizens in carriages; the Carlinville omnibus containing the mail; some newspapermen; the United States express wagon; three boys with hazel switches riding ponies.

Bonfires and Horns.

Once around the square the procession went and presently the head thereof thumped up against the front door of the St. George Hotel. Then the band and the committee of escort opened ranks, and the visitors marched up into the hotel to supper.

After the distinguished visitors had stuffed themselves at the hotel huge bonfires were lighted in the four corners of the public square, the hornblowers began their tooting, and the band held a rehearsal in headquarters, an unused storeroom. The citizens filled the streets and the Springfield contingent loitered around, their gold medals and badges and green ribbons giving them great distinction. The meeting or reception was held in the court-house, and when it comes to court-houses Macoupin is there. Its temple of justice cost $1,000,086. It has never been paid for, but may be sometime in the next century.

Senator C. A. Walker, the President of the meeting was introduced, and he made a short but enthusiastic speech. He referred to Gen. Palmer's campaign as being exceedingly brilliant. The 101, he said, were as noble Democrats as ever drew breath. Then "Magoopin" cheered again. Mr. Walker, continuing, paid a fulsome compliment to Speaker Crafts and extolled that gentleman's services to Democracy to the skies.

Senator Walker then spoke of Gen. Palmer's life in this county, and said if he mistook not the temper of the masses Palmer stood within reach of the highest goal of political ambition, the President of the United States. [Cheers.] He then presented Senator Palmer and a yell went up.

"What can I say," spoke the Governor, "to an audience composed of a few old friends, their children, and these representatives who have so nobly stood by me?"

He was, he said, "proud of Macoupin and proud to be known as Palmer of Macoupin." Many of his old associates were in this county, some of his dead were buried here, and this was his old home. He came on foot from St. Louis to Carlinville when a youth, and he did not feel the journey then as much as he did the trip by cars now. He walked from Carlinville to Edwardsville, thirty-five miles, to attend court. He had better legs and less honors then. [Laughter.] His early triumphs, if they could be so called, were there. One man present tonight had heard him try his first lawsuit and make his first political speech, and this man had said he did not entertain a very exalted opinion of his first efforts.

Proud of Macoupin.

He did not expect to talk of the issues of the day but to indulge in one of the privileges of an elderly man, to talk of himself. All through his life he had been most eager to secure and hold the approval of the people of Macoupin, and in election times always wanted to know how Macoupin voted. He had deserved to win in her people a good name, and when here he felt safe from slander. He had been accused of political severity, but there were those present who would disprove that charge for him. He came to Macoupin an earnest Democrat. In 1854, when he believed the Democrats did not act in accord with his views on slavery, he became an anti-Nebraska Democrat. In 1856 he supported Fremont. The Democrats elected a man who more perfectly represented them.

"You know I have never deceived anybody," he said, "and have always said what I thought."

Spoke of the War.

Certainly Senator Palmer spoke of the war and the reason which led to his service in the army. In 1872, when he believed peace should reign and the leading of the Republican party was not right, he stepped out and joined the Democrats because, he said, it was the nucleus of the party that had to preserve the country. Then he spoke of the Chicago fire and his Sheridan episode, enumerating nothing new. He had fought despotism in every way and God had given the victory. [Cheers.]

In 1888 he had been nominated for the Governorship. Instead of making a quiet, old-gentlemanly canvass, he went up to Logan County, where he said the people wanted a fight.

"Whatever I am," said the General, "I am a fighter."

In 1888 he was defeated for Governor, but he felt that all that was necessary to win was confidence. The folks in the southern part of the State told him he could not do much with Chicago. He went up there and found Chicago folks were like any others. They were all right so long as they were not deceived. He would have been Governor instead of Senator had Southern Illinois believed he could carry Cook.

After a few compliments to the Cook County Democrats he stopped long enough to shake hands with Sol Van Praag, declaring that he was a man who came to Springfield to vote for him. He said the Cook County Democrats were "dead game birds." He said Moore and Cockrell were old Democrats and had to come back to the party—he knew it and felt it all the time. [Cheers.] This was a fight of the government of the people against the government of Long Jones. [Laughter.] The Governor said the Democrats voted 101 every time they got a chance.

Gov. Oglesby, a typical Republican, who, he believed, though an old man would outlive the Republican party and be there at the funeral, wasn't to be trusted with the nomination, so the Republicans put a string to it. They were not willing to trust him, although he had thrice been Governor and Senator too. He had been pulled off and 115 candidates nominated against him.

Cranks at Springfield.

Crank after crank came to Springfield hoping to meet the approval of the Republican party. He could not tell when he went to bed at night who would be the candidate against him in the morning. Dr. Moore and Mr. Cockrell, who had made an honest effort to elect a man of their own, determined to vote for him. The Republican steering committee had endeavored to seduce Messrs. Moore and Cockrell, but Moore and Cockrell had spurned the offer. The Republican contest was managed on the basis of "dicker and banter." The Democrats managed their campaign like the march of troops on the battlefield, "tramp, tramp, tramp to victory." He would go to the Senate earnestly desirous of serving the country.

Senator Walker had referred to him, he said, as a "possible candidate for the Presidency." "Take a look at these gray hairs, almost white," he said. "They are too white. I have no ambition to be President. That is not my ambition at all. It's not to be President; nor is to be Vice-President. I know that that office is too big for a man who has to work for a living and too little for a man who wants to do something for his party. It's a magnificent office, full of wind. I would not want it because I could not tell who would be at the head of the ticket. I would feel like killing him."

He said he wanted to give the people six years' honest, faithful service in the Senate. He said he expected to see a Democratic President elected in 1892, though—some young man who would meet with the approval of the people. He also hoped to see the Democratic party a unit in Illinois.

The Governor concluded his remarks by returning thanks for the attention which had been accorded him.

Deuces and Jacks.

Mr. Cockrell, in reply to loud cries, made a speech of little moment until he said he had been accused by one Republican paper of winning $4,000 with three deuces, while another Republican paper said he had won $4,000 with three jacks. The papers did not agree as to the hands. He could not see why it was those reporters of Republican papers should hold him up to ridicule. He would have been a fool to sell out for $4,000 when he might have gotten a lot more. The man who sold himself usually did so to the highest bidder. Mr. Cockrell then said a correspondent of THE TRIBUNE who was present had threatened him; that he had said that he had better keep quiet, Streeter and Taubeneck had a full hand against him, and would play it.

"This," Mr. Cockrell said, calling the correspondent by name, "is a lie; they haven't got it."

Macoupin County, or rather the Democratic end of it, took up Mr. Cockrell's expression against THE TRIBUNE man, and another Yahoo yell went up. Mr. Cockrell said he thought good would result from the Senatorial election, and he believed he and Moore had done the best they could for the people. He voted for Palmer when they could not get a man of their own.

The meeting adopted resolutions of the buncombe order thanking the 101 and Moore and Cockrell for their services in electing Palmer. There was one significant clause, and this is its verbiage:

Resolved, That the manly bearing of Gov. Palmer throughout the Senatorial struggle has drawn upon him the eyes of the whole people of this country, and that we commend him to the patriotic consideration of the people as the next Democratic candidate for President of the United States. Illinois should present Gov. Palmer as her candidate for President to the next National Democratic Convention.

Mr. Springer made a speech in which he brought out the Governor as a Presidential candidate on a low tariff, free silver platform. Joe O'Donnell of Cook followed with a little talk in which he said Palmer wasn't a day too old to be President. Chicago would elect a Democratic Mayor this time, so that when the folks came to the World's Fair they would be treated with Democratic hospitality. Senator Newell, who was the next orator, in concluding said he hoped in 1892 the majority of the electoral votes would be cast for Gen. Palmer.

Springfield's Ratification.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—The Democrats of Springfield intend that the Palmer ratification meeting Wednesday, March 25, shall be the largest meeting ever held in the city. None but men of National reputation will be invited to speak, and in the evening one of the largest processions that ever marched in the State is expected to make a parade. At a meeting of local Democrats tonight it was decided to invite Gov. Francis of Missouri, Gov. Boise of Iowa, Gov. Winans of Michigan, Gov. Campbell of Ohio, Gov. Peck of Wisconsin, and Gov. Boyd of Nebraska to be present and deliver addresses. These gentlemen will be the only speakers besides Gen. Palmer.

KANSAS CITY HAS A LANDSLIDE.

A Boy Buried in the Ruins and Three Houses Demolished.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 17.—[Special.]—There was a landslide in the heart of Kansas City today, burying three houses and carrying with it the terror of a slide down the Rocky Mountains. The slide was on the steep side of Eighteenth street, between Terrace and Mercier streets. It is estimated that 1,000 tons of earth and rock, carrying trees and fences, root and branch, went down the hill, completely covering three large dwelling houses. In the house of John Fugett, Frank, the 6-year-old son, was buried in the débris. The mass of rock and earth that slipped away left a ragged looking hole in the hillside, fifty feet long by ten feet deep and thirty feet wide. The two-story houses were crushed like egg-shells, the roof of only one of them being visible. There is considerable alarm in the neighborhood now, as the ground is cracking and in the present moist weather a general slide may occur.

VERDICT IN THE MACQUEARY CASE.

He Must Renounce His Views or Be Degraded from the Ministry.

CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—[Special.]—The Rev. A. B. Putnam, President of the MacQueary Ecclesiastical Court, called on Bishop Leonard today and filed with him the written verdict in the MacQueary case. The finding is guilty and the punishment recommended that of suspension. The terms in the MacQueary case, as recommended by the court, are these:

Mr. MacQueary shall within six months either renounce his views on the virgin birth and the bodily resurrection or else be degraded from the ministry. In any event his suspension will terminate in six months either by degradation or retraction. It is believed Mr. MacQueary will withdraw at once from the Episcopalian ministry on learning of the verdict officially and accept an offer from a church of another denomination.

SUBMITTED TO THE SUPREME COURT.

The Cronin Case Brought Before the Highest Tribunal of the State.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—The Cronin case was submitted to the Supreme Court on printed briefs today, the attorneys for O'Sullivan not desiring to argue the case orally. The briefs are quite extensive. The Purdy murder case was also submitted on printed briefs. A motion for a writ of habeas corpus was made in the case of Charles Davis, who is now serving a term in the penitentiary.

IS IT A COIN CAMPAIGN?

CHARGES OF BRIBERY IN CALIFORNIA'S SENATORIAL FIGHT.

A Neat Little Roll of $21,600 Said to Have Been Drawn from the Fresno Bank and Placed Where It Would Do Good—De Young Withdraws in Felton's Favor, but Estee Forges Unexpectedly to the Front.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 17.—[Special.]—A kaleidoscope has no more changes than the California State Legislature now assembled at Sacramento. Political work and political deals have dominated. Yesterday everything pointed to the election of Felton, and it seemed a foregone conclusion that after De Young dropped out of the fight nothing could prevent the man who posed as the one honest and independent Senatorial candidate from being elected to the United States Senate; but during the night the "machine" had been at work, and when the joint ballot was taken today it was shown that Estee had 45 and Felton 38, with 58 necessary for a choice. De Young withdrew from the fight and all of his supporters went, as has been announced, to Felton. It had been thoroughly demonstrated to De Young that he could not win and he left the race reluctantly after it had cost him a considerable sum of money to keep up his showing. Felton is a strong favorite with the people. He was generally looked upon as the only man who could win the fight. But one of those unaccountable things, which sometimes happen, happened, and the man who throughout the State had gained the reputation of being the only honest man in the fight has had a slur cast upon him which it will be hard to remove. In other words, it is alleged that Felton has been buying votes. It is impossible to detail the exact nature, but the Attorney-General, it is said, has evidence which will convict a number of legislators of having received bribes in the Senatorial fight. Of course it was known that coin was going to be used all along. No one thought differently. California legislators are proverbially the most corrupt in the Union, but it was not expected that the matter would receive any public attention other than what the newspapers would give it in denouncing the cinch.

A Telltale Document.

A document torn into pieces has been found and pasted together, which contains a list of the names of those who were to receive money and the amount they were to get. The total is said to be $21,600, and was deposited in the Fresno Bank. The Attorney-General will say nothing about the matter, but the chain of evidence is said to be complete.

A resolution was introduced in the Senate this afternoon authorizing the Attorney-General to make public the evidence found in the alleged bribery case. It is thought probable that a committee will be appointed tomorrow to investigate the whole matter. Felton says it is his desire to have the affair sifted thoroughly.

Estee is now considered the man, but it is not at all probable that all of Felton's votes, in case of a break, will go to Estee. Estee only requires thirteen votes, and it is safe to say that at least half of that number will go to him from Felton, and Stanford, who has all along wanted Estee as his colleague in the Senate, will see to the rest. That it will be a straight out and out purchase no one doubts; that many of the forty-five who now support him have already been purchased no one denies.

Estee Has the Railroad Support.

The railroad in the last twenty-four hours has switched to the support of Estee, and at this writing it is safe to say that he will be the next United States Senator for California.

It was thought that the late Senator Hearst's successor would be elected without the scandal of a public steal, but today's sensation is based on the discovery of certain pieces of paper in a waste-basket in the office of the State Librarian. W. S. Leake, Assistant State Librarian, is quoted as saying that at 9 o'clock this morning two Assemblymen who had been supporting De Young, but who today voted for Felton, came into the State Librarian's private office and made some figures on a manilla pad, which they afterward tore up and which he collected and turned over to some of the lieutenants of Estee. Attorney-General Hart acknowledges he has the papers in his possession.

The joint ballot this morning resulted as follows:

Estee	45	Johnson	4
Felton	38	Perkins	1
Blanchard	2	White	24

Necessary to a choice, 68.

An adjournment was then taken until tomorrow.

WOULD REFER IT TO THE PEOPLE.

Ex-Gov. Waller's Proposition to Settle the Dispute in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 17.—[Special.]—The latest interesting feature of Connecticut's long fight over its State offices was the proposition made today by ex-Gov. Waller in the Democratic general caucus. He favored a special election within thirty days, in which shall be submitted to the people by simple yes or no vote the question whether the Democratic State officials were constitutionally elected last November. Meantime the Legislature should take a recess, and on reassembling should declare the election in accordance with the vote. The Republican majority in the House would certainly reject a bill embodying the proposition, even if the Democrats should care to offer it.

The so-called Judson bill, referring the whole dispute to the courts, was passed by a party vote in the House today, but the Senate will unquestionably reject it. The House also passed without Democratic opposition a bill that all future election disputes shall go to the courts and be decided before the Legislature meets in the following January.

BRIEFS IN THE NEBRASKA CASE.

Gov. Boyd's Attorneys File Two—Substance of What They Set Forth.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 17.—Two briefs were filed today by attorneys for Gov. Boyd in the quo warranto case. The first cites sections of the National and State Constitutions, in which provisions are made for admitting Nebraska into the Union on an equal footing with original States. It claims that citizenship is, therefore, inherent upon the formation of a Government. Historical precedent is shown in substantiation of this. The words "We the people of Nebraska" in the State Constitution are held to refer to the inhabitants of Nebraska at the time the Constitution was adopted. The second brief alleges that the Lieutenant-Governor is the proper person to bring suit, as Thayer failed to qualify within ten days from the time Boyd qualified. It is not expected that the court will hand down an opinion in the matter for perhaps a couple of weeks.

JOHN SHERMAN'S ATTITUDE.

He Leaves the Matter of Re-election with His Party.

CINCINNATI, O., March 17.—[Special.]—Harry R. Probasco, a relative of Senator Sherman, has been authorized to say that the Senator will not go into a struggle for reëlection this winter. If the party thinks that his long services entitle him to reëlection he will not decline to serve.

Secretary Blaine Suffers from Malaria.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—Secretary Blaine has been suffering for several days from a malarial attack. It has not kept him from attending to his official duties, and until today he has been at the State Department transacting business regularly. This morning, however, he found it advisable to remain indoors all day. Tonight he is reported as feeling better.

CAUSED BY BAD BUSINESS MANAGEMENT.

Failure of an Iron Company and Silk Importing House.

CLEVELAND, O., March 17.—[Special.]—The Variety Iron Works company made an assignment this morning. The assets are estimated at $250,000 and liabilities at $150,000. For a year past the company has done a thriving business, and at the time of the failure it had $100,000 in orders to fill. During the year preceding, however, it had met with great losses. It had gone extensively into the manufacture of hoisting machinery and other manufactures apart from its ordinary lines, and the departure was damaging to its success. A year ago it stopped this kind of work and fell back upon its own lines. Prosperity again attended its efforts, but the effects of the bad year could not be overcome.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—Lehmaier & Co., importers of and dealers in dry goods at Nos. 28 and 30 Green street, made a general assignment today. The firm is composed of Ludwig Lehmaier and Sigmund Herzog. It is thought that friends will come to their rescue and that business will be resumed. Nathaniel Myers, the assignee, said the unsecured liabilities would approximate $350,000. The deficit, he said, is about $22,000. Of the liabilities $300,000 at least was owing in Europe. The firm was one of the heaviest silk importing houses in the city. Mr. Myers thought the firm had been growing insolvent for some time past as a result of excessive purchasing.

TORONTO, Ont., March 17.—[Special.]—Daniel McLean, wholesale leather merchant, has failed. The liabilities will run up close to $200,000. The Bank of Toronto is said to be a creditor for over $60,000 and the Standard Bank for about half that amount. D. W. Alexander, wholesale leather merchant of this city, is a creditor for $16,000. Mr. McLean has been in business here since 1860.

ONLY ONE KILLED BUT MANY INJURED.

Wreck on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City Railroad.

QUINCY, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—A disastrous wreck occurred near Green Castle, Mo., ninety miles west of here, on the Quincy, Omaha and Kansas City road, this morning, in which one person was killed and twenty injured. The east-bound passenger-train was crossing an embankment when a flange on one of the engine wheels broke, and the train went down the fifteen-foot bank. The engine turned twice over and the coaches were piled up promiscuously. The cars took fire, but the blaze was soon extinguished. Mrs. Campbell, 64 years old, of Hardland, Mo., was instantly killed. Those most seriously injured are:

J. H. Landrus, wife, and son of Owasco, Mo., all hurt internally; S. R. Landrus and wife of Owasco, lower portion of bodies crushed; H. B. Willer, mail agent, rib broken, head terribly cut, and leg hurt; James A. Allen, newsboy, head badly cut; Joseph Mitchell, terribly bruised about the head and leg cut; J. Ester of Trenton, hurt internally; Homer Ester of Trenton, 12 years old, head cut open; John Phillips of Green Castle, leg crushed and hurt internally; J. W. Reynolds of Green City, Mo., leg, arm, and collar-bone broken and head cut; J. J. Chaucey, brakeman, of Quincy, shoulder broken.

MOUNT CARROLL, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—A terrible accident occurred this afternoon at the railroad crossing one mile west of Lanark. Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Hawk attempted to cross the track as the west-bound freight was coming round the curve and the team stopped on the track. Before Mr. Hawk could start the horses the train struck the buggy, throwing them both, killing Mrs. Hawk instantly, and injuring Mr. Hawk terribly. The trainmen put both aboard the train and backed into Lanark.

FLOODS AROUND NEW ORLEANS.

The Water Flowing Over the Levees in Several Places—Many Crevasses.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17.—[Special.]—The river at this city is rapidly rising to the highest point yet known, in several places the water flowing over the levees in thin streams, but the overflow was prevented from doing any damage by the rear levees built for protection against last year's waters. At 6 o'clock the gauge marked 16.8 feet, the highest yet reached, but fluctuated considerably. The crevasse that occurred yesterday morning on Judge E. D. White's plantation is about sixty feet wide and from six to eight feet deep. The crevasse is six miles above Thibodeau and two miles from the boundary lines between Lafourche and Assumption Parishes. The water from this break will probably spread over at least half a dozen large plantations before making its way into Lake Verret and Grand Lake. The water in the Lafourche has fallen about twelve inches, which will relieve the pressure for the present on all the levees along the Lafourche.

The first serious crevasse on the Mississippi River this season happened at 9 o'clock last night, right in front of the city on the opposite side of the river at the Ames or old Millaudau place. At night the crevasse had widened to 100 feet. The tracks of the Southern Pacific and Texas and Pacific roads were inundated. If not closed at once the Towns of Gretna and Algiers will be inundated within the next five days.

ACTORS MAY BOYCOTT THE HOTEL.

They Do Not Like the Treatment Accorded Edward Sothern at a St. Louis Hostelry.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 17.—[Special.]—An afternoon paper is authority for the statement that the members of the theatrical profession have determined to resent the treatment accorded Edward Sothern, the actor, by the management of the Southern Hotel in this city. Sothern was found talking to his leading lady, Miss Harved, in her room at 1 o'clock in the morning and both were requested to leave the hotel. Mr. Sothern's friends were angered. Prominent actors all over the country resolved, it is claimed, to give some hotel other than the Southern their patronage on coming to St. Louis, although they had no fault to find with the hotel. It was simply a case of standing together. Among the first actors to register at some other hotel than the Southern since the Sothern incident are Stuart Robson, E. J. Radcliffe, Franclyn Reglid, Stanislaus Stange, and other members of "The Henrietta" company.

TALK ABOUT A RECEIVER.

"Chicago Gas" Stockholders Would Like a Reorganization.

NEW YORK, March 17.—The *Journal of Finance* says:

"'Chicago Gas' may be reorganized. One report got abroad that this reorganization will be under the laws of New Jersey. There is little basis for this, but there may be little surprise if a receiver is sought for the company and a wholesale readjustment of its affairs to be asked for in the interest of New York stockholders, who are not disposed to look with satisfaction on the flirtations which are openly going on between the gas company and the blackmailing politicians of Chicago."

UNCLE SAM WANTS MORE TIME.

The Appeal Cases Against the McKinley Tariff Go Over.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Acting Attorney-General Taft today notified the counsel for Marshall Field & Co., Boyd, Sutton & Co., and Steinbach & Co., in their suits against the United States involving the constitutionality of the McKinley Tariff act, that in view of the importance of the questions at issue the Government is unwilling to submit the cases except after full oral argument. Under a ruling of the Supreme Court yesterday this action postpones the hearing of the cases until the second Monday in October.

LAST EDITION.

WILL THEY BE PUNISHED?

The Grand Jury to Investigate the Killing of the Italians.

EVIDENCE HARD TO GET.

The Jail Officials and Police Claim to Have Recognized No One.

MAYOR SHAKESPEARE NOT AFRAID

He Thinks the Threatening Mafia Letters Are Not Genuine.

INTERNATIONAL ASPECT OF THE MATTER.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17.—Judge R. H. Marr, in the Criminal Court today, charged the grand jury as follows:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury: Since your last adjournment New Orleans has been the scene of a deplorable tragedy, which terminated in the death of eleven persons, prisoners in the custody of the law, charged with complicity in the assassination of David C. Hennessy, late Chief of Police of this city.

I say a deplorable tragedy because, without reference to the causes, all good citizens must and do regret the taking of human life without warrant of law.

Pursuant to a call made by many citizens, published in the daily papers of Saturday morning, a large number of persons assembled on Canal street and proceeded to the parish prison; an entrance was effected by force, nine of the persons implicated in the killing of Hennessy were shot, and two of the three, with respect to whom there had been a mistrial, were hung, and the crowd that surrounded the prison quietly dispersed. Matters of such gravity cannot be ignored by the courts or grand juries. I am compelled by my duty as Judge to bring them to your notice, and I feel assured that they will receive at your hands proper attention, and the calm, careful investigation which they challenged.

It is not my purpose now to do more than give this matter in charge to you, and I do so with every confidence that there will be no hasty or ill-considered action on your part, and that the results of your investigation and deliberation will be in accordance with your appreciation and estimate of the facts as they may come to your knowledge.

This month's grand jury is a representative body. Several of its members visited the scene shortly after the killing and it had probably formed its opinion of the affair before the Judge spoke. The trouble will be to obtain any evidence upon which to indict. The prisonkeepers and the police say they did not recognize anybody in the crowd. The citizens who signed the call for the meeting were not all in the attacking party, and can hardly be asked to criminate themselves or each other. However, if the grand jury decides that any crime has been committed there will be no trouble in finding men to stand trial, as none of the participants conceal their presence. Several witnesses were examined today, among them the Mayor's secretary, Chief of Police, and the Secretary of the Committee of Fifty. Tomorrow a number of witnesses will be heard, and the investigation of the jury bribery will be concluded.

Not Afraid of the Mafia.

Mayor Shakespeare yesterday received a letter purporting to come from a committee of 3,000 Italians, notifying him that Parkinson, Wickliffe, and himself must die at the hands of the aforesaid committee. In conclusion the letter states that the chief assassins are not caught yet. Chief of Police Gaster thinks all such letters are a hoax. Joseph Provenzano this morning called on Archbishop Janssens relative to the accusation of Father Manoritta charging him (Provenzano) with connection with the Mafia. Mr. Provenzano stated to the Archbishop that the accusation was not only unpleasant, but that being made at this time tended to do him harm, especially as it came from a priest.

Provenzano said further that he had not had any relations of any nature with Father Manoritta—not even being acquainted with him. He said to the Bishop that he had not carried out his first impulse to bring the matter to the attention of the courts, but had come to ask advice from the head of the church.

Archbishop Janssens said that he was sorry that the affair had occurred, and that he had already seen Father Manoritta, who had written a letter for publication, which he thought would be satisfactory, as it exonerated Provenzano from the Mafia accusation.

John Caruso and Sunseri were seen by a reporter in the parish prison this morning and Provenzano's statement read to them. The prisoners showed much uneasiness, but denied ever having anything to do with the Mafia. A statement is published here this evening that Scaffedi, an uncle of the man of that name who was slain Saturday, had been blackmailed by the Mafia about five years ago. Five hundred dollars was demanded, but Provenzano and others advised him not to pay. The Mafia finally agreed to take $250, providing the victim would pay for the dinner that appears to follow successful robbery and precedes contemplated murders. To escape the ban Scaffedi agreed to the terms and went with Matranga to the swamp where two masked men were met. Matranga explained to them that Scaffedi was showing a disposition to do the best he could, and the amount he was willing to pay should satisfy them. The masked men agreed to this, and the party, together with others, afterward enjoyed the spread at the expense of Scaffedi.

CARDS FROM JURORS PUBLISHED.

They Are Anxious to Explain the Verdict—No Trace of O'Malley Found.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17.—[Special.]—Detective D. C. O'Malley has not yet been found although he is being anxiously sought for. His wife is almost distracted, for, besides being annoyed by searching parties day and night, she claims to be ignorant of her husband's fate or whereabouts. Even the neighborhood suffers on account of the objectionable resident. Unknown men are found lying in wait on the premises, and a mule in a stable adjoining O'Malley's residence was struck on the head and killed.

Cards from the jurors are published in each newspaper issue. They all demand investigation now, and Juror Seligman, the foreman, being out of the city, most of them say that he was responsible for the verdict. Most of them who now disregard the pledges of secrecy made in the jury-room say that some of the jurors entered the jury box with the intention of acquitting, and never wavered in their purpose. The others were mostly boys or men of not much character, and yielded to any verdict rather than stand any more confinement.

Giuseppi di Carlo, credited with being the disbursing agent for the defense during the recent trial, is also out with a card in response to publications connecting him with the Mafia. He says he belongs to no such organization, came to America when a boy, and is thoroughly American. Being engaged to a daughter of Tony Matranga he interested himself in the defense of Charles Matranga, whom the evidence showed to be innocent. He resorted to no unlawful means to secure the acquittal, and the only secret [illegible]

the Masons and the Pythians, in both of which he holds positions of trust and honor.

Charles Matranga, who was released from jail yesterday, also made a statement denying that any such thing as a Mafia existed. Several police and court officers, however, who were in court at the time Matranga was acquitted, say that after Matranga got back into the dock he beat his breast with his fist and said: "I am now chief of the Mafia in New Orleans."

The interview telegraphed from Pittsburg with reference to an Italian delegation en route to Washington is evidently a "fake." The party interviewed was mentioned as Pasquale Corte. That is the name of the Italian Consul here, and he is still here. He denies holding any such sentiments of revenge as are charged in the interview.

Dominick C. O'Malley is said to be in Chicago. They had a rope with a noose in it for him in New Orleans and he secretly slipped away from there and went to Cincinnati, where he was seen, according to a detective, night before last. He was at the Grand Hotel then with Seligman.

Seligman is the foreman of the jury which acquitted the accused Mafia assassins. O'Malley is the man charged with having bribed the jury. He has friends here, and the rumor is that he is hiding with one of them, a well-known saloonkeeper. The saloonkeeper denies that he is here.

NO DELEGATIONS NEEDED.

Baron Fava Says He Wants No Help in Conducting the Negotiations.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—There is a temporary quiet over the New Orleans imbroglio. Around the State Department they are waiting for Gov. Nicholls' letter, which cannot well get here before tomorrow, and in the meantime the opinion gains ground that the Governor is trying to make time so that affairs in the city may settle themselves. The report from Pittsburg that a delegation of Chicago Italians, with Pasquel Corite as the spokesman, was on the way to this city excited some interest, though nobody knew what a delegation from Chicago or any other place could do. The delegation, however, had not put in an appearance this evening. Baron Fava, the Italian Minister, had seen the newspaper report, but had heard nothing further, and was inclined to doubt the whole story. He had decided views about the ability of the Italian Legation to conduct its business with the State Department without help from delegations. Dr. Verdi, the leading Italian of Washington, thought it was perfectly understood how unnecessary it was to send delegations to instruct either the Italian Minister, the President of the United States, or the Secretary of State in his official duties.

THE UNITED STATES NOT LIABLE.

Ex-Secretary Bayard's Opinion of the New Orleans Riot.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 17.—Ex-Secretary of State Bayard, when asked for his opinion of the killing of the four subjects of the King of Italy at New Orleans Saturday, said:

Taking the newspaper reports of this event, there is no basis upon which the Italian Government can place a claim for indemnity. The disturbance was purely local, and there was no affront offered to the representatives of the Italian Government. Neither was there any discrimination between the citizens of the United States and those of Italy. Bad as it was, all were used alike.

The settlement in the case of the massacre of the twenty-eight Chinamen at Rock Springs, Wyo., Sept. 2, 1885, does not afford a precedent for a claim for indemnity in this case. The cases are not similar. It is doubtful if the perpetrators of the Wyoming outrages were American citizens. It occurred at a place and under circumstances that made it impossible to afford the Chinamen protection from the lawless miners who assailed them. In the settlement of the Chinese case the United States Government agreed to pay the bill of $147,748.74 which the Chinese Government rendered, but it was especially stipulated that the pay should not be understood as an acknowledgment of official obligation in the matter. The money was paid as a gratuity—not under an obligation of treaty or principle of international law, but solely from a sentiment of generosity or pity to aid an innocent and unfortunate body of men.

The fact is these people are given the same protection that is afforded to American citizens. The courts are open to them and judgment is impartial. Further than that, the United States has no liability. These outbreaks of violence are a part of the common risk to which all people are liable and which it is impossible to prevent. There is no obligation of law or customs of which I am aware that makes the United States liable for indemnity or reparation in this case.

"YOUR TURN WILL COME."

Boston Italians Say Americans Will Suffer for the Mob's Work.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—[Special.]—The Italians of Boston held an exciting mass-meeting this evening at Faneuil Hall to protest against the slaughter of their countrymen at New Orleans. Fully 3,000 representatives of that country were in attendance. Dr. Brandisi presided and nearly a score of speakers followed. The remarks were all expressions of the deepest indignation and not a few them contained serious threats beneath their high rhetorical colors. One speaker declared "that the Italians were weeping now, but the turn of the Americans would come next."

F. De Fillippo, one of the wealthiest Italians in the city, declared that he should "like to see an Italian fleet in the harbor of New York." L. Bizanni, a north-end merchant, said that he had been an American citizen for several years, but that if the "United States Government did not do something in this affair he would use his naturalization papers to wrap fish up in," and that if the Italian Government failed to act he would renounce the land of his nativity.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon both Governments to investigate the tragedy and demand reparation other than money. The plan was to hold a public funeral here, but it was decided to abandon this lest trouble should result. The meeting was an exciting one, but orderly.

UPHOLDS THE LYNCHERS.

The London "Times" Says Their Action Was Justifiable.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 17.—The *Times*, in an editorial on the New Orleans sensation, says:

It is all very well to reprobate a resort to violence, but in such circumstances as these what way is there for emancipating the community from an intolerable tyranny excepting to resort to violence? The law requires trial by jury, and trial by jury has been reduced to a farce by the knowledge possessed by every juryman that if he convicts a member of the Mafia his life is not worth a week's purchase. It is really a misuse of language to speak of a resort to violence. The standing rule in New Orleans is the rule of violence, and all that Mr. Parkerson and his followers have done is to accept the conditions prescribed by the Mafia.

All law rests ultimately upon force, and when the courts are dominated by the criminals nothing remains but to go back to first principles to effect their deliverance. Among the men who were lynched there may have been some who did not actually fire at Hennessy, but it is not pretended that there were any who were not members of the detestable society that decreed his death. That being the case it is impossible to feel any very acute distress because, in the midst of the violence they had rendered indispensable, they have been somewhat more severely punished than if they had been legally dealt with.

LYNCH LAW, NORTH AND SOUTH.

How the Crime Is Regarded in the Two Sections of the Country.

ATLANTA, Ga., March 17.—[Special.]—The *Constitution*, referring to the effect of the news of the New Orleans lynching in both North and South, says editorially:

In the South society wages war against criminals and not against foreigners. In the North society wages war against foreigners and not against criminals. This is a plain statement of the case, and the comments of the press upon the recent New Orleans lynching will bear us out. For half a century the Northern newspapers have been opposing lynch law, declaring that it is never a justifiable remedy. On the other hand the representative newspapers of the South, while deprecating the wild justice of the mob, have maintained that in exceptional instances it is right for the people to resume their sovereignty and apply a desperate remedy to a desperate evil.

Just now the utterances of the press are unusually significant. With few exceptions the leading Northern dailies agree with the New York *Times* that the citizens of New Orleans were right in taking the law into their own hands last Saturday. The Southern papers, with few exceptions, condemn the affair. The Mobile *Register* says that there was no good reason for the lynching, and that it will increase the spirit of lawlessness. The Houston *Post* says that the tragedy was monstrous. How are the opposing views to be accounted for? Why is it that this outbreak is defended or palliated in the North? The explanation is on the surface. If the victims had been negroes the Northern press would have boiled over and demanded the interference of the Federal Government and the reconstruction of Louisiana. But the men who were executed happened to be Italian foreigners, and that made it another matter. The unreasonable and growing hatred of foreigners in the North has become a blind craze. When a negro is lynched for the worst of crimes—a felonious assault upon a helpless white woman—the North protests. When the foreigner meets the same fate, even when his guilt is not proved, the North smilingly approves or offers a lame and insincere rebuke. Of the two sections the South occupies the higher moral plane. It prescribes and punishes men for crime and not for the accident of birth. It does not take it for granted that a man's nationality establishes his guilt. The men who perished the other day in the Crescent City were killed, not because they were low and disagreeable foreigners, but because they were murderers who had shown themselves powerful enough to defy the law and the courts. In the South the law and order spirit is so strong that this wholesale slaughter has been condemned in terms unnecessarily harsh. In the North the law and order spirit is so weak, so swayed by prejudice, that the occurrence has been too readily and heartily excused.

MAY CALL A MASS-MEETING.

Chicago Italians Say They Are Ready to Take Decided Action.

Should no understanding between the Italian and United States Governments be concluded by Sunday *L'Italia* of Chicago proposes to agitate in favor of a huge mass-meeting to be held Sunday evening in one of the big halls. The statements made by Mayor Shakespeare and Messrs. Parkerson and Wickliffe of New Orleans have created great bitterness among the Italians of Chicago. One of the chief aims of the intended reunion will be for the purpose of obtaining reparation not only for the four Italian subjects, but also for the seven others that were naturalized. Chicago Italians claim that these actions are proper and natural from the fact that the Italian colony here is composed of both native Italians and naturalized Americans. They will request all the different societies and corporations in the country to send in their protests against the New Orleans affair and ask for hasty reparation.

It is furthermore the intention that every colony of Italians in the United States shall be urged to form a protesting committee and be in readiness to send a representative Italian to the National Capital in case mature reflection should decide it advisable to delegate a large number to Washington for the purpose of formally protesting in the name of all Italians, naturalized and unnaturalized, in the United States of America. The leading Italians in Chicago say they intend to prove that the statement published by the ultra-hostile American press to the effect that a certain highly-connected Italian had approved the act of the rioters is a fabrication.

SAYS HE IS A MAFIA VICTIM.

Frank T. Hagedom Claims to Have Been Assaulted by Italian Desperadoes.

Frank T. Hagedom, an alleged piano-player, whose home is at No. 52 Campbell avenue, created excitement yesterday by informing the police at the Harrison Street Station that he had been attacked by three Italians—members of the Chicago Mafia.

According to Hagedom's story he was standing on the corner of Harmon court and State street at 2:30 o'clock Tuesday morning waiting for a car when three men came up and also waited for the car. They began to talk of the New Orleans affair. Hagedom remarked that the Italians who were shot and hanged deserved their fate and that he only hoped that every member of the Mafia Society in the United States would be treated in the same way. To his great surprise the three men drew their knives and set upon him, cutting him about the arms and head. His cries for help frightened his assailants, who turned and ran in a southerly direction. The man's wounds were slight.

The police laugh at Hagedom's story, and say it was nothing but an ordinary drunken row.

TO DISCUSS MR. THOMAS' CONTRACT.

One of the First Things to Be Taken Up by the Musicians at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 17.—[Special.]—Most of the delegates to the convention of the National League of Musicians are here tonight and the various committees are in session arranging the preliminaries of the convention, which will be formally opened at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

A number of matters in which musicians are much interested will be touched upon by President Wolsieffer in his annual address to the convention, but the theme that the delegates are most deeply interested in just now is the trouble that has arisen between Theodore Thomas and the musicians of Chicago. The delegates who represent the Chicago "Local," as the Musicians call it, are Henry Klien, Edward A. Drach, and Charles M. Currier, and they will present to the convention a resolution requesting the local union of New York, of which Theodore Thomas is a member, to investigate the charge that Mr. Thomas has entered into a contract with the Chicago Orchestra Association, by the terms of which he agrees to ignore Chicago musicians in making up his orchestra for the associations' annual series of concerts.

Mr. Currier of the Chicago delegation founded the National League of Musicians and was its first President. Naturally he takes a great interest in the Thomas episode, and he said today: "There seems to have been a deliberate purpose on the part of some one concerned to ignore Chicago musicians, and we desire to have an investigation that will fix the responsibility where it belongs. Mr. Rosenbecker asked Milward Adams to let him see the contract between Mr. Thomas and the Chicago Orchestra Association, but Mr. Adams refused to do so or to state what the terms of the contract were. This certainly makes it look as though the contract must contain some objectionable clause, for if there is no stipulation prohibiting Mr. Thomas from employing Chicago musicians, the quickest way to settle the matter would be to state just what the contract does contain."

From what the delegates say it seems probable that the convention will simply adopt the resolutions which the Chicago delegates will present and then turn the matter over to Mr. Lander, Mr. Hunt, and Mr. Bremmer, the New York representatives, to be presented by them to their home society, which is expected to make a thorough investigation of the charges against Thomas.

SUCCESSION TO THE HAWAIIAN THRONE.

Will of the Dead King and the Queen's Appointments.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 17.—The steamship Australia arrived this morning from Honolulu. The steamer left that port the 10th inst. A proclamation was issued by Queen Liliuokalani Feb. 25 appointing Samuel Parker, Charles Spencer, Hermann W. Lidemann, and William Whiting as her Cabinet, with Parker as Premier. The decision of the Supreme Court in favor of the royal prerogative of appointment also held that besides the methods set forth in the Constitution the Cabinet may be removed by the sovereign upon the death of the royal predecessor. There was only one dissenting Justice. Col. Qaukeo and Ministers Parker and Wiedmann have been appointed Commissioners of Crown Lands. The Hon. J. O. Dominis, husband of the Queen, has been made Governor of the Island of Oahu, James W. Robertson has been appointed Chamberlain of the Royal Household, Capt. Samuel Nowlein, Captain of the "King's Royal Guard," and Frank P. Hastings, formerly United States Vice-Consul, has been appointed Secretary of the Foreign Office. The palace and Government buildings have been largely stripped of mourning emblems. The will of the deceased monarch was admitted to probate in the Supreme Court March 6. By the terms of the will Princess Liliuokalani is declared the successor to the throne. Failing heirs, she shall cause Princess Victoria Kaiulani to be declared her successor. In the event of the latter attaining the throne before age of majority Queen Consort Kapiolani shall be regent until the Princess arrives at her majority. In case the latter has no heirs and the royal line becomes extinct, Queen Kapiolani becomes the next successor to the throne, which descends from her to Princess Poomaikelani, sister of the deceased King, and her heirs, or failing such to Prince David Kawanakoa, cousin of Kalakaua. All the deceased monarch's property is bequeathed to Queen Kapiolani and her heirs. The 9th inst. Queen Liliuokalani publicly proclaimed Princess Victoria Kawelku Kaiulani the heiress-apparent to the throne. The Hon. William H. Cornwell, Richard F. Bickerton, Charles B. Wilson, Frank S. Pratt, and Joseph Carter have been appointed members of the Queen's Privy Council.

Three Miners Killed by a Snow-Slide.

DENVER, Colo., March 17.—A special from Crested Butte, Colo., says: Another snow-slide was reported this morning at the Eureka Mine of Treasury Mountain. Charles Devine, J. C. McQuarry, and Joseph McCullough, the entire force in the mine, were buried in the snow. S. C. Robinson, who is having the property worked, went there yesterday and found the living cabin in good shape but the men were nowhere to be found. It is not known when they were killed or where to look for their bodies.

IRELAND'S DAY OF JOY.

ST. PATRICK'S MEMORY HONORED IN CHICAGO.

Banquet of the Irish-American Club at the Auditorium—Responses to the Toasts—The Procession in the Afternoon Is Reviewed by Archbishop Feehan and City Officials—Military and Civic Societies Form an Imposing Parade.

The Irish-American Club honored the memory of St. Patrick last night in an annual reception and banquet at the Auditorium, the tenth given by the club. One hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen had gathered in the parlors when the introductory concert was given by the Rosenbecker orchestra. At its conclusion the guests adjourned to the main dining-room, where the banquet was served.

President M. B. Herely occupied the seat of honor in the middle of a long table along the east side of the dining-room. The speakers of the evening, with the invited guests, were seated on either side. Directly in front of the President was a handsome floral piece in the shape of the harp of Erin, flanked by baskets of orchids, roses, and maidenhair fern.

The first toast was: "The Day We Celebrate," responded to by the President, Mr. M. B. Herely. He said the company had met to celebrate Ireland's natal day, the day it threw off the chains of pagan thralldom. He saw about him the "sons and descendants of the ancient Irish Kings," all of whom were good American citizens. Were it in their power to have it so thirty-two counties in Ireland would be united in a grand republic like that of the United States.

Marcus Kavanagh responded to the toast, "The President of the United States." He said among other things:

To him who is the repository of this power the representative of this people and the symbol of this destiny we turn to-night with reverent greeting. Chosen by this great nation, working out the accomplishment of this manifest destiny, what King stands clothed with higher honor or truer dignity? May he and those who succeed him through peace and through danger keep the interest of the land secure, may they hold its honor unsullied and its glory undimmed until under the influence of its genius there shall be in all the world no man who is a king and no land that is not free.

Mayor Cregier responded to the toast "The City of Chicago." Gen. Nelson A. Miles responded to "The Army and Navy." The General said the sons of the Emerald Isle made not only statesmen and honorable citizens but their records as soldiers under the flag of the United States had always been the best. He referred to a terrific onslaught at Antietam, when beside the Stars and Stripes was borne the flag of Ireland under the very guns of the enemy and to victory.

The speech was warmly received, especially when Gen. Miles, in referring to the bravery of the Irish, said St. Patrick was a better soldier than George Washington.

"Irish Independence" was responded to by William J. Hynes. He spoke of the heroism that had been displayed in efforts to secure independence and ventured the prediction that these efforts would eventually be crowned with success.

Following the toasts a hop was given in the banquet hall.

Those present were:

Messrs. and Mesdames—		
N. J. Neary,	W. F. Fitzgerald,	W. D. Kent,
O. Murry,	W. W. Kerwin,	J. L. Cook,
E. H. Roche,	H. McGarren,	P. Kavanaugh,
D. Murphy,	M. B. Hereley,	P. Smith,
M. W. Ryan,	J. Caslin,	J. P. Ward,
D. J. Marphy,	D. Boyle,	J. H. Birmingham,
A. J. Graham,	C. P. Caldwell,	M. F. Donahue,
T. G. Lynch,	E. F. Dunne,	J. F. Finerty.
Mesdames—		
D. Quirk,	T. Gahan,	M. Gray.
J. McEnerny,	M. R. Kelley,	
Misses—		
K. Kelly,	M. Donohue,	M. Quirk,
B. McDonald,	E. Ryan,	T. C. Farren,
A. Ryan,	A. Doyle,	L. Garrety,
A. Roach,	E. T. Woodlock,	A. Kenny,
M. Barry,	A. Flynn,	C. Dixon,
J. Norton,	J. Clancy,	A. O'Brien,
C. Para,	M. Benett,	M. Benett,
Crane,	Hyland,	M. Mulligan,
A. Coleman,	M. Nelson,	L. Nelson,
A. Devine,	J. Murphy,	J. Snell,
E. O'Hara,	K. McHarney,	M. Bummer,
B. Bummer,	D. McKay,	H. Quirk,
B. Sullivan,	L. Ryan,	T. Dunlap,
N. Bradley,	B. Conway,	L. Gately,
J. Cannon,	W. Cannon,	M. Carney,
K. Wade,	M. E. Keane,	J. Murphy,
A. McMullen,	M. E. Roach,	J. O'Brien,
H. O'Brien,	F. Feeney,	L. Donaghue.
A. Macklin,		
Messrs.—		
E. F. Kelly,	J. J. Gallery,	W. Neary,
W. J. Fortune,	J. MacMahon,	W. J. English,
E. Doyle,	J. J. Roach,	S. O'Brien,
R. Flonnery,	P. T. Barry,	E. St. J. Flynn,
A. Dixon,	J. J. Duffy,	S. O'Brien,
T. Kelley,	A. D. Plomondon,	W. Devine Jr.,
J. F. O'Brien,	E. P. Harney,	T. Galvan,
J. M. Smythe,	J. W. Bunner,	J. D. Farrell,
L. J. Reed,	A. W. Sullivan,	J. T. McGrath,
N. A. Miles,	M. P. Maus,	W. Fogarty,
J. S. Cooper,	M. F. Madden,	R. O'Shea,
G. W. Cooke,	M. J. Gallagher,	P. A. Degnam,
J. E. Dalton,	P. M. McGrath,	J. P. Barrett,
J. S. Hyland,	M. P. Shea,	J. H. Rogers,
L. D. O'Hara,	T. J. Hunt,	J. L. Weadley,
E. J. Reed,	G. H. Cochrane,	T. H. Cannon,
T. Carney,	T. P. Wade,	M. J. Keane,
J. McEnnery,	J. E. Murphy,	W. F. Carroll,
J. Ronan,	P. O'Brien,	J. B. Heeney,
H. Wrighson,	J. J. Philbric Jr.,	M. R. Kelly.
H. L. McGivern,	J. Corlan Jr.,	

PARADE OF THE IRISH SOCIETIES.

Thousands March to the Well-Known Patriotic Airs of Erin.

The name of St. Patrick bears with it a charm. Irishmen differ, as men of all other nationalities do, on the one great question of politics. But when the birthday of the patron saint of the green isle comes around the men of Ulster join with those of Tipperary in doing honor to the man who came either from France or from Scotland. The Gaels claim the saint and the Gauls claim him, and a divided historical account leaves but Hobson's choice in the selection of the saint's birthday.

It was a great day for the people of Irish descent yesterday in Chicago. At one hour after noon Col. Tom Hartigan led the Hibernian Rifles from their assembling ground on Michigan avenue to the point where the Grand Marshal, Capt. L. R. Buckley, had brought the rest of the troops, comprising nearly every Irish-American military organization in the City of Chicago.

The Marshals who were aiding Capt. Buckley wore green sashes set off with flowers of red, white, and blue, thus combining the colors of the native and adopted countries.

The Start from St. Patrick's Church.

Just at 1 o'clock the procession moved from St. Patrick's Church on Desplaines street to Adams street, west on Adams to Halsted street, south on Halsted to Congress street, west on Congress to Center avenue, south on Center avenue to Taylor street, west on Taylor to Loomis street, south on Loomis to Twelfth street, east on Twelfth to Blue Island avenue, northeast on Blue Island avenue to Harrison street, east on Harrison to State street, north on State to Van Buren street, west on Van Buren to Clark street, north on Clark to Indiana street, west on Indiana to Desplaines street, south on Desplaines to Madison street.

There was such a jam of people on the streets that one could hardly get a look at the marching mass. The procession went as follows:

FIRST DIVISION.
Platoon of police.
Grand Marshal and aides.
Officers of the Irish-American Council and clergy in carriages.
Band.
First Regiment Hibernian Rifles.
Holy Name Zouave Cadets.
St. Stanislaus' Cadets.
St. Mary's Cadets.
Knights of St. Patrick, mounted.

SECOND DIVISION.
Band.
Hibernian Benevolent Society.
Father Mathew Temperance Band.
Father Mathew Cadets.
Father Mathew T. A. & B. Society.
St. Patrick's T. A. & B. Society.
St. Pius' Temperance Society.
St. Pius' Church Married Men's Sodality.
St. Pius' Church Young Men's Sodality.
St. Aloysius' Society.

THIRD DIVISION.
Band.
Divisions Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8, Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Band.
Divisions Nos. 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Band.
Divisions Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, and 24, Ancient Order of Hibernians.
Band.
Divisions Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, and 35, Ancient Order of Hibernians.

FOURTH DIVISION.
Band.
The following clubs of the Gaelic Athletic Association:
Robert Emmet Club,
Innisfail Club,
Michael Davitt Club,
Columbia Club,
Wolfe Tone Club,
Henry Grattan Club,
William O'Brien Club,
Daniel O'Connell Club.

FIFTH DIVISION.
Band.
Clan-na-Gael Guards, acting as escort to citizens.
Marshal and aides of citizens.
Citizens.
Carriages.
Police.

On a platform erected over the main entrance to the Convent of the Sacred Heart on West Taylor street stood Mayor Cregier, Archbishop Feehan, and members of the Board of Aldermen. While the marching body was passing the civic and religious authorities stood uncovered.

There was nobody who had the temerity to walk abroad yesterday without an ornamental wreathing of at least an inch of green ribbon. Everybody who had a trace of Irish blood in his veins was out. The Ulster Home-Rule Protestant who believes in political independence to the extermination of religious lines marched side by side with the Tipperary Romanist. Irish politics makes not only strange bedfellows but strange comrades-in-arms.

Capt. Buckley, the Marshal of the day, had the following aides:

Daniel Corkery, Lieut. John Byrnes, Hugh Hacket, M. J. Keane, P. J. Kennedy, John J. McKenna, William Gavin, John J. Mahoney, John Dowling, William Kelley, James J. Sullivan, William H. Joyce, John Long, Daniel O'Connor, Thomas Deady, Ald. John Powers, John Fox, Michael McInerney, Joseph A. O'Donnell, John McCaffery, Dominick Nicholloson, Harry P. Fleming, Patrick Morris, John P. Hopkins, John A. Murphy Jr., William Lyman, Michael Heaney, John P. Coan, Dr. D. O'Shea, F. T. Nichol, David McGann, A. Beemish, Ald. William J. O'Brien, John W. McCarthy, Lawrence Henley, Ald. T. Hickey, Dr. T. F. O'Malley, John F. O'Malley, M. J. Kelley, A. J. Ford, M. C. Lynch, Timothy Bourke, James Fitzgerald, Con O'Donnell, Denis McCarthy, Paul Henehan, Edward Ring, Hugh R. Bacon, Michael McCarthy, M. J. Sullivan, Michael Bransfield, Dennis O'Leary, Martin Mulcahey, Jerry H. Carmody, Michael Blake, Simon Derwin, P. J. Mangan, D. F. Cannon, M. J. O'Brien, P. McElligot, T. O'Neil Jones.

There are many different Irish airs and of memorable melody. When one band led with "The Wearing of the Green," a dozen others supplemented the air with the lovely strains of "St. Patrick's Day," "The Harp That Once Through Tara's Hall," "The Rocky Road to Dublin," "The Night Before Larry Was Stretched," and a dozen other Hibernian tunes. From this an idea may be gained of the musical mixture to which the procession marched.

When the corner of Madison and Desplaines streets was reached, Grand Marshal Buckley swung from the right of line to a position on the flank, and, taking off his chapeau, reviewed the military and civic organizations of which, for the day, he had been the head.

Post-Office People Wore the Green.

Col. Sexton has more than an ounce of Irish blood in his veins. He wore a green ribbon yesterday and so did a goodly percentage of his subordinates, clerks, and letter carriers alike. In fact, there were but few people on the street who did not wear a bit of green.

The marching by the Irish-American societies and military organizations did not seem to tire the members to an extent that prevented them from dancing in the evening, when the majority of organizations had a social gathering.

PATRIOTISM IN AMERICA.

The Difference in Sentiment Between Native-Born and Adopted Citizens.

A meeting of Celts at Washington Hall on East Adams street was addressed last night by D. R. Goudres on the subject of patriotism. Among other things he said:

"Many men in my opinion are giving themselves a great deal of unnecessary concern about the patriotism of the rising generation of Americans. There is no want of genuine, thoughtful, intelligent patriotism among the American people and never will be, though there always will be a vast difference between the patriotism of the American and the men of other lands.

"Patriotism is a growth, not a creation. The patriotism of the Scotchman or Irishman had its origin in the wild and barbaric past, when every man's hand had to protect his own head.

"This patriotism is suitable to and sufficient to our conditions and circumstances, as the world would quickly find out if we were called upon to defend our liberty and honor. The fearful souls who want to force and foster in the youth of America the patriotism of the Old World must be careful, lest in place of genuine liberal-minded partriotism they implant a spirit of narrow-minded partisanship which will be a curse to the country."

CHAUNCEY DEPEW ON "IRELAND."

He Says the Irish Govern Nearly Every Country but Ireland.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—The 107th anniversary dinner of the Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick was held tonight at Delmonico's. The speech of the evening was by Chauncey M. Depew in response to the toast "Ireland." In introducing Mr. Depew Mr. David McClure, the President of the society, said that he had been for a long time in doubt as to Mr. Depew's nationality, but that Mr. Depew had informed him that his ancestors had come from Ireland, and Mr. Depew had attained to the distinction achieved by all Irishmen—he had been arrested.

In his response Mr. Depew said that there was no subject relating to things in this world that Americans hear so much about as Ireland. One billion and a half was the population of the world, of which Ireland had 4,000,000, yet the New York newspapers devoted more space to the Irish each year than to the billion and a fraction. In New York there was Irish home rule, an Irish Mayor, Irish Judges and, Irish policemen. The result was that the average New-Yorker took an English steamer and went abroad to escape from the Irish. The first land he saw was Ireland, and the last that met his eyes on his way home was Ireland. Then the New-Yorker had to make the best of it.

"What is the matter with Ireland," he went on. "Brother Paxton says she is on top. So she is in New York. The Irish don't govern Ireland, but they govern nearly every other country in the world."

St. Patrick, Snakes, and a Jackknife.

Did St. Patrick drive the snakes from Ireland? E. J. Gilbert, No. 233 Laflin street, said he did. J. G. Kelly, No. 457 Union street, said he didn't. This was on the steps of St. Patrick's Church, at 6 o'clock. Kelly jabbed a jackknife into Gilbert's eye. Gilbert is at the hospital and may die. Kelly is still at large.

BLACKENED THE EYE OF A CHOIR BOY.

The Rev. Dr. Vibbert on His Muscle at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17.—[Special.]—A rather unusual display of muscular Christianity occurred in historic St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at the end of the afternoon service Sunday. The Rev. Dr. Vibbert had preached an exhaustive sermon on the duty to one's neighbor, during which his attention was attracted more than once to 14-year-old Reiss Brunt, one of the innocent little choristers. Reiss evidently didn't think the rector was his neighbor, or that he had any duty toward him, for during the sermon he kept up a continual flow of conversation with his companions, greatly to the annoyance of the rector. After the service, in a fit of anger, Dr. Vibbert hit the boy in the eye and blackened it. Dr. Vibbert came here from Chicago a few years ago, and his church is one of the most aristocratic in the city. The father of the boy promises to prosecute the rector.

FIRE IN A MICHIGAN POORHOUSE.

Narrow Escape of the Forty-Two Inmates—Two Crazy Patients Get Away.

SAGINAW, Mich., March 17.—[Special.]—Saginaw County Poorhouse burned today and the forty-two inmates, many of them maimed and imbeciles, had a narrow escape for their lives. Nothing was saved from the building, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the body of Charles Pearce, who died at midnight, was dragged out. Two of the inmates escaped in the confusion, but the others, after wandering about in the snow during the day, were brought to the city this evening and housed at St. Mary's Hospital. The loss is covered by insurance.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—A special received from Rushville, Ind., says a large fire is raging there and the firemen are unable to control the fire. Assistance has been asked from surrounding towns.

DESERTING BALMECEDA'S CAUSE.

The Mayor and Garrison at Valparaiso Join the Insurgents.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BUENOS AYRES, March 17.—A dispatch received here today from Valparaiso states that Mayor Valdivesos of that city has gone over to the insurgents after winning to their cause their garrison, which deserted the fort after spiking the guns. The ex-Government troops then seized President Balmeceda's transport, the Maida, which was anchored in the harbor and which was loaded with Gatling guns, rifles, and ammunition. After this the Mayor and garrison embarked on board the transport and steamed northward to join the insurgents. This is a tremendous blow to President Balmeceda's prestige, and his cause may now fairly be said to be on the wane.

COL. MAPLESON MARRIED.

THE IMPRESARIO WEDS MRS. LAURA SCHIRMER BYRON.

Not Many People Invited to Witness the Ceremony, Which Was Performed at the British Legation in Paris—The War Between the Quirinal and the Vatican—Mrs. Mackay's Case Ready for Trial—Miscellaneous Gossip from Foreign Lands.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, March 17.—Col. Henry Mapleson was married today at the British Legation to Mrs. Laura Schirmer Byron of Boston. Only a few people witnessed the ceremony, as the affair was in a great measure kept secret. Marchioness de Preigne, in whose name the invitations to the marriage were sent out, is an aunt of the bridegroom and wife of a wealthy Parisian who supports a pretentious house in the aristocratic quarter of the city and a country chateau near Montmorency. The bride looked lovely in a morning dress of gray and a new spring bonnet. The groom's best man was Gen. Young of Cincinnati, O., while Miss Mena Cleary acted as bridemaid.

The meeting of Col. Mapleson and Mme. Schirmer, which led to the marriage, had the same romantic touch that was the distinguishing feature of that semi-sensational incident whose wide publication some three years ago went far toward furnishing the present bride with the rather cosmopolitan fame she now enjoys. The two had met in 1880 or 1881 when she was traveling in a company headed by Maurice Strakosch, but their acquaintance had been slight and formal, and they parted with no thought of any more intimate friendship. But not many weeks ago Mme. Schirmer had the almost forgotten acquaintance revived by receiving the card of Col. Mapleson at her hotel, and a message that he would be pleased to present his compliments in person. She had heard of the Colonel's separation from Marie Roze, while he was equally well aware of the death of Byron, with whom Mme. Schirmer had long lived as a wife, and this mutual knowledge may have prompted her ready invitation for the Colonel to call and his hasty acceptance of the opportunity. They were engaged inside of a week.

AIMS OF ITALIAN PARTIES.

What Each Is Striving to Accomplish Politically—Their Methods.

ROME, March 17.—Since the Crispi fall a certain relaxation is noticeable between the Vatican and the Quirinal. The new Government has drawn everybody's attention to the Roman question, which upon both sides is looked upon as the crucial point of every political movement in Italy and Europe. The present Cabinet, with the support of the court, is hopeful that the Pope may ere long be induced to allow Catholics to vote and take part in politics. But there is a strong feeling against this. From influential Catholic sources the following views touching the present situation are obtained:

In the church one may distinguish three factions or parties. First, there is the party of conciliation, which numbers among its followers many laymen and some of the more enlightened prelates. Two ideas dominate this party. One that Catholics shall go to the ballot boxes, and the other that the status quo shall be maintained. If Catholics are allowed to vote this party proposes to be able to create in the Italian Parliament a powerful center party which might be able to dictate religious peace to the Liberals and to the Government whilst waiting for the opportunity of taking the reins of the Government. The second party is that of Leo XIII. This wishes to make peace with official Italy on the basis of a bilateral agreement which would give Rome to the Pope. Under this solution Rome would not be the Capital of a small pontifical State or of any temporal Power, but a free town—Catholic, international, without political character—a neutral town placed under the church. The Italian unity would remain untouched with this inclosed town like Monaco or San Martino.

There is a third party, active and energetic, composed principally of old ecclesiastics and nobles. Its political philosophy consists in the belief that united Italy cannot last. Royalty for them is the symbol of war against the Pope and of servitude to Freemasonry. Italian unity for them is not only a political injustice but a kind of sectarian constitution of Freemasons. Therefore they desire neither conciliation nor reconciliation, but war to the knife, war till the monarchy falls. When a republic has been reëstablished, a federal republic, of course, the Roman question will be solved speedily and to the satisfaction of all, they claim.

Grahame Is In for It.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, March 17.—The suit of Mrs. John W. Mackay against the *Galignani Messenger* will be heard in Paris tomorrow. Mrs. Mackay's lawyer is M. de Ville. An affidavit will be read in court which is likely to transfer the moral obloquy to Leopold Grahame. Today before Messrs. J. Venn & Sons, notaries, J. Clifford Millage signed an affidavit to the effect that the article on which suit is based was printed surreptitiously in the *Galignani Messenger* by Grahame's orders after conference with Humphreys, who is Bonynge's solicitor.

Want to Rebuke the Prince.

LONDON, March 17.—A stormy scene occurred at the meeting of the County Council tonight. It was occasioned by Mr. Davies asking the Council to suspend the opening of Waterloo Park by the Prince of Wales, pending the outcome of the Cumming Baccarat case. The request was met with cries of "Order," "Sit down," etc. During the uproar Councilman Burns was heard to exclaim: "He'd be better employed there than in gambling." The Chairman declined to interfere.

The Irish the "Constructors of the Church."

ROME, March 17.—Cardinal Jacobini, the Secretary of the propaganda, presiding at the St. Patrick's-Day banquet held in this city today, praised the religious Propaganda which Ireland exercised throughout the world. "God," he said, "is acting through the Irish people." Archbishop Walsh, who was also present, termed the Irish the "constructors of the church," and recounted their ecclesiastical history since the days of St. Patrick.

Gen. Newdegate Didn't Like It.

LONDON, March 17.—Lieut.-Gen. Edward Newdegate, Governor of the Colony of Bermuda and commander-in-chief of the forces there, has written a letter to the *Times*, which is published today. Gen. Newdegate writes that he has read with profound disgust a cable dispatch published in the *Times* of Jan. 31 giving a sensational account of alleged military rioting in Bermuda. He says there is not a word of truth in the cable dispatch referred to.

Mass for the Repose of Windthorst's Soul.

BERLIN, March 17.—A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the soul of the late Dr. Windthorst, the leader of the Catholic party in Germany, was celebrated at St. Hedwig's in this city. Archbishop Kopp preached the funeral sermon. The Emperor and Empress and the Ministry were represented at the services, which were attended by many members of the Reichstag.

They Still Like Mr. Parnell.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

DUBLIN, March 17.—Mr. Parnell had an enthusiastic reception at the meeting at Cork this afternoon. It was attended by 20,000 people, most of whom were farmers. In the course of his address he challenged Mr. Maurice Healy and his colleagues in the representation of the City of Cork to test the popular feeling by seeking reëlection with him.

Will Accept Arbitration.

LONDON, March 17.—In a dispatch to Lord Lytton, the British Ambassador at Paris, dated Feb. 11, Lord Salisbury, as shown in the Newfoundland Blue Book issued yesterday, said that the French Government had accepted arbitration as a means of settling the Newfoundland difficulties and that they agreed forthwith to submit the lobster question to arbitration.

Another Bonaparte Dead.

PARIS, March 17.—The Princess Marianne Bonaparte, a grand niece of Napoleon I., died today at Ajaccio, Corsica.

Brevities by Cable.

The first conversations between London and Paris by means of the telephone were carried on yesterday.

Bhergwar, the Malay sailor who murdered Capt. Lyall of the ship Buckingham three or four months ago, has been sentenced to death by a court at Liverpool.

The Englishman who at Monte Carlo twice broke the bank recently, yesterday won $40,000, making him, he says, quits with the gambling palace. He adds that he has hitherto been a loser, and accuses the bank of cheating.

G. A. R. Silver Anniversary.

RUTLAND, Vt., March 17.—Commander-in-Chief Veazey has issued a general order for the observance of the silver anniversary of the Grand Army April 6, 1891. It is ordered that all posts will hold on the evening of that day a public commemorative meeting, notice of which must be given every comrade, and special invitation is extended to the Sons of Veterans, the Woman's Relief Corps, and kindred organizations; also to the clergy, press, school children, and citizens generally.

The preparation of a program is left to the discretion of department commanders.

GERMANS FOR HARRISON.

[Continued from first page.]

out during his arraignment of the present City Administration.

MASS-MEETING OF THE "CITIZENS."

They're Working Hard to Make It a Success—Leiter Will Not Contribute.

All the energy of the Citizens' Committee is being directed towards making the meeting at Battery D tomorrow evening a success. As the followers of the "dead duck" have been packing most of the public meetings that have taken place heretofore there is grave apprehension that the armory will be filled with a howling crowd of City-Hall employés. Just who will preside is not definitely settled, but Franklin MacVeagh has declined that honor. He will be present, however, and make a speech; at least it was so announced at headquarters yesterday. Gen. Stiles may not be able to be present, as he was so ill yesterday as to be unable to leave the house.

Chairman Drake sent out a circular yesterday announcing the candidate for Mayor and stating the object of the movement. The circular also contained an appeal to voters, urging them to abandon party in municipal elections. The Battery D ratification meeting is also given due prominence, and the names of W. H. Tatge, Thomas E. Randall, and other speakers were given. Mr. Tatge is the young lawyer who tried to lead the Lutheran revolt against the Republican party last fall. Randall is the well-known labor agitator.

Several hundred invitations were sent to prominent citizens requesting them to act as Vice-Presidents at the meeting. Those who have consented are George Braham, J. W. Ela, F. M. Atwood, R. B. Mason, and A. A. Sprague.

George F. Morgan, W. H. Ellis, R. E. Jenkins, Col. J. S. Kendall, and Charles G. Dixon were added to the Executive Committee.

It was learned yesterday from reliable sources that L. Z. Leiter has declared that he would not subscribe a dollar to the movement. T. Benton Leiter was appointed Treasurer of the Executive Committee a few days ago and the statement that the uncle declines to contribute is a strong indication that the nephew does not intend to accept. P. D. Armour has also refused. Mr. Drake, Chairman of the Executive Committee, is one of the most generous campaigners. He has been through many campaigns and those who have been associated with him say he spends $100 where $10 would do. It is quite probable that Mr. Drake, as soon as he discovers there is not an abundance of money, will slacken his zeal in the movement.

IOWA FARMERS IN CONVENTION.

Meeting of the Alliance and Industrial Union—Patrons of Husbandry.

CRESTON, Ia., March 17.—[Special.]—Representatives of county organizations of the Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union met at the court-house in this city this morning. The object is to form a State organization of that order. Some of the Alliance men in attendance are:

L. L. Polk, National President and Lecturer of the Alliance, from Washington, D. C.; John G. Otis, Congressman-elect from Kansas; J. F. Willett, National Lecturer of the Alliance and late candidate for Governor of Kansas; B. C. Whiting, once a Democratic nominee for Governor of Iowa; Dave Campbell, a farmer, nominee of the Greenback party for Governor of Iowa; J. R. Ratkin, late Chairman of the Eighth District Congressional Committee.

LANSING, Mich., March 17.—The biennial session of the Supreme Association of Patrons of Industry commences here tomorrow. The convention will comprise about 150 delegates, representing nine or ten States and Canada. A few of the delegates are already here, and enough has been said to indicate that all the present supreme officers are likely to be superceded. There is a general feeling that the affairs of the association have been too loosely handled by them. The most important problems the convention will have to wrestle with are the questions of independent political action and the formation of a close working alliance with the other important farmer and labor organizations. The proposed union will amount to a practical amalgamation of the Farmers' Alliance, Patrons of Industry, the Grange, and the leading labor orders.

Sharp Practices of the Liquor Men.

BISMARCK, N. D., March 17.—[Special.]—There are some racy developments here regarding the recent boodle campaign of the liquor men. It transpired that a few of the members of the Legislature tried to work the agents of the whisky ring and were themselves checkmated by a sharp dodge. Those who were paid for their votes received checks dated one day in advance, the day before that on which final action was taken in the House. The checks were not good therefore until after the vote had been taken. When the holders came to cash them they found that they had been countermanded. It is said that only one member got his checked cashed.

Liquor Legislation in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 17.—[Special.]—The Assembly today, by a vote of fifty-seven to fifty-three, killed the Stadler Excise bill, which provided for the sale of liquor at balls in New York City. The Hildreth bill, which provided for the granting of licenses to persons giving balls in New York City for one night only to sell liquor and wine after 1 o'clock in the morning, was then killed on a motion of Mr. Schaaf to recommit it by vote of fifty to fifty-seven.

Gov. Hovey Will Be Obeyed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—[Special.]—Secretary of State Mathews was today notified that he would be given time to consult an attorney and then if he didn't attest the signature of the Governor on the commission of State Oil Inspector Yancey, which he refused to do a day or so ago, a writ to compel him to do so would be asked for. The Governor is also preparing to assert his authority over Attorney-General Smith, who has intimated that he will not obey the Executive's instructions as to prosecuting Ex-Warden Murdock.

JEROME BEECHER PASSES AWAY.

One of Chicago's Early Settlers Dead from Heart-Disease.

Jerome Beecher, the retired capitalist, one of the most widely known of the early settlers of Chicago, died at 7 o'clock last evening at his residence, No. 241 Michigan avenue. His age was 73. He had been ailing but a few days and his death was unexpected. The cause of death was heart-disease. The only surviving member of the family is Mrs. Beecher.

Jerome Beecher had large interests on Indiana, Calumet, Forest, and Prairie avenues. He had sixty residences built on these avenues a few years ago by Renn & Waddell, contractors. The property is located between Thirty-third and Thirty-fifth streets. He was a member of the Calumet Club, and was one of the Banquet Committee for Old Settlers' Day. His residence in Chicago antedates 1840.

Mr. Beecher had been prominently connected with many of the most important business enterprises in the history of the city. He was a delegate to the Whig convention during the exciting Harrison campaign of 1840. In 1863 he became interested in the Chicago City railway company, and was at one time a director of the Chicago Gaslight and Coke company. He had always taken a great interest in the improvement of Graceland Cemetery, and was one of the Board of Trustees and managers of the cemetery fund.

The Rev. Dr. L. M. Gilleland.

The Rev. L. M. Gilleland, D. D., pastor of the Lake View Presbyterian Church, died at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 900 Evanston avenue, of typhoid-fever. He was 48 years old and leaves a wife and four children.

Dr. Gilleland was born in Butler County, Pennsylvania, graduated at Washington and Jefferson College in 1868, and at McCormick Theological Seminary, this city, three years later. His first pastorate was at White Pigeon, Mich. From there he went to Tidioute, Pa., and then to the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church at Evansville, Ind. He was called from Evansville to the Lake View Presbyterian Church last October.

Col. James R. Sneed.

Col. James R. Sneed died Tuesday of pneumonia. He was 73 years old. For several years he has lived with his son, Percival A. Sneed, chief clerk for the General Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The remains will be taken to Savannah, Ga., for interment in Bonaventure Cemetery.

Obituary Notes.

Cornelius Roush, one of the oldest settlers of Galena, died yesterday.

The funeral of Charles S. Gardiner takes place at 10 o'clock this morning. Interment will be at Milwaukee.

The remains of Frank I. Frayne, the dead actor, will lie in state at the Castle Hall of Aldine Lodge, K. of P., No. 151 Randolph street, from 10 a. m. Thursday until Friday morning, when the funeral takes place. P. G. C. W. L. Haskell of Indiana will deliver the funeral oration. Interment will be at Greenwood.

BIG BUILDINGS BURNED.

FLAMES DESTROY $3,000,000 OF NEW YORK BUSINESS PROPERTY.

Poor Work of the Fire Department—A Costly Blaze in Claflin & Co.'s Warehouse—Jay Gould Takes a Cheerful View of the Stock Market Future—Minnesota Bachelors Make a Matrimonial Offer—A Big Shipload of Italians Hear the News.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—Mainly because of a great manufacturing firm's policy of saving pennies by keeping refuse material stored in the cellar of its big establishment property in the heart of New York, worth fully $3,000,000 went up in smoke and flames this evening. An engineer's delay in turning in a fire alarm while he made misguided efforts to quench the incipient blaze and a remarkable lack of effective work in handling the fire when under way contributed to the costly result. The block in which this vast destruction was worked is that bounded by Bleecker, Greene, Houston, and Mercer streets. The building where the fire started was the ten-story structure of brick and iron at the Bleecker and Greene street corner, known as the Cohnfeld Building. It was occupied by Alfred Benjamin & Co., the largest manufacturing house in this country in fine men's clothing. The building and immense stock of goods which it contained were completely destroyed. Then in rapid succession went the building at No. 170 Greene street, occupied by Sylvester, Levacher & Co., hats and caps; M. and R. Schwartz, fine buttons; and the Nutley Manufacturing company, worsteds; the building at No. 102 Bleecker street, occupied by M. H. Rosenstein, dealer in and manufacturer of ostrich feathers; Nos. 98 and 100 Bleecker, a fine six-story building, occupied by the clothing establishment of Hammerslough, Saaks & Co. and E. V. Connett & Co., one of the most extensive houses in the country in the manufacture of men's felt hats; and then a new L of the latter building running behind the handsome ten-story building at the southeast corner of the block to No. 179 Mercer street. The entire stocks in all these buildings were destroyed in less than four hours.

As closely as could be estimated the losses were as follows:

Alfred Benjamin & Co., on stock, $800,000; on the building Nos. 104 and 106 Bleecker street, owned by M. W. Wendel, $350,000; Sylvester, Levacher & Co., stock, $75,000; M. & R. Schwartz, stock, $25,000; Nutley Manufacturing company, stock, $10,000; on the building No. 170 Greene street, owned by Dr. Erastus E. Marcy, $40,000; M. H. Rosenstein, stock, $75,000; On the building No. 25 Bleecker street, owned by M. H. Rosenstein, $25,000. Hammerslough, Saaks & Co., stock, $750,000. E. V. Connett & Co., stock, $500,000. On the building Nos. 98 and 100 Bleecker street, owned by the Beekman estate, $350,000. Total, $3,000,000.

It is believed that most of the firms carried insurance practically covering their losses. M. H. Rosenstein, however, had only $25,000. All the buildings were insured to nearly their full value.

When the fire broke out the employés of Benjamin & Co., 350 in all, were just about to stop work. The women on the fifth floor, who work with few clothes on in order to be comfortable, became panic-stricken, and rushed out on the street without much if any outer garments. They were cared for by people in the neighborhood, but before the fire-engines arrived the half-dressed women and hatless and coatless men rushing in every direction created no end of excitement and rumors.

Fire this evening did considerable damage in the storehouses of H. B. Claflin & Co. at Nos. 24, 26, 28, and 30 West Broadway. The fire was restricted for the most part to the first and second stories. A large amount of damage was necessarily in other portions of the buildings by the water. It is estimated the storehouses contained goods to the value of $350,000, of which probably one-third was destroyed; fully covered by insurance.

JAY GOULD IS OPTIMISTIC.

Better Times in Store for the Wall Street Operators.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—In an interview today Jay Gould said: "There will be no monetary stringency this spring. The movement of currency to the West will not, I think, be of sufficient magnitude to interfere materially with the natural sequence of affairs; consequently there will be no abnormal conditions. Concerning the report about a contest at the forthcoming Union Pacific elections I have only this to say: It would not surprise me to find a contest, because such things happen frequently. I do not know that the Vanderbilt party holds 25,000 shares, nor have I any reason to believe that the Boston party has been increasing its possessions. Wall street has seen the worst of the hard times that it is likely to experience. I have spoken with a number of people who seem to think with me that at least we may look for some improvement. Owing to the understanding arrived at among the Western roads and the better rates which are being obtained for freight the outlook for the Grangers has improved. I do not think that the difficulties in certain financial circles in Europe—that is to say, in London and at Paris—will cause us much if any inconvenience."

NEWS NOTES FROM NEW YORK.

Over Fifteen Hundred Italians Reach the Land of Liberty.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—The arrival of the French steamship Cachar from Naples with 1,533 immigrants caused a stir among the Italians here today. It was the largest number of Italian immigrants brought to this port in many years. Hardly had the vessel reached quarantine before the Battery was swarming with the sons and daughters of Italy. Expressions of disapproval greeted the announcement that the Cachar's passengers would not be landed until tomorrow. The Cachar was detained at quarantine a short time because Health-Officer Smith discovered a varioloid patient on board. The vessel was fumigated and allowed to proceed. When the new comers were informed of the death of their countrymen at New Orleans at the hands of a mob the expressions on some of the faces of the new arrivals would have made interesting pictures.

Generous Minnesota Bachelors.

Mayor Grant today received a letter from Lida, Minn., signed by Joshua H. Wright, who says he represents six young bachelors who are desirous of marrying. Inclosed in the letter was a newspaper clipping to the effect that there are thousands of women in New York in such a position that they must either accept charity or starve. The Lida bachelors held a mass-meeting and concluded to furnish homes and good husbands to six of these unfortunates, providing they are good-looking.

Chicagoans Bound for Europe.

Among the Chicagoans who have taken passage on the North German Lloyd steamship Havel, which sails tomorrow for Bremen via Southampton, are: Ludovir Bruneau, C. W. Deakin, Mr. and Mrs. Theo. Holman, and Dr. Eugene Miller.

French Spoliation Claimants.

NEENAH, Wis., March 17.—[Special.]—Neenah possesses three claimants for the French spoliation awards. They are S. E., A. N., and N. E. Trout. They are the direct descendants of Adam Trout, who received fatal injuries on the privateer Enterprise under Decatur when attacked by a French fleet.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

The Chicago and Ohio River Traffic association are in session in Cincinnati to consider iron and other rates based on iron. It is understood that there will be a slight advance over present rates.

The Arkansas joint committee on Auditors' and Treasurers' books have completed their investigations and will make their final report to the General Assembly during the day. The report shows that ex-Treasurer Woodruff, after accounting all the funds in his possession, is indebted to the State $89,228 above the amount paid by his bondsmen. The committee will make no recommendations.

Several days ago the Leadville, Colo., police arrested W. O. Pinkerton and Annie Snow on a trivial charge. Yesterday Pinkerton turned State's evidence and took the officers to an alley where the woman and her pals had been hiding stolen goods. About $2,000 worth of property was recovered, including fifteen dresses and toilet cases. Pinkerton was rearrested on another charge of theft.

Silverton, Colo., has been completely isolated from the world for several weeks by snow-banks, which vary from ten to forty feet in depth. Communication was had with the camp yesterday, when it was learned that an avalanche came down the side of the Belcher Mountain last week, burying Sam Hilton, Ed Horan, William Evans, Tom Evans, and Richard Hill under fifty feet of snow and rock.

The seventh annual convention of the Colored Press Association began at Cincinnati today. Mayor Mosby made the address of welcome and Thomas T. Fortune of New York responded. President John Mitchell Jr. of Richmond, Va., in his address called the attention of the convention to the increasing outrages in the South; to the plain violation of the rights of citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution.

TASCOTT BOBS UP AGAIN.

AS USUAL, THE LONG-SOUGHT WILLIE PROVES TO BE SOME ONE ELSE.

A. J. Stone, the Police, and Others Think There Is No Truth in the Aberdeen (S. D.) Story—Are Girls Lured to Ruin from the County Hospital?—Wanted for Murder in Omaha—Four Industrial Schools—Local News.

A. J. Stone, who has charge of the prosecution of the search for Tascott, has been confined to his bed with the grip for ten days. Said Mr. Stone:

"I would like to believe that the Aberdeen suspect is Tascott, but I don't. There are plenty of incidents to give the story color but none to give it credence. It is natural to suppose that a telegram or some communication would be sent me. No word has been received. Alfred G. Clark, No. 418 West Madison street, reported to have left for Aberdeen Saturday night, has not been out of the city at all and has heard nothing of Tascott except what was published in the newspaper dispatches.

"Of course, we cannot afford to pass by a single rumor with even an air akin to truth in it. I have been twice personally in the Northwest prosecuting reported clews of which nothing came. I have been struggling with the grip, but I believe if that report was true I would get up well."

Lieut. Kipley gave no credence whatever to the reported capture. Said he: "This last report we have heard nothing of officially. My personal belief is that when Tascott is found it will be under circumstances where no doubt will be admissible. From the wide notoriety of the case the real capture will be felt more than proved. A certain conviction will force itself upon all minds beyond proof or doubt."

At a late hour last night Lieut. Hatch at the Central Station said that no confirmatory news of any nature whatever had been received.

State's-Attorney Longenecker was asked last night how much credit he gave to the claim that the Aberdeen suspect was Tascott. "I don't believe there is anything in it," he said. "I did this morning, for I then thought that Clark, the jeweler, on whom Tascott drew a revolver the night of Snell's murder, had gone to Aberdeen and recognized Tascott. Owen was to have Clark go Saturday, and when I heard of Barnes' arrest I had no doubt that Clark's identification of him had led to the arrest.

"After that Clark came to see me. He said he was afraid to go there, as the supposed Tascott still went around flourishing a brace of pistols and there was no telling what he might do. Now I place less credit in the story than I did before.

"Owen came to see me and said he was going to take somebody to Aberdeen to identify the prisoner. I told him to take anybody who knew Tascott. Probably Clark would be willing to go now that the man was in custody. He said he meant to start tonight if he could get Clark or any other person who knew Tascott to go with him.

"I suppose Owen had Barnes arrested because he was afraid he might try to clear out. I guess he will be able to hold him until some one can go on from here."

"Who first told you about the Aberdeen man?"

"It was Owen. I never saw the man before. He said Tascott was in Aberdeen, and told all the points of resemblance that a friend of his had discovered. The suspect, he said, was a barber named Lee Barnes, who afterwards went to tending bar. His teeth were filled with gold like Tascott's, but he had had the filling taken out. He came to Aberdeen from St. Paul. He never received any mail. He knew all about Chicago and kept informed as to each new move in the Snell case. Since his arrest they have found that he has a couple of scars such as Tascott was said to have. I have little confidence now that the prisoner is Tascott, except from the fact that he answers the description so well."

LURING GIRLS TO RUIN.

Procuresses Ply Their Calling at the County Hospital.

Dr. J. R. Brandt, Chairman of the County Commissioners' Hospital Committee, varied the routine of a committee meeting yesterday by disclosing a fortissimo sensation of recent date. The meeting was at the County Board rooms and in reference to the appropriations for industrial schools. During its course Dr. Brandt affirmed that procuresses were in the habit of visiting the County Hospital seeking victims, and that suspicions had been substantiated by detectives whose reports showed extensive operations on visiting days. Access to many young girls is easy, and the class of patients approached is usually that of working girls whom sickness has reduced to straitened circumstances and to whom recovery of health only means a resumption of a life of hardship.

Warden Taylor of the County Hospital said that Dr. Brandt's statement was not news to him, as he had first called the doctor's attention to the affair. "Three weeks ago," said Mr. Taylor last night, "a woman who is prominent in Evanston and who is interested in the regeneration of fallen women made a visit to the hospital. She called upon me and unfolded this story, which I repeated to Dr. Brandt the same day. I have no knowledge of anything of the kind, but I can understand how patients can be approached by outsiders on visiting days when hundreds and thousands of visitors are admitted to the building. There is no restraint placed upon a visitor, and, once inside the building, he or she can visit any ward except the lying-in hospital.

"Orders have been given for increased vigilance in the supervision of visitors on other days than visiting days, but on the latter occasions it would be impracticable, if not dangerous, to refuse admission to a visitor without conclusive evidence against her."

WANTED FOR MURDER IN OMAHA.

Serious Charge Against Silk, One of the Hussander Jewelry-Store Robbers.

"Mike" Silk, who is locked up at the County Jail for participating in the bold attempt to rob Jeweler Hussander, is likely to have to answer to a much more serious charge. Ten days ago Detective Nordrum was informed that Silk was the murderer of Charles Poor of Omaha. The informant said that Silk had confessed to him that he shot Poor while he was attempting to rob Poor's house. He said that he was accompanied by a man named Henry.

The Chicago police have the affidavit of the man who says Silk confessed to him, and the Omaha authorities claim to be able to identify Silk as the murderer. It is expected that he will be sent to Omaha to answer for the crime.

OMAHA, Neb., March 17.—[Special.]—The crime was committed at 3 o'clock the morning of Saturday, May 17, 1890. Mrs. Poor was awakened by a disturbance. She arose, went into her husband's room, and there found him, as she thought, leaning out of the window in his night clothes. She spoke to him and received no answer. He was dead—shot through the brain.

The case was placed in the hands of the police, and every effort was made to obtain even the slightest clew to the murderer, but in vain. It was a mystery. The position in which the body was found indicated that Mr. Poor had been disturbed by some one either on the roof of the porch or climbing the posts. Rising, he had gone quietly into the hall, secured his revolver, and throwing up the window had thrust out the upper portion of his body with the half-cocked revolver in his hand. Then the shot was fired, and his head fell forward on the roof of the porch while the revolver dropped from his nerveless fingers to the tin roof, where it was afterwards found.

Nothing in the annals of crime in Omaha ever created so much indignation. Poor was a prosperous business-man, at that time Treasurer of the Omaha Laundrymen's Association.

WILL THE COUNTY PAY FOR ALL?

The Apportionment of the Industrial School Fund Proves a Puzzling Question.

Whether or not the county will pay the four great industrial schools for girls and boys is just now the question. Gen. Lieb's Committee on the Public Service has $45,000 to divide between them in the following proportions: Chicago Training School for Girls, $10,000; Illinois Industrial Training School for Girls, $10,000; Illinois Industrial School for Boys, $12,500; St. Mary's Training School for Boys, $12,500.

Gen. Lieb and other members of the board are of the opinion that two or more of these institutions are distinctly sectarian, hence under the Constitution disqualified to receive public money.

A subcommittee has spent two weeks in trying to determine whether or not that is the fact, and yesterday morning President G. W. Smith of the first-named school and Mr. Thomas Brenan, a director of it and of the St. Mary's school, appeared before the committee to present the claims of the two Catholic institutions upon the county.

Mr. Smith admitted that the Chicago School for Girls was incorporated by Catholics; that its directors and teachers were Catholics, and that it was situated on the property of the Society of the Good Shepherd. When it was organized it was carried on in the House of the Good Shepherd, and Catholic contributions largely had been the means of furnishing it with its present commodious quarters. However, Mr. Smith contended that children of all beliefs and creeds were accepted without question and no distinctively Catholic course of instruction was prescribed for pupils. The St. Mary's School at Feehanville was conducted much in the same way, and what was urged for one was true of the other.

Whether the boys' school at Glenwood was sectarian or not the committee could not determine, as the religious tendency of the girls' school at Evanston was also undeterminate. The committee adjourned without action.

It is considered likely that the committee will waive all expression of opinion regarding the question and leave it for the courts to determine.

ALD. O'BRIEN'S LITTLE JOKE.

It Gives Some City Employes a Holiday and Shows the Mayor's Weakness.

Many of the Aldermen were indignant yesterday when they learned that in most of the departments at the City-Hall work had been suspended for the day. Ald. "Billy" O'Brien of the Fifth Ward had slipped in an order at the Council meeting the previous evening suspending work for the day in honor of St. Patrick. When Assistant Clerk Hermann read it there was much confusion in the Council, and as the Aldermen did not hear it there was no objection and it was duly passed. O'Brien intended it as a joke. The matter was afterwards called to the attention of the Mayor, but he had not backbone enough to ask for its reconsideration or to veto it. On the contrary, he requested Clerk Van Cleave to announce just as the Council had adjourned that the departments would be closed "in honor of St. Patrick."

Controller Onahan, who is himself an Irishman, was indignant over the order. He said it was an outrage. There was no occasion for it. He kept his force at work all day. The City Clerk's office was also kept open. The Mayor went electioneering.

ROBBED OF REGISTERED LETTERS.

A Daring Thief Steals Forty-nine Valuable Missives from a Mail Messenger.

G. H. Carpenter, a messenger for D. C. Cook & Co., the publishing firm at No. 25 Washington street, was robbed of forty-nine registered letters at the Post-Office.

About 12 o'clock Carpenter visited the registry department and was given forty-nine letters belonging to his firm. He then went down in the basement to get his exchanges. He placed the grip containing the registered matter on the floor behind him. When a moment later he turned to get it the grip had disappeared. The clerks in the exchange department saw a tall, fairly well-dressed man following Carpenter but said nothing, as they supposed they were in company. The police have a good description of the man.

The contents of the grip were mostly, it is supposed, payments for subscriptions to religious papers published by the house, and $150 will probably cover the loss.

HAD ARSENIC IN HIS POSSESSION.

Evidence Against Harris, Accused of Poisoning the Mackey Household.

At the trial yesterday of George Harris, the colored waiter in Mrs. Mackey's boarding-house, who is accused of poisoning the entire family, Prof. Long said the arsenic in the tea was enough to kill a dozen persons, and Lizzie McMillen, the cook, said Harris was in the kitchen the day the boarders were taken ill and bought the milk that was used.

C. E. Laughlin, a boarder, swore that he had given Harris a bottle of an extract of arsenic to throw away a week before the poisoning. He had not told Harris what was in the bottle, but Prof. Long when on the stand said the extract was strong enough to kill if put in tea or coffee.

The State will put on witnesses this morning to testify that Harris made threats against Mrs. Mackey and her boarders.

FOUR STRIKERS MOVE OUT.

The Situation at Pullman Possesses No Alarming Features.

In regard to the reported eviction from their homes of striking car-builders at Pullman the town agent, Dr. James Chasey, said yesterday:

"There have been no evictions. No goods have been set out on the sidewalk, and we anticipate no trouble whatever. The tenements were built for the Pullman company's employés. When a man quits the employ of the company he is expected to give up his house. The houses are leased to the men by the year. This lease can be broken at any time by either party by giving ten days' notice. When these men refused to go to work two weeks ago we served the usual ten days' notice on them. The time expired today. Four of these men have already moved out. The rest have assured me that they will go quietly. In some cases, where there is sickness in the family, we have told them that they need not remove until perfectly able to do so."

CRAMER'S VICTIMS WILL RECOVER.

He Is Placed Under Arrest—Another Story of the Cause of the Shooting.

Frank Cramer, who shot Frank De Hundt and Ernest Fuchs, was arrested yesterday noon. He was found on Sedgwick street and submitted to arrest without resistance. He is locked up at the West Chicago Avenue Station. John Weber, reported in yesterday's papers as having been shot by Cramer, was not touched. The wounded men are both at the County Hospital and will recover.

The cause of the shooting is given by Cramer's friends as follows: "De Hundt married Cramer's sister. He abused her and finally last summer deserted her. She secured work in a down-town store and thus supported herself and two children. One day De Hundt broke into her rooms on Kinzie street during her absence and hauled away and sold all the furniture. This was the cause of the shooting. The bullet that Fuchs caught in his cheek was not intended for him but for De Hundt."

Cramer is a member of the tinware firm of Campbell & Cramer Bros. of No. 88 Wells street and is given a good reputation by his acquaintances.

STOPPED WORK ON THE CHURCH.

A Builder's Charge of Conspiracy Against the Pastor and Architects.

The Campbell Park Presbyterian Church is again in trouble, and all work upon the new structure has been stopped. Contractor Isaac Davies, the builder, yesterday filed a bill in the Superior Court against the Rev. William G. Clark and the church, claiming that Clark and the church have conspired with Bell & Swift, the architects, to defeat his collection of $5,452 now due him on his contract, and which the church has been owing him since Feb. 28.

It is charged that at the solicitation of the pastor and others connected with the church the architects have withheld the issuance of the architect's certificate on which Davies could draw his money. Mr. Davies charges that by reason of the non-payment of the funds due him he was unable to pay the workmen and they quit. He says the church is insolvent, but asks that it be compelled to perform its contract.

DRUGGISTS FIND A NEW HOME.

Humiston, Keeling & Co. Rent a Madison Street Building—Real-Estate Notes.

J. H. Van Vlissingen & Bro. have leased the building at Nos. 200 and 202 Madison street to Humiston, Keeling & Co. for a term of five years, at an annual rental of $10,000. The building is 40x180 feet and is five stories high above the basement. It is owned by H. P. Ray of Louisville, Ky.

Although no definite announcement has been made of the intentions of the alley "L" road south, investors at some points are attempting to anticipate the final decision of the road. Brokers report good inquiry for property on the east side of Washington Park and in the Park Manor district.

Turner & Bond report the sale of seventy-two feet at the northeast corner of Sixty-seventh street and Vincennes avenue for Emma Jeffrey to Clara B. Moore for $7,200.

W. S. Day & Co. have sold seventeen lots in a subdivision east of Washington Heights for $5,500.

The deeds in the Spalding-Harvey transaction have passed. The amount of land transferred to the Harvey Land Association by the A. G. Spalding interest is 733 acres and the total consideration is $464,040. A tract of about seventy acres east of Halsted street and the manufacturing district at Harvey is being sold on the syndicate plan for $2,000 an acre. The land is bounded on the east by the Vincennes road and includes land owned by the Harvey Land Association, Young & Ryan, and Force & Heyl.

THOSE WASHBURN & MOEN PATENTS.

Rumors About Their Sale Cause Trouble and Uneasiness.

The directors of the Columbia Patent company were in session again yesterday at the Wellington. Mr. Shurtleff, the Secretary, claims that the Washburn & Moen patents have been transferred to the Columbia company and that the latter is in good running order. "This is our regular meeting," said he, "and we are meeting at the hotel because our offices are not fitted up."

H. B. Cragin, agent of the Washburn-Moen company, was interrogated concerning a published statement that the company was inclined to back out of the agreement to sell its patents on the terms agreed upon to the Columbia Patent company. He said: "I wonder who puts such things in the papers. Two or three times during the negotiations stories like this, which have absolutely no foundation, have crept into print and threatened to break up the whole deal. Papers are now on the way from Worcester, Mass., which I expect will settle everything. I see no reason why the sale should not go through, but can give you no further information until it is consummated. I haven't been to the meeting at the Wellington today and have no idea what was done."

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

Rock Island Employes Discharged.

The Rock Island railroad is making wholesale discharges of the men employed in its shops at Lake. For a long time past many employés have been drawing their salaries, but doing little work. This state of affairs has come to an end. Saturday an order went out for a reduction. Fifty employés in the repair-yard were laid off, twenty-two in the coach-shop, thirteen in the machine department, seven in the cabinet department, three in the cabinet-making department, and two in the shop yards, forming a total of ninety-seven. Yesterday it was announced that 60 per cent of the men in the blacksmithing department and 50 per cent from the locomotive machine working force would be laid off at once, the object being to reduce expenses.

Seeking Rapid-Transit Ideas.

The committee of the Western Society of Engineers, known as the Committee on Railway Terminals and Rapid Transit, will leave in a special car Friday over the Baltimore and Ohio for a ten days' Eastern trip. The committee will visit Buffalo, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Jersey City, New York, and probably other cities, inspecting the terminals and methods of rapid transit. The members will make a careful study of the elevated tracks of the Pennsylvania at Philadelphia and the facilities at Jersey City, and will secure all information possible relating to the cost and operating expenses. The members of the committee are R. P. Morgan, Chairman; E. L. Corthell, Isham Randolph, Benezette Williams, Col. R. B. Mason, Gen. William Sooy Smith, and O. B. Green, and L. E. Cooley, President of the Western Society of Engineers, an ex-officio member.

Swindled Chicago Ticket Brokers.

Charles L. Morris and John Simpson, who have been arrested in Baltimore for defrauding ticket brokers with forged prepaid orders calling for cash and tickets, operated in Chicago about two weeks ago on their way East, and some of the brokers are wiser but poorer men thereby. At Mulford's office the swindlers presented an order purporting to come from Munson, a Pueblo scalper, which called for two tickets to Salt Lake City and return, worth $135. The tickets were handed over, but when Mr. Mulford heard later on that one of the men was trying to sell the tickets to another broker he took them away from the holder. Emil Schonlau, a West Side broker, was defrauded by the men on the same orders to the extent of $14 and a ticket to Cincinnati.

Prof. de Guerville's Lecture.

Prof. de Guerville of Milwaukee College gave the fifth of his series of lectures in French yesterday afternoon in Apollo Hall before a large audience. The subject was "L'Ecole Romantique—Victor Hugo, Lamartine, Alfred de Musset." The historical and biographical facts were made additionally interesting by the relation of many anecdotes and incidents. The lecture was to have been concluded by 4 o'clock, but the audience was so interested that it insisted upon a continuation and it was 5 o'clock before the lecturer finished. The last lecture of the course will be given Tuesday at 3 p. m. on "Paris of Today," and will be illustrated by 125 stereopticon views.

Graduated in Blackstone.

The committee consisting of Lawrence M. Ennis, James Rosenthal, and Arthur D. Wheeler appointed by the Appellate Court to examine law students for admission to the bar, made a report yesterday. Out of a list of twenty-eight applicants the following may now hang out attorney signs: James J. Barbour, Lysander Cassidy, William A. Conover, Charles E. Coogan, Kent Green, Charles S. Graves, Egbert M. Hodge, S. O. Levinson, Hugh McIndoe, John W. McCarthy, Timothy F. Mullen, Thomas B. O'Neill, Malcolm Dale Owen, Jacob Pinger, J. Wilbur Sutton, Frank A. Whitney, and Lewis S. Young. In average, S. O. Levinson was first and Jacob Pinger second.

Woman's Relief Corps Organized.

The Columbia Woman's Relief Corps began its career last night by installing the following officers: President, Mrs. Emma R. Wallace; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. F. C. Vierling and Mrs. Mary A. Haynes; Treasurer, Mrs. Margaret I. Sandes; Secretary, Mrs. J. W. Aiken; Chaplain, Mrs. Louise R. Wardner; Conductor, Mrs. Mary Thiell; Assistant Conductor, Mrs. B. Boyden; Guard, Mrs. Carrie W. Tebbetts. The corps has a membership of 31. Its object incidentally is to agitate the idea of a soldiers' home where soldiers can take their wives.

Shot Her in Self-Defense.

Thomas McSweeney, who killed Mary Donalson last Christmas-Eve, was tried before Judge Shepard and a jury yesterday. The testimony showed that jealousy was the cause of the shooting. The prisoner says the woman assaulted him with a lamp and a poker and he shot in self-defense. The jury retired to consider the case at 5 o'clock and had not reached a verdict at midnight.

Pilgrim Church Organ Dedicated.

The new pipe organ in the Pilgrim Congregational Church at Sixty-fourth and Harvard streets was dedicated last night. The organ was built at Moline, Ill., at a cost of $3,500 and is perfect in all parts. Fully 1,000 were present last night when Frederic Archer played with spirit a sonata from Mendelssohn and followed it with other selections from well-known composers.

Killed the Peacemaker.

John Hepp of No. 706 West Fourteenth street was arrested yesterday on the charge of murder and released on $10,000 bonds. His victim, who died at the County Hospital last evening, is John Gellis of No. 712 West Twelfth street, who March 9 interfered in a quarrel between Hepp and his wife. Hepp cracked his skull with a monkey-wrench.

Elbran S. Bowers Insane.

Elbran S. Bowers of the firm of Bowers Bros., dealers in mica at No. 119 Lake street, became violently insane yesterday afternoon at his home, No. 2929 Groveland avenue. He was taken to the Detention Hospital.

Items.

Lillian Devereaux, 16 years old, has been missing from her home, Sixty-third and Yale streets, several days.

The Rev. Dr. James Gibson Johnson was installed pastor of the New England Congregational Church last evening.

Fire damaged the furniture stock of Olbrich & Golbeck, Nos. 84 and 86 North Ashland avenue, $10,000 early this morning. Fireman Dan McCarthy was badly hurt by a falling brick.

The Twentieth Century Club met at the Woman's College Chapel in Evanston last evening. Prof. James Taft Hatfield delivered a lecture on "Recent Gleanings in the Sanscrit Field."

Memorial exercises in commemoration of the birth of the late Hon. John B. Finch were held in Liberty Hall in Evanston last evening under the auspices of the Willard Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 32° above zero; 9 a. m., 36°; 10 a. m., 41°; 11 a. m., 46°; 12 m., 49°; 1 p. m., 52°; 3 p. m., 55°; 6 p. m., 56°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.55; 6 p. m., 29.57.

Levi M. Eberhart, Tax Collector of Lock Haven, Pa., was arrested yesterday by Chicago policemen on a telegraphed description on the charge of having embezzled $1,000 in his official capacity. He consented to return for trial without a requisition and will be taken East today.

TRYING TO MAKE PEACE.

OFFICIALS OF THE AMERICAN AND WESTERN ASSOCIATIONS MEET.

They Hope to Patch Up Their Differences—Arrangements Made for a Broadsword Contest—Jack O'Connor Signs with Columbus—Games Played at the Continuous Pool Tournament—Results of the Races at Guttenberg—Sporting News.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 17.—[Special.]—Manager Watkins of the St. Paul team, Manager Harrington and President Hach of the Minneapolis team, and Edgar Webster, representing the Sioux City team, met here today to take steps toward closing the breach which has occurred between the Western and American Associations. The first speck of war arose when Sioux City signed Van Dyke, under contract to play with the Athletics of Philadelphia. The American Association retaliated by offering Killen, the Minneapolis pitcher, $1,000 to break his Western contract, and began flirting with two St. Paul players. After the conference a dispatch was sent President Beck of the Sioux City club asking him to wire President Kramer of the American Association at Cincinnati to find out if Van Dyke had been legally signed by the Philadelphia club before he signed with Sioux City. If his Philadelphia contract is found regular the Western Association will waive all claim to the left-fielder and the war will come to an end all along the line.

HAS SIGNED WITH COLUMBUS.

Jack O'Connor Puts His Name to a Contract with That Club.

COLUMBUS, O., March 17.—[Special.]—Manager Schmelz of the Columbus Base-Ball Club arrived from St. Louis today with Jack O'Connor, the catcher, who has concluded to fill his contract with the Columbus team. As soon as the party struck town O'Connor attached his signature to one of President Kramer's American Association contracts calling for two years' services. O'Connor says he never intended to play in Pittsburg, but the National League appeared to have so much money that he thought he would take care of some of it.

Attorneys were consulted and arrangements made for the American Association to defend O'Connor against any attempt of the Pittsburg club to harass him or secure the return of the money advanced by that organization.

Third-Baseman Reilly writes that he will be here the latter part of the week to fulfill his contract instead of going to Pittsburg. Reilly signed a contract with all reference to the National agreement stricken out, and knows he can be held. Mike Lehane has agreed on terms and will cover first base again for Columbus. Manager Schmelz is on the lookout for another battery. Emmet Seery, the Brooklyn brotherhood fielder, has telegraphed for a place on the team, but there is no vacancy.

WILL NOT GO TO FLORIDA.

Director Kerr of the Pittsburgs Does Not Think the Trip Advisable.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 17.—[Special.]—Director Kerr of the Pittsburg club announced today that the team would not, in all probability, go South on its contemplated trip next week. The intention of President O'Neil was to start the team Monday and practice at St. Augustine, Fla., getting ready for the season. Mr. Kerr says the trip will do more harm than good. He thinks the climate does not agree with ball players and has no desire to open the season with a crowd of cripples.

Pitcher Galvin, who was released yesterday by Manager Hanlon, will likely be signed again tomorrow. After getting his release the old man got his back up and made a kick to the directors, and Manager Hanlon has been instructed to sign him again and he has asked Galvin not to sign anywhere else until he can make terms with him. Three thousand five hundred dollars is Jimmie's figure.

Berger, who, it is expected, will do something for himself and the club behind the bat, has been re-signed. He attached his signature to a paper this afternoon. Charles Reilly, the new third baseman, arrived in the city this morning from Columbus. He is the first man to report for work. President O'Neil left last night, presumably for Cincinnati, to place the Cincinnati club stock in the hands of the citizens. He is after Browning. Guy Hecker will leave for Fort Wayne Monday next and will take a number of local colts with him.

TOO STORMY FOR MUCH WORK.

Snow and Rain Interfere Somewhat with Capt. Anson's Plans.

DENVER, Colo., March 17.—[Special.]—Capt. Adrian C. Anson was in a philosophical mood this evening as he sat in the rotunda of the Richelieu Hotel. Weather-Crank Foster's storm had arrived on time, and, while it wasn't much of an affair, it served to cloud the sky and sputter out a flurry of mingled snow and rain.

"We are getting along all right," said Anson, "and I'm not kicking much about the weather. It will be all right tomorrow, I fancy."

The team had a little practice Monday and limbered out its legs after the journey hither. The day was charming. Today some leg work was put in. Local ball cranks will be out to the park in force as soon as regular work commences. The Chicagos will get a lively turn when they play against the Denver nine in a week or so.

KELLY'S ULTIMATUM.

The Boston Player Says He Will Play Ball in the Association.

Mike Kelly yesterday received a telegram from Director Hart of the Boston association team asking him to declare himself one way or the other, so that both sides could know where he stood. He accordingly called at THE TRIBUNE office and declared that he would play with the American Association next year. He had signed a contract, which was in possession of President Prince of Boston.

Kelly will probably captain the Cincinnati club. He has secured Radbourn to pitch for him and will have a strong team, certainly. The men he counts on are: Sutcliffe, Fogarty, Robinson, Crane, Stricker, and others.

Kelly leaves for Boston tonight and will remain there until the opening of the season.

Frank Dwyer in Town.

Frank Dwyer, the Chicago Club pitcher, who is under reservation to Anson but who has not been signed, arrived in the city last night. He is anxious to know what disposition is to be made of him, and will call on Mr. Spalding today to secure his release. Cleveland wants him.

Illinois-Iowa Base-Ball League.

JOLIET, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—The Illinois-Iowa Ball League, representing the eight towns, held its final meeting today to arrange the schedule. The season opens April 30 with Rockford at Cedar Rapids, Aurora at Davenport, Ottawa at Ottumwa, and Joliet at Quincy.

WILL FIGHT WITH BROADSWORDS.

Capt. John W. Graham and Prof. Robert F. Reid Arrange for a Contest.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—An all-around international mounted broadsword contest for $1,000 and the championship of America was arranged today. The principals are Capt. John W. Graham, the champion swordsman of Australia, and Prof. Robert F. Reid, the champion of Pennsylvania. Each signed articles to contend in the following conditions for $250 and the championship:

First, mounted sword contest; second, sword vs. bayonet, sword mounted; third, vice versa; fourth, foils on foot, cavalry sword; the number of attacks to be agreed upon by the contestants.

The contest is to be decided at Newark, N. J., Saturday, April 4.

Challenge to Lightweights.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—A dispatch was received today from John Lewis and Mike Haley of Norfolk, Va., in which they offer to match Billy Young, the champion lightweight pugilist of Virginia, against any 128-pound pugilist in America for $1,500 a side. They also stated that Young was ready to meet any 128-pound man for a purse in any of the clubs.

$12,000 for a Fight.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—Gus Tuthill, manager of the Crib Club, said today that the club had decided to put up a purse of $12,000 for an international prize-fight between Ted Pritchard, the middleweight champion of England, and Bob Fitzsimmons, the holder of the middleweight championship belt, to fight under the auspices of the club. A cable was sent to *Sporting Life* and to Pritchard in regard to the matter.

POWERS HOLDS THE LEAD.

He Continues to Increase His Advantage Over Walsh in the Pool Match.

The second night's play in the continuous pool match between Albert Powers and H. Walsh at the Recital Hall of the Auditorium attracted a good crowd. Powers had secured what looked like a winning lead Monday night and evidently had no intention of relinquishing his advantage.

He commenced by securing twelve balls in the first frame and from that on steadily increased his lead to the close of the evening's play. Eugene Day acted as referee.

Powers had secured 210 points to Walsh's 141 the first night's play. Last night he increased his advantage and cannot lose the match now. It will be concluded tonight.

Last night twenty-two frames were played, Powers securing 195 balls, bringing his total score up to 405. Walsh made 122 points, thus bringing his string up to 263. Powers lost six points by scratches while Walsh lost four.

The score by frames was:

Powers—12, 4, 8, 8, 10, 10, 9, 2, 13, 14, 6, 6, 4, 15, 12, 15, 7, 12, 3, 10, 13, 11. Total, 195.

Walsh—3, 11, 7, 7, 5, 5, 6, 12, 2, 1, 9, 11, 1, 6, 3, 0, 8, 3, 12, 5, 2, 4. Total, 122.

Results at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 17.—The crowd and weather were fair, but the track was deep with slippery mud. The results:

First race, selling, half a mile—Red Sign, an even-money favorite ridden by Easley, won by three lengths, Dakota a length before T. J. Rusk. Time, :54¾.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—School Girl, a 6 to 5 favorite ridden by Moore, won by a scant length, Atlanta an open length before Ban Boy. Time, 1:08¼.

Third race, selling, eleven-sixteenths—Hardee, 3 to 5 favorite. Hillup won by an even length. Phantom a length before Eschelon. Time, 1:16¾.

Fourth race, handicap, thirteen-sixteenths—Alphonse, 5 to 2, ridden by Harris, won by a nose, Sull Ross four lengths before Mamie B. Time, 1:29¼.

Results at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—The fine weather and a good program drew a large crowd to the Guttenberg, N. J., race track today. Results were as follows:

First race, five furlongs—Buckstone won, Servia second, M. Redon third. Time, 1:04¾.

Second race, three-quarters of a mile—Craft won, Majority second, Parolina third. Time, 1:18¾.

Third race, six and a half furlongs—Climax won, Spaulding second, Lemon Blossom third. Time, 1:24¾.

Fourth race, one mile and a sixteenth—Cassela won, Defaulter second, Perlid third. Time, 1:52¼.

Fifth race, four furlongs—Refraction won, Triangle second, L. Sandy third. Time, :51¾.

Sixth race, one mile—Brussells won, Shotover second, Newcastle third. Time, 1:47.

Will Wrestle No More.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 17.—[Special.]—Jack Carkeek announces that he has given up wrestling forever, and will henceforth engage in business. As a reason for his retirement Carkeek says there is no longer any money in wrestling. Carkeek retires with the honor of being the champion Cornish wrestler of the world, having vanquished the best Cornish wrestlers in America. He made a journey to England two years ago and defeated Jack Pearce, the English champion, in a match for the world's championship.

They Didn't Wrestle.

JOLIET, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—The wrestling match between J. C. Comstock and Thomas McInerney did not come off tonight, owing to an advertisement that it was a "put-up job"; that Comstock was to throw his opponent. The sports are in the dumps, but many are glad to have their money refunded.

General Sporting Notes.

Old Ezra Sutton wants to become an umpire.

Pitcher Cunningham has signed with Baltimore.

Cal McCarthy has resumed active training for his fight with George Dixon.

King Thomas is now being "touted" to win both the Brooklyn and Suburban.

Roseland and ten other horses of the Bradley string have been sent to Louisville.

A number of capitalists are trying to buy the Puritan Athletic Club house on Long Island. Dick Roche holds it at $10,000.

Slavin lost many friends by his conduct at the Burke-Pritchard fight. He backed Burke, and when the latter lost tore up his colors and trampled on them.

OBJECT TO THE PALESTINE SCHEME.

Chicago Hebrews Disapprove of the Proposed Action Regarding Their Brethren.

Local Hebrews do not take kindly to the projected exportation of their Russian brethren to the wastes of Palestine. "It is perfect nonsense," said Rabbi Moses yesterday. "I signed Mr. Blackstone's petition, as did many other Chicago Jews. For my own part I signed the paper simply to get rid of him as he is absolutely irrepressible. This project of sending 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 people out of one country and into another is beyond the power of any nation. What would all these Jews do in Palestine? They certainly could not support themselves from the soil, for farming there is most difficult and the Jews have been deprived of raw materials for centuries.

"Then the Jews want to stay in Russia. They are more Russian than the Czar. They have lived in Russia 1,000 years, and were there long before Russia became a nation. They are now Russian even to their features. There is a slow but continuous immigration of Russian Jews to Turkey, but any one acquainted with European politics would smile at the idea of setting down 500,000 Russian subjects upon Turkish soil. Neither are the American Jews particularly anxious to have this great body of Russian Jews come here. The Judaism of the Russian Jews is the Judaism of the middle ages. The American Jews have now become nationalized and make their religion only a matter of the synagogue. There is now a great difference between the religion of the Russian and American Jew. We do not care to be overlaid by the orthodoxy of the Russian Jew. Blackstone interferes with the Jews with no authority whatever. He means well, I have no doubt. The State Department will give Mr. Blackstone no more than a pleasant answer, for it is not our National policy to interfere with affairs abroad."

The Rabbi thinks the immigration scheme of Baron Hirsch is an excellent one. It provides for the importation of industrious Jews of the agricultural class, all of whom will be required to pay for the land to which they are allotted here.

Mining and Stock Exchange Officers.

The Board of Directors of the National Mining and Stock Exchange company met at No. 225 Dearborn street at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, George H. Harlow; Vice-President, Fernando Jones; Treasurer, T. D. Randall; Secretary, A. P. Skinner. President Harlow was requested to appoint a Committee on By-Laws.

Goethe and Carlyle.

Mr. Robert Niven delivered his lecture on "Goethe and Carlyle" at Miss Eliza Starr's auditorium, No. 299 Huron street, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Niven devoted his remarks to the mutual relations of these two men. It was the third of the series of lectures which Mr. Niven is giving in Chicago.

Bishop Fallows Returns.

Bishop Fallows returned from his vacation yesterday. His health is entirely restored.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup

Has been used for OVER FIFTY YEARS by MILLIONS OF MOTHERS for their CHILDREN TEETHING with PERFECT SUCCESS. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. 25 cents.

Earl & Wilson's E. & W. brand of men's collars and cuffs are the best. Sold everywhere.

Caligraph Writing Machine does not get out of repair like many other machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

Names	Age.
Herman Vogel, Mollie Hellstein	28—39
Frank W. Hoyt, Elizabeth S. Pritchard	26—19
John H. George, Annie Stellberger	27—23
Jozef Tormanski, Eva Stark	27—30
William Schilz, Mary Biorg	22—21
Hans J. Andreasen, Mathilde Grannes	26—30
Robert Glaesel, Ida Wegner	27—19
Justus Lann, Minnie H. Trede	26—20
Fred W. Koenig, Christine Huschke	35—32
Johan A. Carlstrom, Hulda S. Adolfson	21—20
Wilhelm Rohlf, Pauline Compart	25—23
Kaspar Kuhn, Philippine Krumerch	27—24
K. Smit, Pitronela Karpicha	28—21
James Maher, Bridget Carmody	28—28
Fred Sommers, Bertha Longe	21—18
John Huffey, Annie Grube	23—19
Arthur M. White, Milwaukee, Wis., Kittie Richardson, Joliet, Ill.	22—22
Axel S. Fredrickson, Emma G. Johnson	26—27
I. C. Peterson, Lizette M. Dalake	27—31
George Warwick, Nina Chalwan	25—25
Charlie Parks, Tillie Holmes	25—20
John C. Drake, Laura Kufuso	24—20
A. Hendron, Winnie Zuver	30—29
John Larson, Hulda Carlson	31—24
W. F. Holtor, Lizzie Keifer	23—21
John L. Tobias, Annie Duffield	21—23
Albert Danemack, Josephine Necker	21—18
Bernard Peterson, Hannah Olson	28—21
Charles E. Tucker, Hattie Clute	25—28

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Wednesday:

For Illinois, Indiana, and Lower Michigan, light rain, colder by Wednesday night, southerly winds.

CHICAGO SIGNAL OFFICE, CHICAGO, Ill., March 17—7 p. m.—Local forecast for Chicago and vicinity: Fair weather, followed by rain after Wednesday morning, cooler.

Place of observation.	Height of barometer	Thermom'tr	Max'm temperature	Direction of wind	State of weather	Precip'tat'n for 24 hours
Abilene, Tex.	29.72	58	66	S.	Clear	....
Bismarck, N. D.	30.16	22	24	N.	Cl'udy	....
Boston, Mass.	30.22	36	40	N. W.	Clear	....
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.00	34	38	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cairo, Ill.	29.92	60	64	S.	Fair	....
Charleston, S. C.	30.06	52	58	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Cheyenne, Wyo.	29.94	22	40	N.	Cl'udy	....
Chicago	29.82	50	56	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Cincinnati, O.	30.00	54	56	E.	Clear	....
Cleveland, O.	30.00	38	42	S.	Fair	....
Fort Custer, Mont.	30.08	36	40	S. E.	Fair	....
Davenport, Ia.	29.80	52	58	S. W.	Fair	....
Denver, Colo.	29.94	36	46	N. E.	Cl'udy	.08
Des Moines, Ia.	29.70	54	60	S.	Cl'udy	....
Detroit, Mich.	29.94	36	38	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas.	29.68	56	64	N.	Fair	....
Dubuque, Ia.	29.76	48	54	E.	Cl'udy	....
Duluth, Minn.	29.84	24	30	Calm.	Cl'udy	.02
El Paso, Tex.	29.78	62	64	N. W.	Clear	....
Erie, Pa.	29.94	40	50	S.	Cl'udy	....
Galveston, Tex.	29.92	60	62	S. E.	Clear	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.78	44	45	S.	Cl'udy	....
Green Bay, Wis.	29.84	32	36	N.	Rain	.22
Helena, Mont.	30.01	38	44	S. W.	Fair	....
Huron, S. D.	30.00	28	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Indianapolis, Ind.	29.90	52	56	S. E.	Clear	....
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.92	54	58	N. E.	Rain	.04
Kansas City, Mo.	29.74	58	64	S. E.	Fair	....
Keokuk, Ia.	29.76	56	64	S.	Clear	....
Knoxville, Tenn.	30.00	60	64	Calm.	Clear	....
La Crosse, Wis.	29.80	38	50	N.	Cl'udy	....
Manistee, Mich.	29.82	38	38	S.	Rain	.26
Marquette, Mich.	29.88	28	28	N. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Milwaukee, Wis.	29.74	48	50	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Minnedosa	30.20	18	22	N. E.	Cl'udy	....
Montreal	30.14	20	22	S. W.	Fair	....
Moorhead, Minn.	30.08	20	28	N.	Clear	....
Nashville, Tenn.	29.84	62	66	S. E.	Clear	....
New Orleans, La.	29.94	55	64	E.	Clear	....
New York City	30.24	32	40	S.	Clear	....
Norfolk, Va.	30.22	34	38	S. E.	Clear	....
Omaha, Neb.	29.76	40	62	N.	Cl'udy	....
Oswego, N. Y.	30.10	24	24	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
Pensacola, Fla.	29.94	58	66	S. W.	Clear	....
Philadelphia, Pa.	30.26	34	40	S.	Clear	....
Port Huron, Mich.	29.94	32	32	S.	Cl'udy	....
Rapid City, S. D.	30.10	32	40	N.	Cl'udy	.04
Rochester, N. Y.	30.06	30	30	S. E.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo.	29.84	58	66	S.	Clear	....
St. Paul, Minn.	29.86	30	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
Salt Lake City, Utah	30.06	46	46	N. W.	Clear	....
Sandusky, O.	29.96	40	44	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
Sioux City, Ia.	29.98	22	46	N.	Cl'udy	....
Springfield, Ill.	29.84	40	62	S.	Fair	....
Springfield, Mo.	29.82	56	66	S.	Clear	....
Toledo, O.	29.96	40	42	S.	Clear	....
Vicksburg, Miss.	29.88	64	70	E.	Fair	....
*Portland, Ore.	30.12	38	....	Calm.	Cl'udy	....
*San Francisco, Cal.	30.16	50	....	W.	Clear	....

*Morning reports.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

New York—Arrived, steamer Eider from Bremen. The German steamer Italia, hence for Copenhagen and Stettin, which was seen on the 14th inst. in latitude 46.36, longitude 71.47, returning on account of its shaft being broken, arrived off Sandy Hook this morning.

London—Sighted, Bohemia and Teutonic, New York.

DEATHS.

Death notices, five lines or less, one insertion, free.

BROWN—At 1301 Madison-st., March 17, John Brown, aged 67 years. Funeral services Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock, March 19. Friends are kindly requested not to send flowers.

BROWN—March 17, Margaret Brown, aged 72 years. Funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Charles E. Higbie, 657 Harrison-st., Thursday, March 19, at 11 o'clock. Carriages to Oakwood.

BRITTON—James A. Britton, at Dunning, Ill., March 16, aged 42. Funeral from that place to Rosehill Cemetery March 18, at 10 a. m.

BRAAM—March 16, 1891, 11 p. m., P. Braam, father-in-law of S. E. Meeter, aged 77 years and 3 months, at 208 West Thirteenth-st.

BEECHER—Jerome Beecher, at his residence, 241 Michigan-av., at 4 p. m. Tuesday. Notice of funeral hereafter.

CONKEY—At Burlington, Wis., in her 84th year, Mrs. Lucius Conkey, mother of Lucius W. Conkey of Evanston, Ill.

DILLON—March 17, Mrs. Jane Knowles Dillon, aged 71 years. Funeral from her late residence, 780 Walnut-st., Thursday, March 19, at 11 o'clock, to Graceland.

FRAYNE—On Monday, 4 p. m., March 16, Frank I. Frayne, aged 52 years, a member of Star Lodge, No. 7, K. of P., Indianapolis, Ind. Funeral from the Castle Hall of Aldine Lodge, No. 129, K. of P., 151 Randolph-st., Friday, 10 a. m., under the direction of Aldine Lodge. The U. R. K. of P. will act as escort to the procession to Polk-st. depot. The remains will lie in state from 10 a. m. Thursday. Brethren of all sister lodges are invited to attend.

FRENZEL—March 17, at 1 a. m., Mrs. Louise R. Frenzel, dearly beloved mother of Curt A. Frenzel, aged 64 years and 6 months. Funeral private from residence, 678 Fullerton-av., Wednesday at 11 a. m., to Graceland.

FULLER—At her residence 72 24th-st., of pneumonia, Kate C. Fuller, widow of the late Calvin W. Fuller. Funeral Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

FOSTER—March 11, 1891, at Lebanon, N. H., Mrs. I. B. Foster, aged 84 years, mother of N. B. Foster of this city.

FRINIER—Oliver Frinier, at his residence, corner of Hastings-st. and Center-av., aged 84 years. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GILLELAND—The Rev. L. M. Gilleland, D. D., pastor of the Lake View Presbyterian Church, at his home, at 5 p. m., March 17. Funeral Friday. See notice of tomorrow.

GARDENER—Monday morning, March 16, Charles S. Gardener. Funeral from residence 2019 Michigan-av., Wednesday morning, 10 o'clock. Interment Milwaukee, Wis.

KLEPECK—Mrs. Mary (nee Mally) wife of Joseph Klepeck, aged 18 years and 8 months. Funeral from residence, 428 West Nineteenth-st., to Bohemian National Cemetery, at 10 a. m.

LONG—March 16, John, beloved son of James Long, aged 6 years 3 months. Funeral from residence of parents, 4346 Wentworth-av., Thursday, March 19, at 9 a. m., to St. Cecilia's Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

LAUMANN—March 17, at 622 Carroll-av., Minnie S., wife of L. S. Laumann, aged 36 years. Funeral Thursday, March 19, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

LYMAN—Ethel, infant daughter of N. W. Lyman, aged 15 months. Funeral Wednesday, 10 a. m., at residence.

MOAN—March 17, 1891, Katie A. Moan, aged 25 years. Funeral from her mother's residence, 400 Park-av., Thursday, at 8:30 a. m., to St. Malachy's Church, thence to Oakley-st. N. W. depot by cars to Belvidere, Ill.

MacMILLAN—Monday evening, March 16, 1891, at the residence, No. 271 South Oakley-av., Susan Cumming, widow of the late James MacMillan, born Nov. 22, 1811, at Port William, Wigtown Shire, Scotland, and mother of Mrs. Jane S. Patterson, Mrs. Jessie H. Jamieson, and William C., Hugh, and Thomas C. MacMillan. Funeral from the residence Thursday, at 1 o'clock p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

MOONEY—Tuesday, March 17, Nellie Mooney, nee Cahill, wife of John Mooney, aged 24 years. Funeral March 19 from 86 East Superior-st., at 10 o'clock, to the Church of the Holy Name, by carriages to Calvary.

MOLLOY—March 17, at 288 Park-av., Kittie, daughter of Edward J. and Lizzie Molloy, aged 1 year 6 months. Funeral Wednesday at 10 a. m., private.

NEELY—March 17, 1891, Charles Sumner Neely, at residence, 390 Leavitt-st., aged 30 years 4 months and 18 days. Funeral Thursday at 10 o'clock to Forest Home.

O'BRIEN—March 17, 1890, Mrs. Bridget O'Brien, beloved wife of Patrick O'Brien and mother of John, James P., Michael, and Patrick, and Mary and Annie O'Brien. Funeral from her late residence Thursday, March 19, at 10:30 a. m., to St. Columbkill's Church, where high mass will be celebrated, thence by cars to Calvary via C. & N. W. R. R.

PUTNAM—March 17, 1891, Lottie D. Putnam, wife of John H. Roseboom, 386 La Salle-av. Notice of funeral hereafter.

SECORD—The interment of the remains of the late William H. Secord, husband of Letetia C. Secord, nee Reilly, will take place from the vault at Calvary Cemetery Thursday, March 19, via C., M. & St. P. R. R. at 12:30 p. m.

SANDERS—At his residence, 2245 Forest-av., of pneumonia, March 17, at 5:15 a. m., Dr. W. H. Sanders, aged 62 years. Funeral from Plymouth Church, Michigan-av., near 26th-st., at 2:30 p. m. Thursday, March 19.

SNEED—At the residence of his son, Percival C. Sneed, 123 22d-st., at 4 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, March 17, Col. James Roddey Sneed of Georgia, aged 72 years 3 months and 14 days.

SCHULTZ—Mina Schultz, March 17, 1891, aged 80 years. Funeral Thursday at 2 p. m. from H. H. Schick's residence, 482 N. Clark-st., by carriages to Graceland Cemetery.

SELLERS—Henry Sellers, at his mother's residence, 17 South Morgan-st. Funeral from the above number at 2 p. m. Thursday, thence by carriages to Rosehill Cemetery.

TYLER—March 17, Madge B., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred B. Tyler, aged 4 years. Burial private.

WILDE—March 17, Mrs. Agnes Wilde, aged 34. Funeral from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mathew Fay, 2812 Wallace-st., March 19, at 11 o'clock, by carriages to Rosehill.

WITHINGTON—At Evanston, March 17, Mary Hayes Withington. There will be a service at the house, 827 Chicago avenue, at 11:30 o'clock this morning. The remains will be taken east for interment.

WESTCOTT—March 15, Dr. A. B. Westcott, aged 70 years. Funeral will leave his late residence, No. 57 South Elizabeth-st., today (Wednesday), at 1:30 p. m., by carriages to Rosehill.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE MEDICAL PROFESSION AND friends are cordially invited to be present at the thirty-first annual commencement exercises of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago Thursday, March 19, at 2 o'clock, Grand Opera-House. The Rev. A. J. Canfield, D. D., will deliver the address to the graduating class.

THERE WILL BE A LECTURE BY THE Rev. H. W. Bolton, D. D., subject, "What to Shoot and How to Hit It," at Erie Street M. E. Church (Erie-st., near Robey) Friday evening, March 20, 1891.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

BOARD—AND ALCOVE ROOM IN A CATHOLIC family for father and daughter 7 years old, near 29th-st. and Wabash-av. Address F 9, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—4830, 4832, AND 4834 Evans-av., new modern residences, two-story and cellar rock-faced, stone front, hardwood finish, handsome mantels, recess sideboard, butler's pantry, electric bells, gas-fixtures, artistically decorated; everything complete; open every day. Owner on premises.

LOST—SUNDAY, ON THE WEST SIDE OR ON Michigan-av., sealskin muff; liberal reward. Return or address 3739 Wabash-av., 2d flat.

SITUATION WANTED—TOOL MAKER AND machinist; have worked in all the principal shops in New York; have been experimenting with electrical works and typewriter; have had charge of machine shops; good draughtsman. Address T. DAERS, 85 South Green-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; good cook; all reasonable privileges; good wages to competent girl. 209 East Erie-st., Flat 2.

WANTED—UPHOLSTERER. 112 CASS-ST.

WANTED—GOOD DINING-ROOM GIRL AT 221 East Ohio-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN CLOTHING salesman; good salary to right party. MOOFLOARER & CO., cor. Milwaukee and Chicago-av.

WANTED—REG. DRUG CLERK. RELEASE FOR 4 days. 318 Wallace-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; small family. 3119 Groveland Park-av.

231 ONTARIO-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS NEWLY furnished; first-class board.

THE AUDITORIUM.—Organ Concerts.

TONIGHT —THIRD— POPULAR ORGAN CONCERT. Frederic Archer, Organist. Grace Hiltz, Soprano. Popular Concert. Popular Music. Popular Prices. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

THE AUDITORIUM—Thomas Concerts.

ONE WEEK Commencing Monday Evening, March 23. THEO. THOMAS And His Unrivaled New York Orchestra, assisted by the Great Tenor, SIG. ITALO CAMPANINI. SEATS NOW ON SALE.

CHICAGO OPERA-HOUSE—Fire-Proof. DAVID HENDERSON..........Manager.

LADIES, REMEMBER THE MATINEE TODAY AND BRING THE CHILDREN. Played 850 Times. LAST TIMES IN CHICAGO of the Fairy Spectacle CRYSTAL SLIPPER Or, "Prince Prettiwitz, and Little Cinderella," by the American Extravaganza Co. Admission, 50c—Matinee Prices, 25c to $1.

IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.

FROM EDINBURG TO QUEENSTOWN, An Illustrated Lecture by B. F. JACOBS, At the Immanuel Baptist Church, Michigan-av., near Twenty-third-st., Thursday Evening, March 19, 1891. For the Benefit of the Kindergarten.

THE COLUMBIA. AL HAYMAN and WILL J. DAVIS.......Proprietors. ONLY GOOD FUN In Town MATINEE TODAY. TONIGHT AT 8. RUSSELL'S ☆ COMEDIANS In the Best Farce Comedy, CITY DIRECTORY.

HOOLEY'S—Comic Opera Presented by Miss AMORITA PACKED THE THEATER TO THE TOPMOST TIER LAST NIGHT. PAULINE HALL And Her Opera Company. THE ONLY NOVELTY IN THE CITY. First Matinee Today at 2.

HOOLEY'S—Comic Opera. THE ONLY NOVELTY IN THE CITY. First appearance of Miss PAULINE HALL. And her Opera Company in a grand production of the spectacular comic opera, AMORITA. Tonight at 8. First Matinee Tomorrow.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager. EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND NEXT. MATINEES SATURDAY ONLY. DIE MUENCHENER (From the Royal Theater in Munich). Tonight—DER PROTZENBAUER. Advance sale now open at the Box-Office.

THE PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison. JO BAYLIES..........Proprietor. You will laugh when you hear them. SHERIDAN AND FLYNN'S (the men who wrote "McGinty") GRAND VARIETY COMPANY. All this week. New specialties by clever artists. Matinee to-day at 2. Next week—Minnie Burroughs' Burlesque Co. consolidated with Elliott's Voyagers.

JACOB LITT'S STANDARD. Halsted-st., corner Jackson, West Side. This Afternoon at 2. Tonight at 8. The most fascinating show in Chicago. Louise Dempsey Burlesque Co. Next Sunday Matinee—Streets of New York.

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis. West Madison and Halsted-sts. My Jack MATINEE AT 2. EVENING AT 8. Sunday Matinee—Annie Ward Tiffany in her new character play, THE STEPDAUGHTER.

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LIBBY PRISON WAR MUSEUM. Wabash-av., between 14th and 16th-sts. LIBBY PRISON. The only War Museum in America. A wonderful exhibition of historic relics. Open daily and Sunday from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. Admission, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents.

H. R. JACOBS' ACADEMY. Madison and Halsted-sts. EXTRA MATINEE ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Regular Matinees Sunday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Kate Claxton's Greatest Success, THE WORLD AGAINST HER. Next Sunday—ALONE IN LONDON.

KOHL & MIDDLETON'S South Side Dime Museum. Week Commencing Monday, March 16. RETURN OF GYPSY CAMP AND FREE FORTUNE TELLERS. THREE NEW THEATER SHOWS.

CRITERION THEATER. Every Evening, Saturday and Sunday Matinees, the Successful Farce-Comedy, "OUT OF SIGHT." New Specialties, Catchy Music, and a Strong Cast. Next Week—PAT ROONEY.

MADISON-ST. OPERA-HOUSE. Between State and Dearborn. One Week, Commencing Sunday Matinee, March 15. 40—ARTISTS—40. All Stars. Popular Prices. AMERICAN GAIETY GIRLS. Matinees, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, Sunday. Next week—JAPANESE CARNIVAL.

HAVLIN'S—To Secure Seats Telephone 8127. Havlin's prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c. MONROE AND RICE IN My Aunt Bridget. Matinees Thursday and Saturday. Next Sunday, Hoyt's Bunch of Keys.

50 CENTS TO THE FALLS. Niagara in Chicago. Philippoteaux's Greatest Work. S. E. Cor. Wabash-av. and Hubbard Court. Open daily, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., Sundays included.

PARK THEATER—State-st., near Harrison. Cassie Cleveland's Oriental Beauties In the Charming Burlesque, —A DAY ON THE NILE— 10c—Admission—10c.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM And Bijou Theaters, Randolph-st., near Clark. Old Maids vs. Young Maids. 7-Days' Walking Contest. 20 Fair Walkers. 3 New Stage Shows.

LYCEUM THEATER—Vaudeville. Whallen & Martell Mammoth Co. Matinee Tues., Thurs., Sat., and Sunday. Next Week—Sheridan & Flynn Grand Co.

CLARK-ST. THEATER. Tonight CHARLES ERIN VERNER in SHAMUS O'BRIEN. Next week—C. A. LODER, HILARITY CO.

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The Tribune.

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SOCIETY MEETINGS.

CLEVELAND LODGE, NO. 211, A. F. & A. M.—Emergent communication. The members are requested to meet at their Lodge Hall Wednesday, March 18, 1891, at 12:30 p. m., to attend the funeral of Brother Austin B. Wescott, M. D. By carriages to Rosehill Cemetery. HENRY H. MASON, Master. JOHN F. BINSSE, Secretary.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1891.

The latest price for silver in Wall street was 99½, which is equal to a shade less than 77 cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

The two legislative decoy ducks, having done their work satisfactorily, have been rewarded by good places on committees. Cockrell is made Chairman of the important one on Revenue, and is a member of Appropriations, Public Charities, Labor and Industrial Affairs, and Insurance. Moore is given the Chairmanship of the Committee on Agriculture, where he can expound his warehousing notions to his heart's content, and is also a member of the Committees on Public Charities, Revenue, Sanitary Affairs, and Contingent Expenses. They have been well cared for.

The State of New York has acted with great promptness in drawing from the National Treasury the sum of $2,213,000 under the Direct Tax Refund bill. It is the first State to claim and get its share of the Federal gift. The Legislature of New York should not suffer this big windfall to be devoured utterly by the officeholding taxeaters, but should set aside at once half of it for World's Fair purposes. The judicious and economic expenditure of such a sum will enable the great Empire State to make an exhibit which will be worthy of its imperial resources, its myriad industries, and its foremost place in the great sisterhood of States. It could thus secure a magnificent display without taking a cent from the taxpayers.

The New York market was strong and active. The local market was more active and some stocks were higher. Sterling exchange advanced, and it was reported that $1,000,000 was engaged for export. New York exchange was 70 to 75 cents discount.—The Chicago produce markets were quite active yesterday and irregular. Wheat was chiefly affected by the foreign situation, though the advance in corn held it up, corn was forced up on light movement and low stocks, and provisions bulged on higher hogs and higher grain, which forced the large shorts to cover. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ⅝ cent higher, corn 1 cent higher, oats ¾ cent higher, cash rye weak, barley steady, flax 1 cent lower, May pork 20 cents higher, lard 7½ cents higher, and ribs 12½ cents higher.

The respectable citizens of New Orleans, who formed the mob which killed the Italians last Saturday, are becoming the victims of acute remorse, not because they put an end to the existence of men whom they believe were assassins, but because they did not at the same time shoot down or hang up the twelve jurors who acquitted the Mafia Sicilians. If lynch law ever does good, then these prominent citizens are justified in their remorse. For if shooting assassins discourages assassination, then the hanging of jurors bribed to acquit discourages acquittals. The Orleanists reason that as Admiral Byng was shot to encourage other Admirals to do their duty, then why not string up a few bribed jurymen to awaken a more lively sense of duty in the breasts of other jurors?

If it be true that these New Orleans jurors were bribed to acquit, then their moral guilt is greater than that of the men they turned free. The latter were ignorant and brutal, the outcome of the ignorance and brutality of generations of untaught and misgoverned peasants. The former were educated and enlightened. They knew that what they were doing was not merely illegal but wrong and dishonorable. If guilty, they are despicable as well as wicked.

Some of the advocates of international copyright are beginning to lose faith in the measure even before it goes into effect. The New York *Examiner*, the Baptist organ, discovers that it places the foreign author at the mercy of the American publishers, for the reason that he can get no copyright unless he accepts the latter's terms. Hence it concludes that "with the exception of those few cases in "which a great reputation will enable him to "make his own terms the foreign author will "be very little benefited by the new privilege "formally granted him." The New York *Herald* says it "is not an authors' copyright "law but simply a measure for the protection "of publishers and printers," and its namesake in Boston declares "if we were to express our "dissatisfaction with it it would cover a great "deal of ground." There will be more of this kind of testimony forthcoming from the champions of the law after they have examined its provisions, as nearly all of them were advocating the bill blindly and without any knowledge of its nature or effect upon authors and the public. Six months after it goes into effect the deluded authors themselves will be howling as loudly for its repeal as they did recently for its passage.

The Toronto *Mail* says: "As yet no official invitation or intimation of an invitation to participate in the Columbus Exposition at Chicago has reached the Dominion Government. President Harrison issued invitations to the countries of the world some time ago, and France has already replied accepting the invitation." Miss Canada may rely upon it she will not be slighted. In the existing delicacy of the relations between her and Uncle Sam she is the last one who would be left out from any American invitation. Unfortunately, however, all invitations to Miss Canada must pass through her slow old mother's hands. Of course Canada, like all the other English colonies, is included in the invitation to Great Britain, but for some inscrutable reason international bodies move with provoking slowness, even when there is no occasion for it. In due course of time John Bull will accept the invitation, as France has done, and then Miss Canada will be warranted in arraying herself in her best attire to make an impression upon Uncle Sam. And she will receive a hearty welcome, not only as a next-door neighbor, but as a girl who is coming into the family before long.

The estimated appropriation for the Illinois exhibit at the World's Fair is $1,064,500. This figure may seem large to some, though it is not, but happily its expenditure will hardly cost the taxpayers a cent. The passage of the Direct Tax Refund bill by the last Congress has given the State $974,000, so that it will have to raise but $90,000 by taxation. That little addition to the tax levy will not be felt. The money is in the National Treasury awaiting the demand of Illinois. New York has asked for and received its share and this State should not be backward in claiming what is coming to it when it has so good a use to put it to. In the course of a few years Illinois will probably get about half a million more on account of the failure of the National Government to finish the National road across the State, pursuant to its agreement. So no false economist need rise up and say that a part of this direct tax money should be kept as a nest egg. That business can be attended to later when the other claim is paid.

The House is organized at last. The Speaker has announced his committees, held back so long to keep the Democrats in line for Palmer. Let amends be made for past delays by pushing forward the World's Fair bill as rapidly as possible, and thus set other States a good example.

PALMER'S CHAFF PROMISES TO MOORE AND COCKRELL.

The conference between Gen. Palmer and the two renegade F. M. B. A. men, Moore and Cockrell, was taken down in shorthand. Yesterday THE TRIBUNE published some additional parts of it. We reproduce the following colloquy.

Cockrell said:

Mr. Cockrell—I don't want to do anything that will set back this independent move that is the hope of the country. Now, I am naturally a Democrat and was raised a Democrat. But the Democratic party after awhile got to following the Republican party and got to consulting the power of Wall street, and that power was the very thing which was ruining the country. The two parties got to fighting for that influence and to considering Wall street in their Presidential candidates until they got to dividing that power among the two parties. Now the Democrats, every time they want a Presidential candidate, go to New York to get a candidate who will suit the money power. I say, confound the money power; we have got to fight it.

And this is all the reply old reynard made to this charge against the Democratic party of subserviency to the "money power":

Gen. Palmer—Get back now to the same old position that nobody will look after your interests but yourselves. You must do it yourselves.

Cockrell was not satisfied with this sort of reply to his invective against the "money power," and he made further observation:

Mr. Cockrell—The man we elect is our representative and speaks for us. He is our mouthpiece. We want him to be a man who is in sympathy with the people and not a man in the interest of the corporations. We want a man who does not look to the corporations alone.

Thus crowded and pressed for a clear definition of his position on corporations and of his sentiments towards the millions of Democrats who had bowed the knee to the Wall street bar'l, he dodged the whole matter in this way:

Gen. Palmer—My purpose during the last canvass was to interest the people and to get them to look after their own matters. I encouraged your organization as a means of education.

This being muddy and evidently evasive, Moore put in his sickle to gather information:

Mr. Moore—If we should, General, be the means of your election, we would be glad if, in expressing your thanks, etc., you would speak of some of these matters of which we have spoken here. [Referring to fiat paper, cheap money, and other vagaries.]

Gen. Palmer—I shall unquestionably state, in as brief language as possible, my views of political duty as connected with existing measures and measures that lie in the near future.

But Gen. Palmer was very careful not "to "explain his views of political duty as con-"nected with existing measures and measures "that lie in the near future." He was profuse in his "I thank yous" to the 101 and the two decoy ducks and the 100 Republicans for fighting him so long and so fairly, but he forgot all about his promise to explain his position on the Alliance fads and follies. He did not state whether he was in favor of "stumptailing" silver and expelling gold from circulation; or for discarding bimetallism and adopting the 75-cent dollar in order to enable Moore, Cockrell & Co. to cheat their creditors out of one-quarter of their claims. And he never hinted that fiat shinplasters as a currency should be adopted in this country.

Cockrell next addressed the General, seeking for a sign of his views on the Alliance fads and follies:

Mr. Cockrell—You know there are some of these measures that our people are much interested in. If we should give the casting vote and be the means of your election, we would, of course, expect that you are at least the most acceptable man we can get. We would like it understood that you favor the free coinage of silver and——

At this point of the investigation the General interrupted him with this Delphic answer:

Gen. Palmer—I think it would be due to you gentlemen, while thanking my own friends for their efforts, to state to you gentlemen and the elements you represent the manner in which I share your peculiar views and the extent to which I go.

And that is all the explanation he made. That is the "manner in which he shared their "peculiar views" and the extent to which he "went with them."

Cockrell felt that there was something lacking in this answer—there was no pith in it, no substance, no committal to anything. So he came back at the old fox in this way:

Mr. Cockrell—If you will notice, in every meeting of the Alliance and F. M. B. A. one of the first questions they demand is the abolition of the National banks, and another is that the money shall be issued by the Government and controlled by the Government for the interests of the people, and they declare for a graded income tax.

And then he paused for an answer that would be a satisfactory indorsement of "those peculiar views," as Palmer had called them, and here is the official report of the indorsements and promises he received:

Gen. Palmer—I would find in my own speeches of the last canvass, which were fully reported, an answer to all these points. I think I would collect it from what I have said.

But nobody else would find answer to Cockrell's Alliance program. But it was as safe an evasive reply as he could think of on the spur of the moment.

The talk was continued further in this strain:

Mr. Cockrell—Your speech that is made here [to the Legislature] after your election is the one that will be read. All our men will read that speech.

Gen. Palmer—You would be entitled to a fair statement of my views upon these points. I am in a condition that I think while looking over the report of my speeches I should find everything that I have said or intimated tonight.

Mr. Cockrell—If we should support you we would ask you, as a favor to us, to save us to our people.

Mr. Moore—We would want the Governor to feel, and our people to feel, that the Governor owes his election partly at least to the people we represent; and we want them to have, and feel that they have, a representative there when Gen. Palmer is elected.

Cockrell and Moore looked in vain for the "fair statement of my views upon these points." He said nothing "as a favor to them" to save them from the wrath of "their people" for betraying them.

The Springfield dispatch states that the stenographic report of the conference has been given out, as Moore and Cockrell are relying upon this as a justification of their action in supporting Palmer. The Taubeneck-Streeter faction of the F. M. B. A. insists that it does not show that Gen. Palmer made sufficient concessions or assurances to entitle him to Alliance support.

Nor will anybody else. Moore and Cockrell obtained nothing but chaff, with not a kernel in it. The F. M. B. A.'s were simply sold out to an old Bourbon Democrat. Whatever mess of pottage was given to the "decoy ducks" Moore and Cockrell got it.

GRANGERS AND RAILROAD WORKERS.

The efforts of the Farmers' Alliance organizations to induce State and National legislation hostile to the railroads is being opposed from an unexpected quarter. THE TRIBUNE of yesterday contained the news that the 1,500 men employed in the railroad shops at Bloomington, Ill., are forming a branch of the National Railroad Employés Protective Association, the main object of which is "to oppose vicious, unreasonable, and hostile legislation against the railroads," and it was reported a few days ago that the 30,000 railroad employés in Minnesota are organizing with the same object. They claim it is a duty to themselves to resist the destructive raids of the Alliance element on the railroads, which if successful would strike the employés as with a rod of iron, resulting in a throwing of thousands of their number out of employment and cutting down the wages of all the rest. They say that "already a large number of good mechanics and other railroad men are tramping around the country in search of employment because of the enforced cutting down of expenses due to the hostile legislation of the farmers of the last few years," and that "they are menaced with even worse conditions in the future." They do not feel like standing idly by while the farmers are organizing "to make them the victims of unjust discrimination against the companies," and it is the intention of the employés to use every possible effort to defeat the passage of any such hostile measures by the legislative assemblies of the State and Nation.

Undoubtedly this movement will become general, first in the Western States, where the Alliance pressure is greatest, and then in those of the farther East, as the motives of the Alliance leaders become more fully known and their acts more aggressive. And this will be a big obstacle in the way of the Alliance. The railroad workers number fully half a million of voters west of the Alleghanies and can swing into line many more. It will not be difficult for them to secure the sympathy and coöperation of all the trades unions, because they can easily show them that to cripple and bankrupt the railroad companies must hurt the prosperity of every city and town in the United States and materially damage the bread and butter interests of every wage-worker.

All these would form an imposing array against the Alliance raid on the roads, and it would be the more solid as the man who opposes a wrong acts more vigorously than he who asserts a right, especially when the right is only a general one. The number of voters employed in the manufacturing industries of the United States is at least half as large as all the agricultural voters, and those of the railroad employés who are not mechanics would swell the opposition to a powerful mass, which would be in turn reinforced by a vast accretion from the mercantile element if the issue were once made so pronounced as to command general attention and excite general interest. Hence it is not probable the Alliance ca[n] succeed in forcing the passage of National laws manifestly unfair and oppressive to the railroads, and if they should prevail in some one or more of the Western States the consequences there would soon become so disastrous as to insure a speedy reaction. The Alliance leaders are foolish if they expect to be able to revolutionize society in their own interests by either an actual or virtual confiscation of the railroad properties, and efforts in that direction are not only doomed to failure, but are to be deplored for the further reason that they may be the means of deferring reforms that are really desirable and would be led up to soon if too much were not demanded. Certainly the Alliance people are not acting in a way to bring about that coöperation between themselves and the trades unions of the country for which they seem to be so anxious. On the contrary, they are working in the opposite direction, and unless they effect an important change of front are likely to find the bitterest opposition from the classes they have tried to conciliate and secure as allies in their war upon capital and business.

GIGANTIC RAILROAD CONSOLIDATION.

After a few weeks of forgetfulness the public mind is again agitated by the rumor of a scheme to unite into one system of ownership all the railroads in the Northwest, all those of the Southwest into another, and operate both in harmony. It is said the consolidations are to be accomplished by purchasing outright a majority of the stock of all the corporations it is proposed to control, and it is thought that the biggest "say" for both will rest in the hands of one and the same small knot of financiers, who will thus practically dominate the whole railroad business west of Chicago and the Mississippi.

The mere talking about such a combination does not bring it into existence, but probably there would not be much difficulty except of detail in forming it if the lead in the movement therefor were taken by a few men in whom the other investors would have confidence. It is not expensive to print certificates of stock, and not a costly operation to effect the exchange of "new lamps for old ones" if the holders of the latter think they would be benefited by the transfer. The arguments in favor of it would be the possibility of great saving in the cost of conducting the business and of insuring much larger gross income for the aggregated lines by abolishing the temptation to cutting of rates for freight or scalping on passenger tickets, which are thought to be inevitable under the competitive system. This is the point made by the men who have engineered the formation of trusts in other properties and processes, and it has proven so powerful that many of them have been organized outside the domain of the law. If absolute ownership of a consolidated property were the rule the illegal trust feature would not be present, and perhaps not the least attractive idea leading up to the adoption of the plan would be the prospect of being able to avoid labor disputes by showing an ability to control the situation in case unjust demands were made by the employés.

Still, it is by no means certain that such a combination can be effected. The fear that it would break down of its own weight, as did the Roman Empire, may be sufficient to deter the more prudent among the holders of railroad shares and bonds from consenting to the transfer and merging of interest. The opportunities for manipulation by those at the head of affairs would be immense, and the chances of enormous loss by mistakes in a new field of action equally so, while the expense attending an efficient control might prove to be greater than the compensating advantage, even if affairs were honestly conducted and administered. The statement that the Pennsylvania system of 7,500 miles is well handled by a single management proves nothing in favor of the plea that a much larger and vastly more scattered set of lines could be equally well supervised. The five principal lines in the Northwestern area have about 21,800 miles of track, or three times that of the Pennsylvania system, and the Southwestern group has even a greater aggregate of roadway. Add to this the fact that popular sentiment in the West does not favor the idea of a gigantic consolidation and might interfere to render it absolutely unprofitable, and it must be admitted there is room for grave doubts that the thing will be attempted by men astute enough to recognize these facts in the situation. Indeed the chances are rather against its being undertaken by leading financiers than that it could not be carried through in case they gave it their substantial indorsement.

PALMER UNDERMINING CLEVELAND.

THE TRIBUNE printed Monday a letter from John M. Palmer to John P. Hopkins (anti-Harrison, but a Cregierite) of this city which closed as follows:

It is of the first importance to the maintenance of sound political principles that Democratic ascendency in Chicago should be maintained.

Permit me, therefore, to urge upon the Democracy of Chicago what seems to me to be the paramount duty of unity of action.

"Everything for the cause; nothing for the men."

It should be noticed in the first place that this letter is addressed to Hopkins, the right-hand man of Cregier, not to Lawler, the right-hand man of Harrison. This indicates that Palmer's sympathies are with Cregier and the "machine," with the crowd that has given Chicago the worst Government it has ever known.

In the next place Palmer says that the issue in the coming election is "the maintenance of Democratic political principles." Most of the citizens of Chicago had believed the sole issue was the election of a man who would suppress public vice and gambling, preserve order, defend persons and property, manage bridges to the best advantage, keep the city clean and well lighted, and the people well supplied with water, build sewers and lay pavements, repair streets, abate nuisances, and spend the taxes economically and efficiently, and discharge sinecure taxeaters and loafers. None of these things are the subjects of National party platforms, therefore why force National politics into a municipal campaign, held in the spring to remove it from National issues? The main thing in such an election is to get an honest, capable, efficient Mayor and men in office. But Palmer says, "Never mind the men. No matter how poor a stick or how dead a duck is on the regular ticket, vote for him and make Federal politics the sole issue at your charter election."

This is the "evil theory" of city government of which President Andrew D. White spoke in a recent article in the *Forum*, saying:

What is this evil theory? It is simply that the city is a political body; that its interior affairs have to do with National political parties and issues. My fundamental contention is that a city is a corporation; that as a city it has nothing to do with general political interests; that party political names and duties are utterly out of place there.

The questions in a city are not political questions. They have reference to the laying out of streets, to the erection of buildings, to sanitary arrangements, to sewage, water supply, gas supply, electrical supply, to the control of franchises and the like, and to provisions for public health and comfort in parks, boulevards, libraries, and museums.

It is a piece of impertinence and impudence on the part of Palmer to thrust his "evil theory" of Federal politics as the issue on the people of Chicago at a municipal election and to insist that they shall continue the vile and spendthrift Government of the last two years. Let him give his advice to Carlinville or Springfield, where he has property, and not force it on Chicago, where he has no property interests and where the people want lower instead of higher taxes, and more honesty and efficiency in expenditure and administration.

Palmer, of course, has a selfish object in this. He is not meddling in Chicago affairs for the mere luxury of meddling or for any special affection for the "dead-duck" Mayor. What he is trying to do is laying the pipe for the delegates from the Chicago Congressional districts to the National convention of 1892. Nineteen years ago Palmer entered the Presidential arena and had lively hopes that the "Liberal" Republicans would pass by Davis, Adams, Trumbull, and Greeley and make him their Presidential candidate. The White House malaria seized him then, and it has never left him and never will while he breathes.

He believes now that he can beat Cleveland for the nomination two years hence. He is as good a free-trader as Cleveland, and thus as satisfactory to the foreign importers of New York. He will be for the free coinage of silver if his party takes that position, and hence more satisfactory to Western and Southern Democrats. He is confident that with Illinois behind him—the third State in the Union—he can smash his stuffed prophet fat competitor in a National convention. Most of the country districts of Illinois he has already secured against Cleveland. To get the important Chicago districts he must be on friendly terms with the "machine." He is seeking to capture it by his alliance with and advocacy of Cregier for Mayor. He will no doubt be up here before election-day singing hosannahs to Cregier, the "dead duck," and shouting for the "machine" which downed Carter Harrison.

This is rather rough on the taxpayers of Chicago. Municipal affairs are to be thrust in the background to promote the old fellow's personal ambition. Honest local government is to be denied them. Corruption, imbecility, extravagance, and family trust must continue to rule them—all this that Palmer may secure Chicago for a Presidential nomination. His senile ambition may cost this city dear if his aspirations control the local election.

EXCHANGEABLE RAILROAD TICKETS.

It is reported that the Alton railroad has insisted on its right to issue thousand-mile passenger tickets at two cents per mile and that it is expected other lines as well as the Alton will soon make arrangements for the public to travel at that rate. This suggests the idea that it would be "a grand good thing" if all the roads would unite upon a plan for selling such tickets, good on any of the lines, and if that be not now practicable then to adopt it for a block of Western roads, from which it could be extended subsequently if found advisable and feasible. There can be little doubt of the change being followed by a great increase in the amount of traveling over the lines coming to such an agreement. The saving would be a great one in trouble and annoyance as well as in cost. The man who held a ticket sold by the officers of the Alton might then use it to travel over, say, the Burlington, Illinois Central, Rock Island, Northwestern, Milwaukee and St. Paul, and other routes, and the ticket be used by other members of his family equally well as by himself. There would be an avoidance of the trouble of having to go or send to this, that, or the other office to purchase a ticket, or of what ought to be the needless expense of holding a partly-used ticket for each of several lines by men who do much traveling by rail. The latter is no small item, and any plan which would abolish it would be received gratefully by many thousands of individuals of the traveling mercantile class, a considerable part of whose currently available capital is now locked up in the shape of railroad tickets, while it is only natural to expect that a great many men would buy those tickets who now shrink from the idea of purchasing something it may take them years to use up. This would be a double advantage. The person who held such a document would be far more likely to travel often than if each journey involved the outlay of so much cash, and the companies would hold on the average many thousands of dollars paid for transportation not yet used.

The plan here alluded to would of course require the institution of a clearing-house arrangement by which the coupons received over the several lines could be collated and debited to the sellers, who would be obliged to pay over at stated intervals the balances due, or receive on their credits, as the case may be. That feature of the business could easily be managed if a lesson were taken from the bank clearing associations of the country, and at first blush it would seem that the expense might be much more than met by a saving in the expenses now attending the competition to sell transportation over rival lines. The question of its feasibility would probably be found to depend upon the point whether or not the officers of the various roads could be trusted to keep faith with each other. Up to date the faith they keep is of the Punic variety, and this is admitted by themselves. It is not many weeks since one of them declared in open meeting that he would trust the others as gentlemen, individually, to any desirable extent, but in their capacities as railroad officials he would not take the word of one of them for anything. But they are not the first set of men, otherwise decent, to be demoralized by a set of conditions which they try vainly to control. There should be no more reason for inability to act together harmoniously in the use of thousand-mile tickets than is the case with rival bankers who receive the checks of each other and settle differences by daily clearings. If they should once make an honest effort to act in harmony in this direction they would stand a good chance to succeed, and the discovery that it is possible for them to work together for a common good might be followed by other reforms in the interest of the public, while subserving their own. Perhaps the resolve to make the attempt might be helped by reference to the vast enlargement in business and substantial improvement in net gains achieved by the Hungarian railroads in the last two years as a consequence of adopting a policy making it more to the interest of the public to patronize them than formerly.

A VERDICT IN A HERESY CASE.

The Rev. Howard MacQueary, an Episcopal minister of Canton, O., was tried recently on charges of heresy. He printed a book in which he denied the truth of the dogma of the immaculate conception of the Savior and of his physical resurrection. He taught also that the account of the "fall of man" as given in the Jewish book called Genesis was an allegory and not an actual occurrence. Some of these assertions were too much for orthodox Episcopalians to stomach, and the minister was brought to trial. He defended himself stoutly, but the court which heard the case has just found him guilty.

The remarkable thing is, not that the decision was against him, but that there should be in the court of five members a minority of two who voted "not guilty." Only a few years ago had a man charged with the "heretical" utterances of the Rev. Mr. MacQueary been tried before a court of a hundred, every member would have declared him guilty as soon as the evidence was in, without retiring to consult. So the Episcopal Church has moved forward it would seem. It is not less religious than it was, but less dogmatic. It is doing more good than ever before. But it sets less store on old beliefs. It is not so much concerned about opinions of its ministers of miracles and tradition as about their piety and morality. If their religious work and conduct are holy it matters little to them whether the Garden of Eden story is literally true or only allegorical. Probably ten or twenty years hence even Bishops will be preaching with impunity what the Rev. Mr. MacQueary is to be punished for printing.

It is not certain yet what his punishment will be. It may be either expulsion, suspension, or admonition. Of the three who found Mr. MacQueary guilty, two have voted for expulsion and one for suspension. The other two members voted for no punishment of his opinion. So till the one majority can make up his mind no penalty can be inflicted, and the accused will be in a state of dreadful uncertainty about his impending doom. But it is not as dangerous to confess to opinions held somewhat at variance to those commonly believed as it used to be. A while ago ministers were burned at the stake for less heretical views than those entertained by the Rev. Howard MacQueary of Ohio. The "world do move."

"I SCRATCH you, and you scratch me," says Cregier to Palmer in a letter which sounds as if written by the son of an owl and a parrot.

The Democrats of Chicago hail and salute the man who has honorably, fearlessly, and unswervingly passed the most trying ordeal in the annals of political history.

Which being put into plain English means:

I am scratching your back or giving you taffy in order that you may come up here and do the same by me. I need help. Harrison is prodding me in the ribs, and squeezing the breath out of me, and unless you will come up and indorse me, make speeches in the wards for me, and lay down for my benefit the good old Democratic doctrine of "vote for the devil if he is on the regular ticket" I shall be licked out of my boots.

Palmer knows what these windy gushes of swollen adjectives of Cregier are worth, but he will come. For he needs the "machine" of which Cregier is the chief "machinist" to get Palmer delegates to the Democratic Presidential Convention from the Cook County districts. Why cannot these two old chaps speak out honestly what they are up to instead of one of them saying to the other, "You are indeed a great and good man," and the other responding, "Yes and so too are you."

"VICTIM" writes to inquire if there is any way to stop his new shoes from squeaking when he walks. There is, dear sir; there is. Put on the old ones again.

IT was a balmy, beautiful Chicago kind of day for St. Patrick.

"ST. LOUIS," according to the *Globe-Democrat*, "enjoys the distinction abroad of having the most corrupt city government in the United States." This comes nearer to being an outside indorsement of Mayor Cregier's Administration than anything that has been seen in print for a year.

THE Rev. M. J. Savage, writing for the Boston *Advertiser*, says: "The Sunday paper is a wonder. For five cents you get as much and as valuable reading matter as is contained in a $1.50 book. But you are not obliged to read what you do not want; read that which is of value to you." The accuracy of this description is convincing proof that Mr. Savage must have had a copy of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE before him as he wrote.

IN his modest way Capt. Anson has reluctantly admitted that he is going to capture the base-ball pennant this year, sure.

A BOY in Bridgeton, N. J., the other day put a tightly-corked bottle of catsup in an oven to heat it. It exploded, blowing the stove to pieces, scattering catsup all over the kitchen, injuring two persons and frightening half a dozen others nearly to death. Thus another dangerous explosive is added to the list, and New Jersey catsup steps right alongside New Jersey sauerkraut.

UNCLE JERRY RUSK is patient, good-natured, and slow to anger, but terrible as a field of cockle-burs when roused. If Uncle Jerry has grasped his fiery, untamed blacksnake whip and started on the warpath as the champion of American pork we look upon the matter as settled. Germany will have to give in.

OUR Carter lays his hand solemnly on his eagle and swears that no man can charge him with official corruption. Carter's reputation for honesty is as dear to him as the apple of his I.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., claims to be the Monaco of America. The claim will strike Mayor Cregier as highly absurd.

ONE of those innocent, didn't-know-it-was-loaded pistols everybody has heard of went off in New York the other day and carried away the end of a man's nose. The sufferer ought to put as good a face as possible on the matter. It was only an accident.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Unprecedented.

The young lady had tugged in vain at the car window. It refused to come up.

"Madam, permit me."

The smiling young man in the seat behind her reached over jauntily, seized the window with his white, slender hands, and raised it without a particle of trouble.

Nothing of this kind, it is confidently believed, has ever been recorded before.

Seemed to Be a Failure.

The Colonel (who has heard a tremendous noise in the stable)—"What is the matter, John?"

New Coachman (picking himself up from furthest corner of stall)—"Been trying to curry favor with Old Sorrel."

Turning the Tables.

Aunt Isabel—"Gracie, those crusts are not hard. If I were you I'd eat them."

North Side 3-year-old (pushing them under the edge of her plate)—"No, auntie. If you was me you wouldn't eat 'em, but if I was you I would."

No Faith in Human Nature.

Mr. Billus—"Maria, what did the man charge you for building that addition to the pantry?"

Mrs. Billus—"Twenty-seven dollars—just about half what I expected."

"Did you tell him you thought it was cheap?"

"Certainly."

(Much provoked) "Just like a woman! Now I'll have to hunt up some other man to put that new roof on the coal-house!"

PERSONALS.

Senator Peffer has already declined invitations to several church necktie parties. He never wears a necktie.

The Empress Elizabeth of Austria is having built on the island of Corfu a palace that will contain 128 rooms, and will cost nearly $1,000,000.

Senator Gorman is so very methodical and exact in his movements that the street-car drivers regulate their watches by his signaling them to stop.

Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts has leased the house in London belonging to the dowager Countess of Rosslyn, and will move there after Easter.

Capt. Markham, R. N., who was a companion of Sir George Nares in the latter's famous Arctic expedition, has applied for leave to join the Nansen expedition to the pole.

Capt. William Reed celebrated last Sunday the forty-fifth anniversary of the day he first went on the Pittsburg police force, on which he has remained ever since, an honored member of that organization.

Mrs. J. B. Wisegarver, the wife of a Denver (Pa.) editor, while eating strawberry preserves got a fish-hook fast in her throat, which the doctors removed with difficulty. How the fish-hook got there is a mystery.

Mrs. Kyle, wife of the Alliance Senator from South Dakota, felt overpowering confidence during the canvass that her husband would be elected, and whenever he talked of declining the nomination she insisted that he would yield and win.

A. N. Lockwood, President of an accident association in New York, says that since the accident companies offered an indemnity of $2,500 for the loss of a hand or foot there has been a great increase in the number of accidents to the left hand; so many, indeed, that it was found that people were maiming themselves to get the insurance. Finally the companies were forced to offer a less sum for the left hand than for the right, since which time there has been a decrease of 80 per cent in this variety of accidents.

CURRENT NOTES.

In lending money to the Lord always be sure of your middleman.—*New York Herald.*

"The angels are beautiful," said the mother softly to her youngest boy. "Yes, mamma," he murmured, "they are out of sight."—*Washington Star.*

"I've made some pretty tough springs," said the car-spring manufacturer, "but nothing to compare to the spring of 1891."—*Washington Post.*

Miss Physics—"Dear Mr. Physiology, you remind me of a barometer that is filled with nothing in your upper story." Mr. Physiology—"You occupy my upper story, my dear Miss Physics."—*Rochester Talisman.*

"Do you think he really has any hope of winning her, against young Cadsleigh's money?" "O, no. I don't think he's in the race to win. He is merely playing himself for a place."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Spiritualist asks: "Did you ever go into a dark room where you could see nothing and yet feel that there was something there?" Yes, frequently, and the something unfortunately chanced to be a rocking-chair.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

Wife—"I wish you'd tell the nurse to wash baby's face and hands and put on his clean clothes." Husband—"Why, my dear, are you going to take the baby out this kind of weather?" "No, darling, I thought I'd let him play with Fido a while."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Ex-Senator Platt and Steve Elkins Favor Harrison's Renomination.

New York *Herald* Washington Dispatch: Has ex-Senator Thomas Platt come out squarely for Harrison's renomination in 1892? The *Critic* says that he has, and this is the story it tells:

The *Critic* reporter is informed on the most reliable authority that Mr. Platt, when in this city several weeks ago, frankly told President Harrison that his Administration had in almost every particular been satisfactory to both the party and the country, and that he was entitled to another term. Indeed, he went further—and Tom Platt is not much given to flattery—he said that the President was stronger than any one in the party. When he returned to the Arlington last night Mr. Platt reported in substance to a friend what he had told the President, and added:

"We can't get out of renominating Harrison. It is idle to think of any one else. I say this from the standpoint of a practical politician. In 1888 the Democrats were obliged to renominate Cleveland. For the same reason the Republicans will have to nominate Harrison in 1892, sink or swim. If we fail to take up Harrison then we confess that his Administration was a failure. We could not face the country on such an issue and win. Harrison must be given another chance."

That's Platt.

Now here comes Steve Elkins. Mr. Elkins is now in the city. He is stopping at the Shoreham. He greeted the *Critic* reporter very cordially indeed. Asked if his mission here at this time was political he answered:

"No politics till 1892."

"Who will head the Republican ticket?"

"Harrison, of course. Why, we are all for the Administration."

Cuffless Mills, Sockless Simpson.

Rochester *Post-Express:* Y. M. C. A. Hall was well filled last evening at the lecture on "Free Trade," given by the Hon. Roger Q. Mills of Texas.

The Hon. Roger Q. Mills doesn't wear cuffs—at least he didn't last night. The reason for this soon became apparent as the speaker warmed up to his work. One of his favorite gestures is extending both arms toward the heavens. This, with the loose sleeves which he affects, has the natural result of working them up to the elbow. He lifts his right arm oftener than he does his left and the right sleeve reaches the elbow first. He keeps his fists clinched throughout his speech. When the right sleeve has reached the elbow he clutches it with his left hand and lays bare a powerful, beautifully molded forearm, of which any man of 60, even a Texan, may feel proud. He then brings the clinched fist of his right hand with tremendous force upon the table which he always manages to keep at his right side. That is the time to applaud, and free-traders and protectionists applauded last evening with a right good will.

Democratic in Spite of Him.

New York *Sun:* We observe that Mr. Burks of the Missouri Legislature has expressed the opinion on the floor of the Senate that under its present management of the leading Democratic paper of the State, the St. Louis *Republic*, "has been a curse to the Democratic party." That is an extravagant view to take of the situation. It cannot be justified by the record. Notwithstanding Maj. Jones' expression of mistrust regarding Missouri's next Electoral vote Missouri is still a Democratic State.

THE MAFIA.

Rochester *Democrat:* If it be true that justice was prostituted by the cupidity of the jury, condemnation of the mob's vengeance, we suspect, will be largely perfunctory.

Salt Lake *Tribune:* It is a bad day for New Orleans; and it is a sad day for this country when these Old World animosities and the bloody deeds arising from them are transferred to our shores.

Illinois State Journal: A city which can tolerate and sustain the infamous Louisiana Lottery, where vice walks rampant and exposes its nakedness on every hand, cannot afford to be so very fastidious.

Springfield *Republican:* The provocation for that New Orleans lynching was great, though not sufficient to justify it. There was no such failure of the machinery for the protection of society as to render a resort to mob violence necessary.

Peoria *Transcript:* The moral atmosphere was purified when these wretches yielded up their breath. A crisis had been reached where heroic remedies were needed, and the instruments were at hand. It is the beginning of a moral revolution.

Little Rock *Gazette:* The mob feeds on the failure of the tribunals of justice to perform their duty. Such acts furnish the popular protest against the weakness which prostrates the courts before red-handed crime and stabs justice to the death.

Terre Haute *Express:* The open acceptance by the community of the act of the mob as being fully justified simply calls attention to that deplorable condition of public sentiment in the South that takes too lightly any consideration of human life.

Pittsburg *Commercial-Gazette:* The germ which produced the butchery at New Orleans was the betrayal of justice in the jury-box. When jurors are no longer to be trusted, the bulwark of our liberties is gone. This is the lesson of the New Orleans tragedy.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* It was disgraceful, barbarous, and has shocked the entire country, but New Orleans must alone suffer the shame. Had New Orleans followed the example of Chicago in the Anarchist cases the fearful drama of Saturday never would have been enacted.

Boston *Globe:* The time will come when New Orleans will be ashamed of the horrid work of its mob, and tenfold more ashamed of the approval which its lawless outrage has obtained from the "best citizens." If these are the best it may well be wondered what the worst can be.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* The Southern community enforced justice as it understood it, and let the enforcement be its rebuke to the jury. Its action will be deprecated by the whole country and will be denounced in fiercest terms both here and in Europe; but it is safe to predict that there will be no more Mafia murders in New Orleans.

Baltimore *American:* The New Orleans tragedy is the result of lawlessness in a city where the law is not strictly or honestly administered. A place that licenses lotteries and gambling hells and other criminal institutions is not in good health. The public sentiment is depraved, and the mob spirit comes forth as a reaction from the reign of disorder.

Philadelphia *Record:* In seeking to take the law into their own hands, they have only prepared for themselves a new and more bloody work of vengeance and slaughter. It is the crowning evil of mob violence that it adjusts nothing, settles nothing, but instead calls out every vicious and brutal passion of human nature in fierce resistance. Only by extermination can mob law triumph.

Pittsburg *Dispatch:* The only loophole of escape for this country is the plea that where mob law reigns the persons and property of its citizens are safe, and that the Italians had as much protection at New Orleans as any one else. But that is a plea which is neither to the National credit nor likely to satisfy a foreign Power which demands that this country shall fulfill its treaty obligations.

Philadelphia *Times:* It is, indeed, impossible to believe that, under any natural conditions, public order can be served by disorder or law maintained by lawlessness. The rule of a mob is always the most dangerous of tyrannies, and the Mafia themselves could hardly do more mischief to New Orleans than this appeal to violence, if it be accepted by the community as a natural mode of proceeding.

Detroit *Free Press:* The lessons of mob violence at New Orleans are many, but one of the most important and convincing of them is that which is directed at the jury system, perhaps not in its essence, but in its practice. A jury of twelve men, composed of six knaves and six fools has it in its power to do more harm than have any twelve wise men in the land.

Milwaukee *News:* The whole matter calls the attention of the public most emphatically to the debased condition of the jury system and the power of money in the courts as well as elsewhere. It is simply a straw indicating that the corrupting influence of money must be curtailed or it will ultimately lead to an exhibition of mob violence in comparison with which the slaughter of the defenseless Italians is not a marker.

St. Louis *Post-Dispatch:* Citizens who have countenanced the legalization and protection of a huge lottery swindle which has corrupted executive officials, legislators, and judges on the bench should not be astonished when the bribery of jurymen becomes an easy matter and mobs proceed to do the work of justice which is obstructed in the courts by foul methods. The fruit of corrupted public conscience is lawless degradation.

Denver *Republican:* While a resort to mob law is always deplorable and never justifiable it is almost always inevitable even in the most highly civilized communities when a large body of the people reach the conclusion that the machinery of justice, established and maintained at the public cost regardless of expense, has become so distorted and debased that it affords protection instead of punishment for capital offenses.

Kansas City *Journal:* It is an incontestable fact that the people in many localities, and especially in the South, have encouraged conditions detrimental to the efficiency of their courts of justice. The policy that hails a political assassin as a hero on his escape from punishment is killing to justice of any kind in the courts. It is easy to excuse the miscarriage of justice when sympathy is with the accused, but the scales of justice are more or less twisted out of joint.

Richmond *Dispatch:* The action of the people of New Orleans yesterday in putting to death the assassins of Chief of Police Hennessy is pardonable, if not commendable. That they violated the law in so doing goes without saying, but secret societies of this description are now warned that in this country crimes such as that in question will not go unpunished, no matter how many loopholes the law provides for escape.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* It was no band of ruffians, but the law and order loving people of New Orleans who deliberately decided that the very existence of society was at stake and who sent these murderers to their deserved death. The Mafia has had its warning, and it was needed. Not by a mob, but by the revolt of civilized society itself against intolerable misrule have government by law and the sacredness of human life received a vindication.

St. Louis *Globe-Democrat:* The New Orleans massacre was a violent protest against the uncertainties and delays of the American jury system. The mob never hangs a man until convinced that the Sheriff will not hang him. We may reason about and denounce such methods as much as we please, but they will be adopted and repeated just as long as American juries allow themselves to be influenced by fear, favoritism, or corruption in making up their verdicts in great criminal cases.

Omaha *Bee:* The uprising of the people of New Orleans and the summary execution of unconvicted Italian cutthroats is not a pleasant thing to contemplate on American soil, but we believe it will be the solemn judgment of the country that it was justified by the extraordinary circumstances. The lesson of the sad affair is that even in democratic America there is a point beyond which the lawbreakers and the venal public servant may not dare to go in defiance of the popular will.

Washington *Post:* Crime may assume such an audacious front as to demand the immediate and unceremonious extirpation of the criminal. Conspiracies against the public peace may become of such a character as to elude detection, or, if detected, to baffle conviction; and a power greater than that of the courts—a power formidable in its might and relentless in its methods—the self-ordained and automatic power of an outraged people—becomes the imperative substitute for corrupted juries and avenger of unrebuked assassination.

Philadelphia *Press:* Humanity recoils from the sight of helpless prisoners, however guilty they may have been, slaughtered by a bloodthirsty mob. Murders have been common in New Orleans for years past and punishment only too infrequent. So long as the victims were innocent colored men and women the community looked on unconcerned, but these violences were sure to breed a reckless spirit and a disregard of the sanctity of human life which was one day certain to result in just such a tragedy as that which occurred yesterday.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

It was officially announced in last Sunday's TRIBUNE that the new McVicker Theater would open Easter Monday, March 30, and orders for seats have been continually pouring in. It is Mr. McVicker's intention, in order to be impartial to his many patrons, not to especially reserve seats until the formal notice of the advance sale is made next Saturday.

The third organ concert of the Auditorium series will take place tonight. Frederic Archer, the organist, assisted by Miss Grace Hiltz, the soprano, appears in the program.

No Tears to Shed.

Hartford *Courant:* We do not greatly admire Gen. Palmer as a politician, but we are not shedding any tears over the collapse of the dickering experiments of the Illinois Republicans.

GLADSTONE STILL FIRM.

HE IS FOR HOME RULE, BUT AGAINST PARNELL.

The Grand Old Man Outlines His Position in a Speech at Hastings—He Declares That the Liberals Are True to Home Rule, but That They Can No Longer Work with Parnell—Prince Jerome Napoleon Dead—English Peers as Rumsellers.

LONDON, March 17.—Mr. Gladstone received a hearty greeting today. He was leaving Charing Cross Railroad Station for Hastings when an immense crowd gathered at the depot in order to witness his departure. Fired by enthusiasm, the crowd, cheering itself hoarse after Gladstone appeared, broke down the barriers and made a rush for the "grand old man," cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs as if mad with joy to see the veteran statesman. The railroad station fairly shook with cheers as the train bearing Mr. Gladstone moved out of the building on its way to the seaside.

When the train in which Mr. Gladstone was traveling stopped at Tunbridge, Kent, a large crowd was found to have assembled there. Mr. Gladstone replied to addresses which were presented to him on the platform of the railroad station, saying among other things that he hoped to shake hands with a Liberal member from Tunbridge after the next parliamentary election. He assured them whatever measure of home rule was proposed its spirit and basis would be unchanged from those of the former one [cheers]; that it would be compatible with English honor and would bring peace and contentment to Ireland and life to the union. The enfranchisement measures of 1884 were of benefit to the whole country. It was now of public interest that every householder should enjoy equal voting power.

Upon his arrival at Hastings Mr. Gladstone received an enthusiastic reception. The streets were brilliantly decorated with bunting, and the veteran parliamentarian was welcomed in truly royal style.

In reply to an address Mr. Gladstone said that he found little to blame in Lord Salisbury's foreign policy during recent years, but Mr. Gladstone added he condemned the policy of Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in concocting fictitious surpluses and concealing the real expenditures from Parliament in order to manufacture a satisfactory budget. The finances of the country, continued the Liberal leader, were intimately connected with its liberties, and he protested against insidious attempts to undermine the power of the House of Commons to control the expenditures.

Continuing Mr. Gladstone said that in 1889 £10,000,000 was set apart for naval expenditures, the payments extending over a period of seven years. This was an objectionable method of granting money. Besides, it ought to be remembered that the fashions of ships changed. What, he asked, would be thought of a lady ordering and paying for bonnets for the next seven years, based on the present fashions. ["Hear, hear."] Last year's exchequer balance, said Mr. Gladstone, was fictitious, and it was actually proposed to devote part of the surplus to buy publicans' licenses at their owners' prices.

Next, alluding to the Irish Parliamentary party, Mr. Gladstone remarked that the party now existing was the result of a long series of events and united efforts. It could not be disputed that the members of this party were bound to sink their individual opinion and bow to the opinions of the majority. That opinion had been generally used in the interest of the Empire.

Gladstone and the Labor Question.

"Before proceeding any further," Mr. Gladstone added, "I should like to say a word about Mr. Parnell's speech in which he said that he had opposed the claims of the labor candidates in England in consequence of an obligation he was under to the Liberal leaders. There is not one word of truth in this statement so far as I am concerned. ["Hear, hear."] Far from opposing the claims of the labor candidate I have always been ready to support them." [Cheers.]

Touching upon the painful disclosures of the divorce court, Mr. Gladstone said that it was not his place to judge the amount of the delinquency, but it was the part of the Liberals to consider upon what principles they would be guided in the disposal of their votes. The Liberals knew that the cause of home rule depended upon them. The Conservatives might pass a measure for home rule on the lines indicated by the Liberals, but the "ill-starred abortion called Liberal-Unionists" were the real objectors to a home-rule measure. The Liberals, added the veteran statesman, had arrived at a definite conclusion in regard to Mr. Parnell. He (Mr. Gladstone) was merely a reporter of the general conviction that the party was against Mr. Parnell. This conviction was arrived at in December. It held good now. [Cheers.] The Liberals were ready to face defeat, exclusion, misfortune, but they were not prepared to create a constitutional leadership for Ireland under such a guidance as Mr. Parnell's. No consideration would make them do so. [Cheers.]

Referring to the Government's Irish administration, Mr. Gladstone contended that Ireland was governed one way and Great Britain was governed another way. Irishmen continued to be deprived of many liberties which Englishmen enjoyed. It was for the Irish people themselves to solve the question by a prompt and unanimous declaration against the existing Administration.

In conclusion, Mr. Gladstone expressed the opinion that it was the duty of the Liberals to prosecute this great and patriotic purpose, and to obtain justice for Ireland, knowing that by a courageous application of Liberal principles they would secure the union of the classes, the dominion of the law, and the stability of the crown. [Cheers.]

Why He Had Denounced Parnell.

Mr. Gladstone also made an address in the Gaiety Theater, which was packed to the doors. In the course of his remarks the ex-Premier expressed entire confidence in the future of Liberalism. He pointed out, with regard to the Irish members, that each had entered Parliament subject to a pledge that on every question affecting Ireland the minority should sacrifice its own opinions and coöperate with the majority. Every member of the Irish party from the leader downward was bound by this pledge. It was the only means by which the Irish had arrived at great power and influence. It was true, he continued, that in October, 1881, he denounced Parnell in the severest terms, whereas for several years past he had been in active coöperation with him. He had denounced him because Parnell on more occasions than one, especially in a speech in America, had used language dangerous to the Empire respecting a total separation of Ireland, and also because Parnell had bitterly opposed the land act upon which the Liberals relied as a great instrument for redressing Irish grievances. But after Mr. Parnell returned to the House of Commons from Kilmainham Jail he (Gladstone) never heard of his repeating that dangerous language regarding separation and he had coöperated with the Government in giving effect to the land act. When the home-rule bill was introduced in the House it was frankly and magnanimously adopted by the Irish party. The plan was based on the twin ideas of first handing over to Ireland a full, efficacious control of her local affairs, and, second, maintaining an equally full, efficacious control of those affairs. Mr. Gladstone continued:

If any fresh plan of home rule is proposed, as I trust it may be, I hope it will be founded on rigid fidelity to those ideas, neither of which can be justifiably separated from the other. We worked on that basis from 1886 to the winter of 1890 with the result that upon the uncertain chances of by-elections we gained six seats [cheers] and obtained a moral certainty that if Parliament dissolved we should obtain a large and commanding majority for the purpose of converting Ireland into a blessing and a source of strength to England, instead of a source of embarrassment.

Effect of the Divorce Suit.

Then came the painful divorce revelations, and it became the duty of the Liberals to consider upon what rules and principles they should bestow their votes. The Liberal party knew well that the carrying of home rule depends upon them. Mr. Parnell recently said: "It may be fatal to think of Tory allies." They played that game once and it did not answer. If it were possible for the Tories to give Ireland a home-rule measure according to the definition I have given of home rule, I would be delighted to support it just as if it were a Liberal measure. But the Tory conscience does not care much about home rule. It is not in the Tory intellect. The Liberal party never entered into the question as to whether Mr. Parnell should retain his seat in Parliament. That was a question for the Cork constituency. The Liberals looked forward to the coming election. They were working for a majority in the coming Parliament, which would give home rule. If there had been no divorce revelations that home rule would have meant making Mr. Parnell the constitutional ruler of Ireland; but after the revelations the Liberals considered whether they would still place the constitutional leadership in Mr. Parnell's hand, and they decided that they would not do it. [Prolonged cheering.] That was the conviction of the Liberal party in December, and this conviction is now even more strongly held. [Cheers.] That is final. We are ready to face defeat, exclusion from power, and political misfortune, but we will not create a constitutional leadership for Ireland under such guidance. [Cheers.]

Next came the election of a leader. I should have thought that if one thing more than another would absolutely control the party it was the election of a leader. A political party not authorized to choose its own leader is a contradiction in terms. The minority, however, took a different view, while the majority steadily objected and finally decided that Mr. Parnell should no longer be the leader of the Irish, and the Irish have now to judge this important question.

Regarding the American manifesto, Mr. Parnell appears to have put into it many questionable claims and to have reckoned on sources of strength which he does not perhaps possess. I was struck with one omission. Mr. Parnell forgot to inform the Irish-Americans that he now has the support of the Tory press and most of the Tories in England. He ought to have specified that when making an inventory of his resources. [Laughter.] I hope the decision of the Irish people will be prompt and clear, because I can conceive of nothing more injurious to the Irish cause and imperial interests than the continuance of a condition of affairs which gives the slightest excuse for saying that it is not yet clear what Ireland's convictions are.

PRINCE NAPOLEON IS DEAD.

The Bonapartist Pretender Passes Away at Rome—The Last Hours.

ROME, March 17.—Prince Napoleon died this afternoon. His last hours were agonizing. It required the united strength of four men to keep him in bed. His cries, caused by the agony he endured, were plainly heard in the street. The following telegram from Père Hyacinthe was received shortly before the Prince breathed his last: "Dear friend, we all pray for you. God alone is your support." To this the Prince replied: "When the moment arrives I shall be ready. My conscience is easy." His memoirs and entire correspondence have been placed by Prince Napoleon in the hands of Frederick Massom.

JEROME NAPOLEON.

The funeral of Prince Napoleon will be conducted with religious ceremonies. The death chamber has been converted into a mortuary chapel, hung with black velvet. An altar has been erected against the wall of one side of the room.

The body of Prince Napoleon will be interred in the crypt of the royal mausoleum on the Collins Heights, near Turin. The Abbé Pujol in an interview said he gave the sacrament to Prince Napoleon at 6 o'clock this morning, when the latter was in full possession of his faculties. He (the priest) has conversed with the Prince on the subject of his religious opinions and the dying man had said he did not profess the atheistic sentiments attributed to him; that he was inclined toward Rousseau's doctrines; and that he would die like an Emperor, adhering to the principles of the concordat and fully imbued with the religious sentiments of the Bonapartes.

Abbé Pujol says he considers that this statement justifies him in administering the sacrament to the Prince.

[The prince was a son of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, brother of Emperor Napoleon I., by his second marriage, after the emperor had made him discard his American wife. His mother was the Princess Frederika of Wurtemburg, and he was born Sept. 9, 1822, at Trieste. His youth was spent at Trieste, Vienna, Florence, and Rome, with occasional visits to Switzerland, Spain, and England. He was considered the cleverest man of the Bonaparte family since the great Napoleon, but he was nevertheless a conspicuous failure both in politics and in war. He leaves behind him two sons and one daughter. Victor and Louis—or, to give them their full names, Napoleon Victor Jerome Frederick and Napoleon Louis Joseph Jerome—were born, the first July 18, 1862, the other July 16, 1864. The Princess Marie was christened Marie Letitia Eugénie Catherine Adelaide, and was born Dec. 20, 1866. During the greater part of his married life he lived apart from his wife.]

FRANCE IS FOR PROTECTION.

The Friends of a High Tariff Becoming More Numerous.

PARIS, March 17.—Apropos of the present tariff agitation M. de Molinari, editor of the *Journal des Economistes* and a well-known advocate of free-trade principles, said today: "There is a complete reaction in France in favor of protection. In both chambers the reactionists have a very strong majority. It is true that at least two members of the present Ministry—M. Rouvier, Minister of Finance, and M. Yves Guyot, Minister of Public Works—are pronounced free-traders. But they can do nothing for the cause. The step that Parliament is about to take will injure France enormously. Our manufacturers see no further than the end of their noses. Protection is a suicidal policy, and yet the protectionist spirit has always existed in France."

M. Courcelle-Seneuil, member of the institute, said: "I am persuaded that the tariff which is now being prepared is not destined to remain in force for a very long period. The example of the United States in its recent legislation has had great influence in France. But if America should now veer round in the direction of free trade its action would probably determine a similar movement in France."

M. Paul Leroy-Beaulieu, editor of the *Economiste Francais* and Professor at the College of France, said: "I believe that in a year or so the Legislature will be obliged to modify the tariff it is now preparing. This great protectionist reaction will cause us much trouble at home and abroad. The Government is already rather frightened by the prospects of the results which the coming tariff threatens to have. Very few of the Cabinet Ministers are really protectionists at heart. Many Deputies share the opinions of these Ministers in their inmost souls. But their constituents force them to vote for protection, which is the reason why the Legislature is composed so entirely of high-tariff men. Unless I am quite mistaken the new tariff will not be a lasting one."

M. Noel Parfait, a veteran Republican and protectionist, made the statement that pork was cheaper in France since the prohibition of American pork. He added: "Naturally we do not wish to change this state of things."

OVER TWO HUNDRED DROWNED.

An Italian Emigrant Ship Goes Down in Gibraltar Bay.

GIBRALTAR, March 17.—The British steamship Utopia, from Italian ports bound to New York with 700 Italian emigrants aboard, collided today with the British ironclad Rodney, anchored in Gibraltar Bay, and sank soon afterward off Ragged Staff. A southwest gale was blowing at the time of the collision. Many women and children were drowned. A large number clinging to the rigging have been rescued by boats from the channel squadron. Intense excitement prevails on shore.

On entering the bay the Utopia, before colliding with the Rodney, ran into the British ironclad Anson. The Utopia sank within a few minutes. Boats were immediately lowered from the British ironclads and also from the Swedish man-of-war Freya. These boats rescued 180 persons, who are now on board the various vessels. Many others who were rescued are lodged in Government buildings on shore. It is reported that the crew of the Utopia was saved, but that over 200 passengers perished.

THEIR LORDSHIPS SELL LIQUOR.

One Hundred and Fifty-two Peers Own Dramshops.

LONDON, March 17.—A "Blue Book" issued by the Government today discloses the fact that 152 Peers of the realm are the owners of places in which intoxicating drinks are sold. The number of drink shops owned by these Peers is 1,509. The list is headed by the Earl of Derby, who, the Blue Book shows, is the owner of seventy-two drinking places. Next comes the Duke of Bedford with forty-eight drinking shops to his credit. Then comes the Duke of Devonshire with forty-seven, followed by the Earl of Cawdor with thirty-nine, the Duke of Rutland with thirty-seven, the Earl of Dudley with thirty-five, the Duke of Northumberland with thirty-four, and the Duke of Portland with thirty-two.

Included in this list is the Rt.-Rev. Richard Lewis, D. D., Bishop of Llandaff, who, the Blue Book shows, is the owner of two places which are devoted to the sale of intoxicating liquors.

A Pleasing Sense

Of health and strength renewed and of ease and comfort follows the use of Syrup of Figs, as it acts in harmony with nature to effectually cleanse the system when costive or bilious. For sale in 50c and $1.00 bottles by all leading druggists.

WANT TO BE ALDERMEN.

WARD FIGHTS THAT ARE NOW ON IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAMP.

The Aspirants Desperately Trying to Carry Water on Both Shoulders—Cregier's Nomination Denounced as "an Outrage on Common Decency"—The So-Called Trade and Labor Party Said to Be the "Free-Lunch" Party Revamped—Campaign Notes.

For the most part the aspirants for the Democratic Aldermanic nomination are persons who should be kept as far away from public life as possible. They are not the men best calculated to look after the interests of taxpayers. They are trying to carry water on both shoulders so far as the Mayoralty nomination is concerned, and the Aldermanic primaries are not on the same day as the city primaries except in a few instances. The fight between Cregier and Harrison is getting so hot that the path of some of these statesmen is by no means scattered with roses. Most of them have roses on their noses for that matter.

The Democratic primary in the First Ward will be held Monday. There is a pair of candidates—Jim Appleton and John Morris. Both are saloonkeepers. Morris in addition, it is said, owns several disreputable resorts. He enjoys the distinction of being a City-Hall employé and is backed by the Cregier following.

There is some talk of nominating P. J. Roche in the Second Ward. This primary is also Monday. Mike Walsh, who has a livery stable, also wants the nomination.

The City-Hall crowd will run Ulrich Rohrbach, a traveling man, in the Third Ward.

"Wheelhorse" Dan Root is after the Fourth Ward nomination. He is one of the lights in the County Democracy and a member of the Wine and Whiskies.

Ald. Tim Hickey in the Fifth is against Cregier and will probably carry his ward. The primary is tomorrow. The Cregier people are running "Igsey" Sheridan, a City-Hall employé. P. J. Wall, who is a bailiff in Judge Baker's court, is also in the field.

Ald. Billy O'Brien has been able to subdue all opposition in the Sixth. The primary day is Monday.

Ald. Murphy will be nominated in the Seventh Ward today.

Bunker has a fight on in the Eighth. The primary is Monday. He is treasurer of the Wine and Whiskies and a strong Cregier man. Mart Morrison and J. J. McMahon, both saloonkeepers, are after Bunker's seat. Dexter Burke may be the Republican nominee.

Joe Denver, a printer, and Max Kirchman, a Bohemian, are the ambitious men in the Ninth. Kirchman is the Harrisonian candidate.

Both Claim to Be "Regular."

John O. Kane, a street-car conductor, and John Dorman have been nominated in the Tenth Ward, and each claims to be the regular nominee.

Representative Townsend is said to be looking for the nomination in the Eleventh, and it is not probable a candidate will be put up in the Twelfth.

Ex-County Commissioner Mike Hayes will be nominated in the Thirteenth and Ald. Jackson in the Fourteenth.

Otto Hulsman, a saloonkeeper and city employé, is being run in the Fifteenth to defeat Ald. Ryan, who is for Harrison for Mayor. Ryan will probably get the nomination.

Stanley Kunz will probably secure the nomination in the Sixteenth. Herman Sigmund, once West Town Collector, has been thrown by the Cantwell crowd, and is now trying to break into the Council. He is an undertaker, and so is Philip Mueller, another aspirant. There is a bitterness between the undertakers, and Kunz will probably get in. The primary is tomorrow.

It was agreed in the Mayor's office a few days ago by Mr. Cregier and W. H. Ford that Ald. Mulvihill could have another term, but the latter "got onto" some sharp City-Hall work and has withdrawn from the contest. He now declares he will beat Cregier at any cost. Ford is said to be a candidate. Philip Gasselin, a contractor, is being run by the Harrison men. The primary is today.

John Gaynor, a Harrison man and a member of the State Central and City Committees, will probably be nominated in the Eighteenth. Dennis Gavin, a saloonkeeper and a city employé, represents the "dead-duck" party in the race. Mike Tremann, Mike J. O'Donohoe, and Horace Banyon are after the place. The primary will be Friday.

Tom Gallagher, the hatter, it is said, will run again in the Nineteenth. Mike O'Brien is said to be the favorite of the "simon pure," but he will have to fight it out with such statesmen as "Red" Sheridan and William Donnellan. "Cousin" McCann is said to have withdrawn in favor of Sheridan. The primaries will be Monday and Sheridan will probably win out.

Dan Long will probably be nominated in the Twentieth, though B. F. Jenkins wants a new man put up.

John McGillen will doubtless be nominated in the Twenty-first, though he has some opposition from Philip Becker.

Ald. McCormick has been renominated in the Twenty-second, and there is a fight on in the Twenty-fourth. Fred Griesheimer, the City-Hall tailor, is after the nomination. M. B. McAbee, a brother of the Alderman, stands a good chance, and Jimmy Crawford would take it. The administration is under some obligation to Peter Bigler, and it is said some promises were made to him a year ago at the time the election frauds were exposed. John Philbin of the Street Department of the City-Hall also wants the nomination. The primary will be held a week from Saturday.

Ald. Brookman will doubtless be renominated in the Twenty-fifth Friday, and P. F. Haines and Mr. Lutter, a brickmaker, will fight it out in the Twenty-sixth, while in the Twenty-seventh John Byer, an insurance agent, and a man named O'Callaghan, who runs a road-house, are after the nomination in the Twenty-seventh.

Mike Lucas and a City-Hall employé named McCarthy will fight for the nomination in the Twenty-eighth. Saloonkeeper Siegler will run as an Independent.

In the Twenty-ninth the contest is between Tom Cary, an ice dealer, Pat Noonan, and a saloonkeeper named Allen.

"Shiner" Eagan looms up in the Thirtieth at the side of a German named Adam Boerch, an engineer at the Stock-Yards. Eagan is a saloonkeeper and has some kind of a city job.

In the Thirty-first a man named Sterns, a relative of Carter Harrison, is after the nomination.

Ald. Hummel of the Thirty-third wants another term.

THE FREE-LUNCH PARTY REVAMPED

A Prominent Laborite's Opinion of the So-Called Convention That Nominated Cregier.

"That United Trade and Labor party is about the greatest humbug that has ever appeared in local politics," said a prominent laborite yesterday. "Nothing is more absurd than the claim of the promoters of the scheme that they are the successors of the United Labor party of 1887. That party has not been in existence for a long time and all the honest elements that ever belonged to it are now in the Socialistic party as far as they are taking any part in politics at all.

"It requires no second-sight to see for what purpose this alleged Labor party was gotten up. It was like the Labor League of 1886 or the Free-Lunch party of 1887. Those parties had about 500 votes, and at a liberal estimate that figure will about represent the voting strength of the present United Trade and Labor party. The wonder to me is how the politicians allow themselves to be duped and bled by these fellows who pretend to have influence among the labor people. So transparent a 'fake' as that United Trade and Labor convention was never before perpetrated by even the veriest tyro in politics.

"Observe their attempt to gain confidence by adopting a name that sounds so much like the Trade and Labor Assembly, thereby hoping to create the impression that they represent that body in politics. But we all know that that body never goes into politics, and the assumption that this revamped, free-lunch party represents it in politics is simply ridiculous.

"Go through the list of the leading spirits of that convention and you will not find any one who is really representative of labor. The only one who comes near being such is Ballou of the cornicemakers. But even he has lost caste among the labor people by his persistency in hunting for office.

"Pomeroy is known as a Democratic politician who has been in the employ of certain North Side wirepullers for many years. He is a pleasant fellow personally and is able to keep the good-will of some of the inexperienced men of his craft, the waiters, but his political influence is purely imaginary. Anything he touches in politics is at once tabooed by the labor men at large.

"Patterson and Hardy belong to the clique of perennial officeseekers in that hotbed of small-fry politicians and officeholders, the Bricklayers' Union. Through intrigue this clique has for years managed to control this union in its own interests and has thereby kept a number of its members in fat political offices all the time, but has never controlled any votes. These men could never get into a straight labor convention. All of them have been known as Democrats too long to be now received as labor men."

"AN OUTRAGE ON COMMON DECENCY."

Carpenters and Joiners Thus Stigmatize Cregier's Nomination by Alleged Laborites.

The delegates of Union No. 62, Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, who bolted the United Trade and Labor Convention, which was gobbled by the City-Hall heelers in Cregier's interest, made a report of their action to the union last night. The report was filed and ordered published and a vote of approval of their conduct unanimously passed and recorded.

Their report, after stating the barefaced effrontery of City-Hall employés in preparing to foist Cregier on the convention as candidate for Mayor, concludes:

We beat a hasty retreat while Cregier was nominated by acclamation without the formality of considering the "rules and regulations that had been adopted to govern," or even courteously allowing the friends of other candidates to consent to a withdrawal of other names properly before the convention, nor as much as a chance to express our preferences.

We denounce the convention as the most diabolically constructed and unscrupulously manipulated machine that was ever invented by God, man, or devil to betray men's confidence in trusted leaders, to deliver them bag and baggage to whomsoever they might see fit. It was an outrage on common decency worthy of barbarians, detestable in conception, and a most flagrantly unwarranted insult to some of the best men in Chicago who have been untiring, zealous promoters of the best interests of a vast army of wageworkers on the great South Side surface railway system.

We insist that any person named for any South Side official position by any so-called executive committee will necessarily be tainted by suspicions, and we pledge the best efforts of our lives to defeating candidates so named unless they are gentlemen of our own selection, and we do further repudiate any and all of the nominations made by that so-called Trade and Labor party, or any other candidate for our suffrages who has been nominated by any such un-American methods.

The report is signed by A. S. Hurtt, Chairman; W. J. Puerner, E. D. Phillips, George W. Blackford, and J. H. Crumley.

CLAIM 25,000 VOTES FOR MORGAN.

Socialists Declare That Cregier's Nomination Has Helped Their Ticket.

Socialists now claim they will poll from 20,000 to 25,000 votes for their ticket, headed by T. J. Morgan, for Mayor. The failure of the United Trade and Labor party at its convention Saturday night to put up labor candidates has disgusted working people who now recognize Morgan only as representing the laboring people.

The City-Hall heelers captured the labor convention so easily and swung it in line for Cregier that it is generally considered another farce to add to the credit of the already long line of a few would-be labor leaders. It is not believed that branch of the Cregier ticket will poll over 500 votes.

HARRISON'S NEW POLITICAL FAITH.

Denounced as a Bolter—E. F. Dunne and Others Repudiate Him.

A bitter partisan Democratic sheet thus reviles the great and good "Stuffed Eagle":

Carter H. Harrison's indorsement by the Personal Rights League has turned away from him some of his best friends and supporters. Edward F. Dunne, the partner of William J. Hynes, who has been one of Mr. Harrison's most prominent supporters, said this morning to a reporter for the *Evening Post:*

"I fear Mr. Harrison, in accepting the nomination of the Personal Rights League, has been a little premature. It would have been better if Mr. Harrison had waited until after the Democratic Convention. Then he could have claimed that he honestly wanted to run on a Democratic ticket, but as it is now those who claimed that he wants to bolt anyway will have a good excuse for their assertions."

Over at the Harrison headquarters everything was as dull and dismal as even the strongest of Mr. Harrison's political opponents could desire. Little Ald. Mike Ryan was there ostensibly to look after the interests of his Aldermanic campaign, but in reality to try the virtue of being on both sides of the fence. Mr. Ryan was loud in proclaiming that he had no choice as between the leading candidates for his party's nomination and that he was there simply to look after his own interests.

Ald. Ryan, however, agreed with Mr. Dunne, and even with such sterling supporters of Mr. Cregier as Charlie Crain and J. P. Hopkins, that Harrison is looked upon by the overwhelming majority of the Democratic party as a bolter. He is in the estimation of the leaders of the party no longer to be regarded as a Democrat or as being entitled to Democratic support. Mayor Cregier was inclined to be reticent when spoken to on the matter this morning, but he said enough to show that he was not oblivious to the injury that has been worked to Harrison by the nomination of the Personal Rights League.

Cregier Calls Carter a "Bolter."

"I do not desire," said the Mayor, "to make any personal statements in regard to Mr. Harrison's attitude toward the Democratic party. It speaks for itself. If he is the nominee of the Personal Rights League he is not thereby the nominee of any party, not to speak of the Democratic party. He will have to appear before the voters of Chicago as a bolter from the Democratic party if he appears before them at all, and it is in this rôle that the voters will have to deal with him."

John C. Schubert, Clerk of the Criminal Court, who is a life member of the Personal Rights League, says:

"When I saw that the league had undertaken to nominate a candidate of its own I thought it was a pity for the league and a bad thing for Mr. Harrison. The league is composed of men who belong to all parties and cannot assume to dictate to the people of Chicago in matters of this kind without insulting certain sections of its own body. To the Democratic members of the league, of which I am one, the nomination of Mr. Harrison is a direct insult. It will to some extent injure the organization itself, if it does not disrupt it. The league should have confined itself to selecting and supporting the best candidates from its standpoint, and not have opened up as a slate-maker for parties."

Col. Felton, who fell foul of the present Administration while he was yet guiding the affairs of the bridewell, alone antagonized the choice of the league. His hostility is not hard to fathom.

It is as a bolter from his party that Harrison figures most prominently. He realized that something had to be done to sustain his waning prestige. His fortunes were at an ebb and to stem the tide and to bolster up his hopes he accepted the nomination of the Personal Rights League. So far as the Democrats are concerned they laugh at the league indorsement. The league is nothing if not radical, and its support is the equivalent of defeat.

"I Am His Friend": M. C. McD.

Michael Cassius McDonald smiled a large and roseate smile when he was asked this morning why Carter Harrison was denouncing him. "Why," said "Mike," "poor Carter knows as well as I do that I have been his best friend. I did more to elect Carter than any other one man in Chicago during all his campaigns; and before he gets through this time he may want me. If he does you can bet he'll call on me. He pretends to 'roast' me now. Well, that may be a good bid for certain votes, but Carter is one of my best friends. He believes me, and he'd rather have my support than that of the whole Cregier machine. But for my support Mr. Harrison wouldn't have been in it when he ran against Judge Sidney Smith. He had a close call that time, but I helped him out of the hole, though, and he may want me again. He shouldn't be too personal. I am his friend."

Mr. McDonald refused to talk further on the situation, but he forgot to mention a peculiarity of the stand taken by M. C. McDonald & Co. in regard to the present campaign. "Michael Cassius" is with Cregier, "Billy" Fitzgerald is with Harrison, "Col." Alberger is with Hempstead Washburne. It's funny, but it's true.

The Citizens' movement is not the least bit impeded by the action of the Personal Rights League in its support of Carter Harrison. "There is not one of us," said a prominent member of that faction, "who honestly believes that their indorsement or support can do anything in the direction of electing their alleged candidates. There is not a strong politician or a really prominent citizen in the entire crowd whose name is behind the Harrison boom by the Personal Rights League."

Campaign Notes.

The Seventeenth Ward Republican Club will meet tonight at Scandia Hall, No. 98 West Ohio street.

Another Republican Aldermanic convention will be held in the Tenth Ward Saturday evening. It seems that six of the delegates did not attend the convention last week, and will have a convention of their own and nominate C. E. Paseldoup.

The Republican candidates on the South Town ticket met yesterday and decided to open headquarters at No. 91 Dearborn street. It is proposed to make an aggressive campaign independent of the City Campaign Committee. The candidates will meet again this afternoon and announce their Campaign Committee.

Republicans of the Eighth Ward met last night at Curran's Hall to put Aldermanic candidates in nomination. It was decided to postpone the Republican nomination till Tuesday night. The Eight Ward Republicans will nominate some good business-man to represent their own ideas of an honest and economical City Government. George Webber and William Burke are mentioned among possible candidates.

DELINQUENTS MUST PAY.

DERELICT WORLD'S FAIR SUBSCRIBERS BROUGHT INTO COURT.

Many Excuses, but None Prove Acceptable—Judgment and Costs Entered Up—Lord Tennyson an Honorary Member of the Auxiliary Congress—The "First Building" on the Lake-Front Removed—Funds for the Art Palace Promised—A Unique Exhibit Coming from Turkey.

Short, swift, and soon shriven was the fate of the seventy delinquent subscribers to the World's Fair stock who appeared before Justice Bradwell at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The suits were instituted by the World's Fair Directory against delinquents in arrears for the 18 per cent now past due of the original stock subscribed. Eight delinquents hurried up early yesterday morning to the offices of Matz & Fisher, No. 24 Portland Block, and saved themselves rapidly accruing interest with added court costs by paying their 18 per cent assessment with the interest thereon from June. After the first case was called in Justice Bradwell's court there was a mass of delinquents around Assistant Secretary J. H. Kingwill and assessments with interest and court costs poured in rapidly without the intervention of witness or oath.

The wheels of justice when once started moved noiselessly and rapidly. Multiple and various were the delinquent excuses, all availing naught beyond the added cost of the court, $3.65 for plain cases. Charles H. Cohen denied that he subscribed for five shares. He alleged an intention to give $5. Mr. Fisher talked with Mr. Cohen a few moments and then judgment and costs was given against the latter.

Judgments were entered against Charles F. Dillon for $93.60; Jacob Newman, $9.36; Albert Roth, $18.72; Charles Sissman, $187.20; Fred Korf, $93.60; Secomb & Pratt, $52; Richard Barlame, $104; and William Caldwell, $3.74. A. J. Thomas paid $3.65 costs on $1.87 due. In the cases of Meade & Ball and Samuel Simons a change of venue to Justice Prindiville was taken.

Judgments were entered against Ahlsmede & Kaese for $8, Henry Boese, Edward Ahlsmede, and J. C. Hess for $18. Max Mendohlson was called, but concluded to pay up and did not take the stand. Eugene Bassler claimed that while he signed a subscription some one of the World's Fair employés put the $50 after his name. The court continued the case. Other cases disposed of were:

Joseph Sugar, settled without suit.
Robert Bros., judgment for $4.
H. E. Otto, $9.
Charles D. Hagerton, $18.
Willerman & Schroeder, settled.
C. Dean & Co., settled.
Foley Bros., settled.
Mr. Hendrickson, settled.
Charles Daft, judgment, $46.
Mueller & Hardikoff, $19.
A. W. Cleaver & Co., settled.
Garrup Bros., settled.
William F. Sunnemacher, settled.
Patrick Callahan, judgment, $22.
Adam Cush, judgment, $20.
Dr. J. Frank Lydson, judgment, $52.
Geo. K. Hazleton & Co., judgment, $52.
Otto E. Wolff, judgment, $20.
Val Wachowski, settled.
Bloom Bros., settled.
Wolf & Saloman, judgment, $92.
Park & Gillespie, judgment, $18.
M. Ettlinger, judgment, $102.
W. E. Durant, judgment, $20.
Baldwin & Cook, settled.
Barron Bros., settled.
Richard Barlowe, settled.
M. Umbdenstein & Co., judgment, $183.
Arin N. Welsh, judgment, $18.
John N. Ives, settled.
William P. Mullin, judgment, $1.
Jonas Martzberger, judgment, $92.
Harry Swisky & Co., judgment, $20.
Edward Gallaunder, settled.
Nicholas Buschwah, judgment, $11.
F. Gault Smith, settled.
James F. P. Goodrich, settled.
Lena Goodrich, judgment, $8.
Bernard Cohen, judgment, $20.
Mrs. Sarah Cohen, judgment, $20.
Melancthon J. Helm, judgment, $20.
Michael J. McDonald, judgment, $11.
Menochen J. Stern, judgment, $9.

TENNYSON AN HONORARY MEMBER.

He Accepts the Invitation of the World's Congress Auxiliary Committee.

Lord Alfred Tennyson, the English poet-laureate, has consented to serve on one of the committees of the World's Congress Auxiliary as an honorary member. Many distinguished men have signified a similar willingness, but Lord Tennyson's acceptance of the invitation tendered by the auxiliary has probably aroused the most enthusiasm. Lord Tennyson was also asked to write a song for the dedicatory ceremonies, but this he has not promised to do. Tennyson's letter is as follows:

FARINGFORD, FRESHWATER, ISLE OF WIGHT.—Sir: I accept your offer of an honorary membership, not without gratitude. But as for a song—I am an old man, verging on 82, and I cannot promise. Yours truly, TENNYSON.

Although Lord Tennyson hesitates about the song members of the World's Fair Directory trust that an ode from him may be one of the features of the opening of the World's Exposition.

"It would certainly be a most graceful act and one which Americans would appreciate," said a director, "if Lord Tennyson would consent to write an ode for the inauguration of the Exposition. I believe he will do it, and if he should we may expect something that will rank high among the best fruits of his brain."

Lord Tennyson's gracious letter has lent additional zest to the World's Congress movement. Ben Butterworth is Secretary of the organization, and in the brief time that has elapsed since his return from Washington he has given the work a marked impetus. He is an enthusiast upon the subject, and the probabilities are that the international congresses will bring to the Exposition the most distinguished gatherings of men from different parts of the world that have ever been assembled in this country.

REMOVED "THE FIRST BUILDING."

The Lake-Front Tool-House Transported to Jackson Park.

Yesterday witnessed the downfall of the "first World's Fair building" on the Lake-Front. That big frame tool-house, which for weeks has been standing in front of J. H. Dunham's Michigan avenue residence, was yesterday torn down to its foundation and transported to Jackson Park.

The next thing in order will be to dispose of the old Exposition Building. May 8 is the date when the Council has ordered that it be torn down.

"I do not see just why the building should be demolished," said a director of the corporation. "It serves a useful purpose and saves the city $1,000 a year rent for its fire department. It seems to me that a large building like this is a permanent necessity for the city, and if none of the World's Fair buildings are going to be placed on the Lake-Front this structure should be allowed to stand. However, we are the city's tenants, and if told to move on we shall have to do so."

It has generally been supposed that World's Fair Director Hutchinson wished the proposed Art Palace to stand on the site of the old Exposition Building. This, it appears, is not Mr. Hutchinson's present wish. "I think the Art Palace should go further south, somewhere near Peck court," he said yesterday. "That would be a more quiet and generally more desirable location."

Interest in securing the Art Palace for the Lake-Front does not appear to wane. Mr. Hutchinson said yesterday that if the Council should grant the ordinance introduced Monday night he would "raise the necessary money or die." The directory, it is learned, will be willing to appropriate $100,000 toward the Art Palace, should sufficient use for the building be discovered to warrant the expenditure.

STRANGE COSTUMES FROM TURKEY.

What Will Prove an Interesting Feature of the World's Fair.

Turkey is going to send to the World's Fair an exhibit of its costumes, ancient and modern. It will include everything from the silken pallium worn by the beautiful women of the Pasha's harem to the costumes of war and the Turkish fez. The exhibit is being prepared by Tewfik Bey Ebuzzin, director of the Museum of the Janizaries and also of the Industrial School of Constantinople. Tewfik Bey is also a voluminous author, one of his works being a Turkish encyclopedia.

It is said that it would not be possible to enumerate all the costumes contained in the Museum of the Janizaries. There are costumes of the Chief of the Mohammedan Church, of officers and privates in the army, of various classes, with their weapons and accoutrements, of the porter at the palace gate, of the Chief of Police, field laborer, gardener of the palace, physician, old Greek dress, old Armenian dress, chief rabbi, sentinel, hunter, waiter in the palace, standard bearer, Turkish priest, costumes of fire brigade, Admiral, Grand Vizier, coachman, the harem, etc.

Tewfik Bey proposes to duplicate the costumes in the museum and send them to the Exposition properly labeled. American people will be enabled to see in what manner the varied population of the Ottoman Empire dressed in ancient times.

TO MINNESOTA LEGISLATORS.

Secretary Butterworth and Maj. Handy Address Them on the Fair.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 17.—[Special.]—Benjamin Butterworth and Moses P. Handy addressed the Minnesota Legislature in joint session this morning on the advantages which would accrue to the North Star State through a liberal exhibit at the World's Columbian Exposition.

Maj. Handy in a five-minute talk told the legislators of the support which the Exposition had received from the press and from the other States of the Union.

At the outset Secretary Butterworth adverted to the advantages which would accrue because Chicago had been selected as the place of holding the Exposition—"Chicago, the nerve center of the West; the center of the grain, lumber, and cattle marts of the world." He spoke of the milling interests of Minneapolis and of the jobbing trade in St. Paul, and carried the sympathy of the Twin City members with him.

"We have," continued he, "1,500 acres of ground, 150 acres of floor space, and, needless to say, that space will be filled with the triumphs of science, art, and mechanism from all over the world. We have agents everywhere—in the Orient, in the Occident, in the North, in the South—working on indefatigably for the success of the Exposition. Gentlemen of the Legislature, I will not tell you what you should do, but I am satisfied that the representatives of the North Star State will take as active an interest in our National Fair as do the people of other States."

The speeches were followed by a brief informal levee. It is understood Minnesota will appropriate $150,000 for its exhibit.

INDIANA COMMISSIONERS.

The Governor Completes the List as Contemplated Under the Bill.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—[Special.]—The Governor this afternoon completed the list of Commissioners whose appointment was committed to him by the bill providing for an appropriation for the Indiana World's Fair exhibit, as follows:

State at Large—John L. Campbell, Crawfordsville; Mrs. May Wright Sewell, Indianapolis.
First District—Robert Mitchell, Princeton; Philip Frey, Evansville.
Second District—Joseph L. Wilson, Washington; Royal E. Purcell, Vincennes.
Third District—Jasper Packard, New Albany; Mrs. S. S. Herrell, Brookville.
Fourth District—Sidney Conger, Shelbyville; Cortez Ewing Jr., Greensburg.
Fifth District—John Warrell, Clayton; Mrs. F. E. Worley, Ellettsville.
Sixth District—J. M. Westcott, Richmond; Thomas Hart, Muncie.
Seventh District—John B. Connor, Indianapolis; Edward Hawkins, Indianapolis.
Eighth District—Daniel H. Davis, Brazil; John Lee, Crawfordsville.
Ninth District—D. J. Mendenhall, Westfield; Charles B. Stuart, Lafayette.
Tenth District—Mrs. E. P. Hammond, Rensselaer; W. N. Hailmann, La Porte.
Eleventh District—Clem Studebaker, South Bend; B. F. Lantham, Logansport.
Twelfth District—James B. White, Fort Wayne; Fred J. Hayden, Fort Wayne.

They will meet May 15 to organize. Two of the women are Democrats, Mrs. Worley and Mrs. Herrell. Mrs. May Wright Sewell is the Woman Suffragist and President of the National Woman's Council.

How Kansas Will Be Represented.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 17.—[Special.]—A. W. Smith, President of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, issued a call today for a people's convention to be held April 22 to take the necessary steps for making a creditable display for Kansas at the World's Fair in 1893. The call was issued after a consultation had been had with the Governor and the State Executive Council. The leaders of all political parties favored an appropriation. The bill was defeated because of the political differences concerning the Board of Managers. As soon as the Legislature had adjourned a number of the Republican politicians began to agitate a scheme of raising $100,000 among the Republicans of the State for a World's Fair display, and by this means threw odium on the House, which was controlled by the People's party. The men in the party who had the interest of the State at heart approved this course, and the State Board of Agriculture was appealed to.

A Musical Proposition.

The Hon. C. Crozat Converse of Erie, Pa., desires to dedicate to the World's Columbian Exposition a symphonic overture for the opening session on the day of the dedicatory ceremonies, Oct. 12, 1892. He proposes the "Hail Columbia," with variations, which was composed by him and sang at the Boston Peace Jubilee. Since then, however, the music has been revised and almost rewritten, and is about to be published in Paris. As soon as published it will be sent to the Exposition officials for their consideration.

Building Contractor's Quarters.

The general offices of Constructor General Burnham and his staff at Jackson Park are now well under way, being closed in and roofed. About forty men are at work on the interior finishing and the fire-proof vault. The building will be ready for occupancy in less than a month.

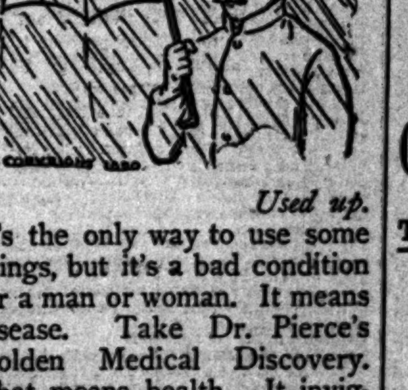
To Reproduce the Citrus Fair.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 17.—At a special meeting of the directors of the Chamber of Commerce a committee was appointed to assist in raising a fund of $8,000 with which to reproduce at Chicago the Southern California Citrus Fair, now being held here.

Exposition Notes.

President T. W. Palmer will leave Detroit today for the South. He will probably join Director-General Davis at Jacksonville.

The big military parade on the occasion of the dedicatory ceremonies will probably be held in the south end of Jackson Park. Chief of Construction Burnham said yesterday there was ample room in that portion of the site. A meeting of the Ceremonies Committee will be held shortly to consider the matter.



Used up.

It's the only way to use some things, but it's a bad condition for a man or woman. It means disease. Take Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That means health. It invigorates the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood and cleanses and renews the whole system. For all scrofulous humors and blood-taints, and even consumption (or lung-scrofula), if taken in time, it's a positive remedy. It's a *guaranteed* one. In all diseases of the liver, blood and lungs, it's warranted to benefit or cure, or the money is refunded. No other medicine of its class is sold, through druggists, on this *peculiar* plan. You can judge why. You only pay for the good you get.

YOU CAN GET a $3.00 DERBY of ANY hatter; that's not the point. Who sells the best hat for $3.00? OURS we believe are as fast in color, as fine in quality, as new and desirable in style as hats which the "Nabob" Hatters sell for $4.50 and $5.00. Fact is, we have the same identical shapes, and find most people don't care to pay $1.50 or $2.00 extra for a "tony" name on their heads. Which do you prefer, the difference in your wallet or the name on your hat lining?

ROGERS, PEET & CO.'S

SPRING OVERCOATS and BUSINESS SUITS are probably more Favorably known today than any other make of Clothing. It has come to be generally understood these goods keep their shapes better, the linings wear longer, the buttons are sewed on stronger, the colors of the fabrics are more reliable, and the wearers get more comfort and satisfaction out of them to the dollar than is found elsewhere.

We keep lower-priced goods in both the Men's and Boys' Depts., but "R., P. & Co.'s" Clothing you can tell at a glance by their name attached on the silk labels. It's an assurance policy to every wearer.

R. P. & Co.'s Business Suits range....$17 to $30
Other makes of Business Suits range..$10 to $18
R. P. & Co.'s Spring Overcoats range.$12 to $30
R. P. & Co.'s Men's Breeches range.....$5 to $10
Other makes of Men's Pants range...$2.50 to $8

F. M. ATWOOD,

Clark and Madison-sts., N. W. Cor.

1891.

46th Annual Statement OF THE

Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co.,

NEWARK, N. J.

AMZI DODD, President

RECEIPTS IN 1890.

Received for Premiums	$3,077,389.97	
Received for Interest and Net Rents	2,458,453.41	
Profit and Loss	33,674.79	
	$5,470,908.19	
Balance January 1, 1890	46,583,947.89	
Total	$52,054,846.08	

EXPENDITURES IN 1890.

Claims by Death	$2,077,329.17	
Endowments and Annuities	342,548.39	
Surrendered Policies	699,966.69	
Dividends or Return Premiums (Paid Policyholders, $4,578,798.31)	1,427,939.86	
Taxes	170,804.19	
Expenses, including Agents' Commissions, Advertising, Salaries, &c.	979,305.38	
	$5,698,007.86	
Balance January 1, 1891	46,356,038.07	
Total	$52,054,846.08	

ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1891.

Cash on hand and in Banks	$667,978.09	
Loans on Collateral, U. S. Bonds, and other Securities	3,542,850.00	
United States and other Bonds, par	10,759,609.84	
First Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate	24,898,133.61	
Real Estate, Company's Office Building, Newark	300,000.00	
Real Estate purchased on foreclosure	660,459.68	
Loans on Policies in Force	5,156,109.05	
Premiums in Transit, since received	144,344.70	
Agents' Balances and Cash obligations	1,579.14	
		$46,356,038.07
Interest due and accrued	$673,308.97	
Net deferred and unreported Premiums on Policies in force	445,547.63	
		$1,118,854.60
Total		$46,654,892.67

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Fund, 4 per cent	$43,301,231.00	
Policy Claims in process of adjustment	141,792.07	
Dividends due & unpaid	219,938.38	
Premiums paid in advance	2,794.45	
		$43,665,695.74
Surplus		$3,089,196.93

From the above Surplus a Dividend has been declared to each Policy entitled thereto, payable on its anniversary in 1891.

Surplus by New York and Massachusetts Standard (Actuaries' 4 per cent Reserve, and market value of Assets) $3,432,293.33
Surplus by former New York Standard (Am. Ex. 4½ per cent Reserve) $6,094,296.63
Policies issued and revived in 1890, 9,864, insuring $24,159,903.
Policies in force January 1, 1891, 65,164, insuring $172,940,944.

DIRECTORS:

Fred'k M. Shepard, Amzi Dodd,
James B. Pearson, John L. Blake,
Fred'k H. Teese, Marcus L. Ward,
Edward H. Wright, Horace N. Congar,
Eugene Vanderpool, Benjamin C. Miller,
George A. Halsey, Fred'k Frelinghuysen.

Charles Leyenberger,

State Agent for Illinois,

Tribune Building, - - Chicago.

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Geneva Optical Co.,

23 WASHINGTON-ST., CHICAGO.

NAMED THE COMMITTEES.

SPEAKER CRAFTS AT LAST PERFORMS A LONG-DELAYED DUTY.

Palmer's Dear Friends, Cockrell and Moore, Rewarded with Chairmanships—Democrats Father a Bill to Turn Over the Interest on State Funds to the State—Gov. Fifer Reappoints Trustees of State Institutions—Making It Easier to Tinker the Constitution.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—The following standing committees of the House were announced today by Speaker Crafts:

Judiciary—Dixon of Lee (Chairman), Green, O'Donnell, Craig, Springer, Jones, Dawdy, Ferns, May, Kern, Ramsay of Clinton, Dearborn, Ramsay of St. Clair, Merritt, Paddock, White of Whiteside, Allen, Prince, Whitehead, Chott, Headen, Berry, Grigsby, Warder, McCrone.

Judicial Department and Practice—Craig (Chairman), Dawdy, Ferns, Jones, Kern, May, Parsons, Green, O'Donnell, Springer, Dixon of Lee, Ramsay of St. Clair, Callahan, Kirby, Morris, Reid of Gallatin, Parker, O'Connell, Moyers, McCrone, Boyer.

Corporations—Quinn (Chairman), Kern, Eddy, Carson, Carmody, Merritt, Townsend, Springer, Donnelly, Kwasigroch, Burke, Patton, Nohe, O'Connell, McKitrick, Evans, Chott.

Railroads—Eddy (Chairman), Lyman of Cook, Springer, Ferns, Conway, Watson, Kenney, Forsythe, White of Tazewell, Wilkinson, Dearborn, Prince, Miller, Hutchings, Brooks, Hawley, Patton, Anderson, Paddock.

Warehouses—Lyman of Cook (Chairman), Craig, Carson, Curtiss, McInerney, Burke, Johnston, Smith of Macon, Rohrer, Wiwi, Lense, Brooks, Reed, Anthony, Frentress, Slanker, Tanbeneck.

Canal, River Improvement, and Commerce—O'Laughlin (Chairman), Donnelly, May, Forsythe, Burns, Garrett, Conway, Hambaugh, Burke, Johnston, Dawkins, Edmunds, Edwards, Hopkins, Tice, Slanker, Price, Ellsworth, Corlett, Wilke of Will, Payne.

Finance—Ramsay of Clinton (Chairman), Kenney, Townsend, Adams, Dawkins, Kern, White of Tazewell, Wiwi, Pollock, Chandler, Perrottet, Mitchell, Myer of Livingston, Corlett, Zeigler.

Mines and Mining—Gill (Chairman), Geher, Dawkins, Rowand, Smith of Macon, Jones, Wilkinson, Merritt, Barton, Boul, Faires, Scaife, Corlett, Evans, Spellman, Chandler, Edwards, Speight, Warder.

Fees and Salaries—White of Tazewell (Chairman), Rowand, Boul, Laughlin, Preston, Curtiss, Conway, Faires, Kerr, Ellsworth, Berry, Anthony, Graham of Will, Taubeneck.

Appropriations—Wilson (Chairman), Curtiss, Dixon of Warren, Hambaugh, Shirley, Parsons, Hunter of Knox, Wilkinson, Quinn, Cockrell, Chandler, Edwards, Talbot, White of Stark, Boyer, Hunter of Winnebago, Evans.

Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Carson (Chairman), Quinn, Garrett, Van Praag, Myers of Henderson, Townsend, Shirley, Farrell, Denham, Conway, Anderson, White of Whiteside, Terpening, Straight, Payne, Anthony, Zeigler.

Municipal Corporations—Smith of Livingston (Chairman), Green, Lyman of Cook, Farrell, Dixon of Lee, Townsend, Dawdy, O'Donnell, Donnelly, Van Praag, Kern, Burke, Hayes, Wilk of Cook, Miller, Nohe, Morris, Hutchings, Callahan, McCrone, Brown.

Education—Norsworthy (Chairman), Ramsay of Clinton, Parkhurst, Eddy, Smith of Livingston, Parsons, Wiwi, Allison, Stringer, Merritt, Webb, Picker, Berry, O'Connell, Hamilton, Jacobs, Wilke of Will, Thiemann, Duncan, Bryan, Lense.

State Institutions—Curtiss (Chairman), Hunter of Knox, Smith of Macon, Van Praag, Kelly, Rowand, Parsons, Webb, Hambaugh, Hopkins, Jacobs, Thiemann, Lense, Graham, Ellsworth, Partridge.

Public Charities—Vinton (Chairman), Enslow, Laughlin, Fishback, Johnston, Adams, Preston, Denham, Moore, Cockrell, Speight, McKitrick, Anthony, Reed of Boone, Chandler.

Public Buildings and Grounds—Kelly (Chairman), Bowlin, Burke, Enslow, Fishback, Jansen, Lyman of Cook, Quinn, Brown, Hopkins, Payne, Frentress, Beals, Anthony, Taubeneck.

Revenue—Cockrell (Chairman), Wilkinson, Adams, Smith of Macon, Eddy, Norsworthy, Burns, O'Laughlin, Carson, Donnelly, Jones, Lyman of Cook, Moore, Terpening, Hamilton, Ellsworth, Keller, Duncan, Myer of Livingston, Beals, Dice.

Banks and Banking—McInerney (Chairman), Barton, Dixon of Warren, Kwasigroch, Donnelly, Myers of Henderson, Gill, Ramsay of Clinton, Preston, Smith of Livingston, Wilke of Cook, Chandler, Hopkins, Griggs, Lense, Stoker, Warder.

Counties and Township Organization—Tyler (Chairman), White of Tazewell, May, Edmunds, Burns, Ramsay of St. Clair, Boul, Carmody, Quinn, Beebe, Hamilton, Reed of Boone, Cherry, Armstrong, Hawley.

Agriculture—Moore (Chairman), Enslow, Dixon of Warren, Curtiss, Laughlin, Edmunds, O'Laughlin, Rohrer, Garrett, Faires, Preston, Watson, Wilson, White of Tazewell, Jansen, Perrottet, Tice, Evans, Keller, Michell, Lyman of Sangamon, Seals, Cherry, Reed of Boone, Hamilton.

Live Stock and Dairying—Forsythe (Chairman), Taylor, McInerney, Springer, Donnelly, Jansen, Edmunds, Smith of Macon, Donnelly, O'Laughlin, Curtiss, Dearborn, White of Stark, Straight, Thiemann, Hopkins, Jacobs, Armstrong, Miner, Hawley, Zeigler.

Labor and Industrial Affairs—Parsons (Chairman), Dawkins, Webb, Geher, Burns, Barton, Stringer, Smith of Macon, Cockrell, Whitehead, Scaife, Evans, Erickson, Spellman, Duncan.

Manufactures—Dawkins (Chairman), Vinton, Carmody, Geher, Kwasigroch, Myers of Henderson, O'Laughlin, Watson, Jansen, Erickson, Brooks, Chandler, Wilk of Cook, Hutchings, Scaife.

Building, Loan, and Homestead Associations—O'Donnell (Chairman), Ferns, Craig, McInerney, Geher, Burns, Allison, Kwasigroch, Ramsay of St. Clair, Dawdy, Stoker, Headen, Callahan, McCrone, Boyer, O'Connell, Chott.

Elections—Green (Chairman), Dixon of Lee, O'Donnell, Dawdy, Parsons, Jones, Springer, Laughlin, Wilson, Hayes, Paddock, Prince, Berry, Callahan, Kirby.

Sanitary Affairs—Pollock (Chairman), Allison, Shirley, Watson, Burke, Forsythe, Kenney, Lyman of Cook, Johnston, Moore, Headen, Zeigler, Scaife, Boul, Weedon.

State and Municipal Indebtedness—Rowand (Chairman), Dixon of Warren, Hambaugh, Parkhurst, Garrett, Rohrer, Forsythe, White of Tazewell, Wilson, Kirby, Frentress, Payne, Jacobs, Reed, Slanker.

Insurance—Donnelly (Chairman), Parkhurst, Allison, Carmody, Dearborn, Watson, Pollock, Barton, Smith of Livingston, Cockrell, Hutchings, Weedon, Griggs, Morris, Slanker, Parker, Lense, Prince, Anderson, Miner, Graham, Mitchell.

Federal Relations—Stringer (Chairman), Dixon of Lee, Tyler, Enslow, Carson, Bryan, Payne, White of Stark, Cherry.

Claims—Dawdy (Chairman), Dixon of Warren, Preston, Adams, Boul, Rohrer, Burns, Conway, Van Praag, Allen, Myer of Livingston, Perrottet, Brown, Mitchell, Corlett.

Military Affairs—Wilkinson (Chairman), Farrell, Eddy, Vinton, Donaldson, Denham, Faires, Carmody, Kenney, Meyer of Calhoun, O'Connell, Erickson, Weedon, Bryan, Lyman of Sangamon, Partridge, and Brown.

Retrenchment—Hambaugh (Chairman), Ramsay of Clinton, Parkhurst, Eddy, Smith of Livingston, Parsons, Wiwi, Allison, Stringer, Merritt, Webb, Picker, Berry, O'Connell, Hamilton, Jacobs, Wilke of Will, Thiemann, Duncan, Bryan, Lense.

State Institutions—Curtiss (Chairman), Hunter of Knox, Smith of Macon, Van Praag, Kelly, Rowand, Parsons, Webb, Hambaugh, Hopkins, Jacobs, Thiemann, Lense, Graham, Ellsworth, Partridge.

Public Charities—Vinton (Chairman), Enslow, Laughlin, Fishback, Johnston, Adams, Preston, Denham, Moore, Cockrell, Speight, McKitrick, Anthony, Reed of Boone, Chandler.

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Agriculture—Moore (Chairman), Enslow, Dixon of Warren, Curtiss, Laughlin, Edmunds, O'Laughlin, Rohrer, Garrett, Faires, Preston, Watson, Wilson, White of Tazewell, Jansen, Perrottet, Tice, Evans, Keller, Michell, Lyman of Sangamon, Seals, Cherry, Reed of Boone, Hamilton.

Live Stock and Dairying—Forsythe (Chairman), Taylor, McInerney, Springer, Donnelly, Jansen, Edmunds, Smith of Macon, Donnelly, O'Laughlin, Curtiss, Dearborn, White of Stark, Straight, Thiemann, Hopkins, Jacobs, Armstrong, Miner, Hawley, Zeigler.

Labor and Industrial Affairs—Parsons (Chairman), Dawkins, Webb, Geher, Burns, Barton, Stringer, Smith of Macon, Cockrell, Whitehead, Scaife, Evans, Erickson, Spellman, Duncan.

Manufactures—Dawkins (Chairman), Vinton, Carmody, Geher, Kwasigroch, Myers of Henderson, O'Laughlin, Watson, Jansen, Erickson, Brooks, Chandler, Wilk of Cook, Hutchings, Scaife.

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Elections—Green (Chairman), Dixon of Lee, O'Donnell, Dawdy, Parsons, Jones, Springer, Laughlin, Wilson, Hayes, Paddock, Prince, Berry, Callahan, Kirby.

Sanitary Affairs—Pollock (Chairman), Allison, Shirley, Watson, Burke, Forsythe, Kenney, Lyman of Cook, Johnston, Moore, Headen, Zeigler, Scaife, Boul, Weedon.

State and Municipal Indebtedness—Rowand (Chairman), Dixon of Warren, Hambaugh, Parkhurst, Garrett, Rohrer, Forsythe, White of Tazewell, Wilson, Kirby, Frentress, Payne, Jacobs, Reed, Slanker.

Insurance—Donnelly (Chairman), Parkhurst, Allison, Carmody, Dearborn, Watson, Pollock, Barton, Smith of Livingston, Cockrell, Hutchings, Weedon, Griggs, Morris, Slanker, Parker, Lense, Prince, Anderson, Miner, Graham, Mitchell.

Federal Relations—Stringer (Chairman), Dixon of Lee, Tyler, Enslow, Carson, Bryan, Payne, White of Stark, Cherry.

Claims—Dawdy (Chairman), Dixon of Warren, Preston, Adams, Boul, Rohrer, Burns, Conway, Van Praag, Allen, Myer of Livingston, Perrottet, Brown, Mitchell, Corlett.

Military Affairs—Wilkinson (Chairman), Farrell, Eddy, Vinton, Donaldson, Denham, Faires, Carmody, Kenney, Meyer of Calhoun, O'Connell, Erickson, Weedon, Bryan, Lyman of Sangamon, Partridge, and Brown.

Retrenchment—Hambaugh (Chairman), Rohrer, Parkhurst, Gill, Kelly, Fishback, Eddy, Donaldson, Boul, Ziegler, Neal, Lyman of Sangamon, Armstrong, McKitrick, Wilk of Cook.

History, Geology, and Science—Myers of Henderson (Chairman), Fishback, Gill, Kwasigroch, May, Meyer of Calhoun, Hawley, Grigsby, Miller, Duncan, Neal.

Printing—Johnston (Chairman), Parsons, Smith of Livingston, Norsworthy, Ferns, Gill, Van Praag, Shirley, Stringer, White of Stark, Chott, Grigg, Scaife, Morris, Parker.

Roads and Bridges—Donaldson (Chairman), Enslow, Green, Burke, Garrett, Fishback, Denham, Rowand, Jansen, Edwards, Terpening, Thiemann, Keller, Hamilton, Talbot, Warder, Hunter of Winnebago.

Executive Department—Faires (Chairman), McInerney, Meyer, Picker, Hunter of Knox, Jansen, Edmunds, Donaldson, Moyers, Cherry, Slanker, Jacobs, Graham, Frentress, Spellman.

Drainage—Boul (Chairman), Farrell, Townsend, McInerney, Carmody, Dawdy, Dawkins, Faires, Jansen, Kelly, Tyler, O'Laughlin, Whitehead, Stoker, Parker, Patton, Erickson, Ellsworth, Grigsby, Anderson, Hamilton.

Contingent Expenses of the House—Dearborn (Chairman), Wilson, Smith of Livingston, Merritt, Craig, Dixon of Lee, Moore, Anderson, Miner, Frentress, Payne.

Rules—Crafts (Chairman), Dixon of Lee, Zddy, Craig, Ramsay of Clinton, Merritt, Hunter of Winnebago, Allen, White of Whiteside, Chott.

Miscellaneous Subjects—Enslow (Chairman), Dearborn, Adams, Barton, Carson, Conway, Kenney, Laughlin, Myers of Henderson, Terpening, White of Whiteside, Bryan, Cherry, Nohe, Brooks.

Libraries—Kern (Chairman), Dearborn, Dawdy, May, Pollock, Johnston, Webb, Bowlin, Patton, Weedon, Duncan, Lyman of Sangamon, Reid.

Enrolled and Engrossed Bills—May (Chairman), Stringer, Ramsay of St. Clair, Denham, Griggs, Spellman, Grigsby.

Fish and Game Laws—Webb (Chairman), Robertson, Vinton, Jones, Townsend, Edmunds, Pollock, Jansen, Kelly, Meyer, Burns, Bowlin, Brown, Hawley, Hayes, Neal, White of Stark, Hopkins, Perrottet, Miller, Wilke of Cook.

Licenses—Townsend (Chairman), Parkhurst, Kwasigroch, Picker, Farrell, Van Praag, Wiwi, Shirley, Miller, Terpening, Wilk of Cook, Wilke of Will, Neal, Mitchell, Talbot.

To Visit Penal and Reformatory Institutions—Carmody (Chairman), Kelly, Fishback, Keller, Perrottet.

To Visit Educational Institutions—Allison (Chairman), Green, Bowlin, Bryan, Neal.

To Visit State Charitable Institutions—Watson (Chairman), Picker, Donaldson, Berry, Tice.

Soldiers' Home and Soldiers' Orphans' Home—Barlow (Chairman), Parkhurst, Norsworthy, Meyer, Adams, Allison, Jansen, Bowlin, Straight, Lyman of Sangamon, Weedon, Evans, Talbot.

Farm Drainage—Dixon of Warren (Chairman), Rowand, Craig, Garrett, Geher, Kelly, Laughlin, Picker, Preston, Smith of Macon, Keller, Mitchell, Thiemann, Brown, McKitrick, Lyman of Sangamon, Armstrong.

World's Columbian Exposition—Farrell (Chairman), Springer, Norsworthy, Merritt, Vinton, Ferns, Kenney, Pollock, Wilkinson, Quinn, May, Hunter of Knox, Allen, Paddock, Reid of Gallatin, Hutchings, Chott, Patton, Erickson, Hayes, White of Whiteside.

Congressional Apportionment—Springer (Chairman), Craig, Johnston, Green, Ramsay of Clinton, O'Donnell, Farrell, Hunter of Knox, Lyman of Cook, Quinn, Eddy, Griggs, Morris, Nohe, Lense, Prince, Anderson, Miner, Graham, Mitchell.

Senatorial Apportionment—Hunter of Knox (Chairman), Merritt, Ramsay of Clinton, Ferns, Dixon of Lee, Wilkinson, Smith of Livingston, Stringer, Myers of Henderson, Allison, Donnelly, McInerney, Partridge, White of Whiteside, Boyer, Whitehead, Hayes, Hunter of Winnebago, Miller, Kirby, Headen.

Judicial Apportionment—Ferns (Chairman), Jones, O'Laughlin, Dawdy, Green, Curtiss, Watson, Wilson, Tyler, Ramsay of St. Clair, Picker, Geher, Stoker, Callahan, Kirby, Warder, McCrone, Reid of Gallatin, Moyers, Parker, Chandler.

Horticulture—Shirley (Chairman), Wiwi, Tyler, Forsythe, Hambaugh, Bowlin, Kelly, Norsworthy, Webb, Denham, Watson, Graham, Frentress, Elsworth, Myer of Livingston, McKitrick, Corlett, Armstrong, Miner, Anderson, Wilkinson.

How the Committees Were Received.

There were not many surprises in the appointment of the committees, as most of the prominent Chairmanships have been known for weeks. Mr. Dixon, as an old member and one of the best lawyers of the House, naturally got the Judiciary Committee. The Committee on Finance was given to Ramsay of Clinton, a member of the F. M. B. A. and a warm advocate of the 6 per cent interest bills. Norsworthy of White, who got the Committee on Education, refrains from expressing any decided opinion as to the necessity of amendment or repeal of the compulsory school law. Revenue, Cockrell's committee, is one of the most important of the House and one for which he thinks he is especially fitted. The other F. M. B. A. member, Mr. Moore of Wayne, gets Agriculture. Farrell of Cook is pleased in being made Chairman of the World's Fair Committee. Springer of Morgan, the nephew of the Illinois Congressman, gets the Committee on Congressional Apportionment, while Hunter of Knox gets the Senatorial Apportionment, and Ferns the Judicial Apportionment. Wilson of Ogle gets the Chairmanship of Appropriations, and the make-up of the committee indicates that the appropriations will be reduced all around.

Speaker Crafts' appointments have been well received, no dissatisfaction being expressed so far except from a few Democrats who failed to get the assignments to which they particularly aspired. The Republicans generally expressed themselves as well satisfied with the make-up of the committees, and there is apparently less complaint on all sides this time than at any previous session for years.

INTEREST ON STATE FUNDS.

Bills Introduced Providing It Must Be Turned Over to the State.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—The first Democratic State Treasurer elected in the State of Illinois for thirty years may be the first official to suffer from the oft repeated Democratic declaration that interest on the public moneys should be turned over to the State and not permitted to accure to the personal profit of the Treasurer. Notwithstanding the present State Treasurer, Wilson of Olney, is a Democrat, a bill was introduced simultaneously in the Senate and House today by Democratic legislators which precludes the State Treasurer from pocketing the interest on the State funds and requires him to turn it into the State Treasury as public money at the conclusion of his term of office. In the Senate the bill was introduced by Senator Campbell and in the House by Representative Dawdy.

The following is the full text of the bill:

That all moneys now belonging to, or that may at any time hereafter belong to, the State of Illinois, that are now in the State Treasury or that hereafter may be required by law to be paid into the Treasury for any purpose whatever, shall immediately on receipt thereof be deposited by the Treasurer to the credit of the State, for the benefit of the funds to which such moneys respectively belong, in such bank, banks, or banking institutions in this State as he may from time to time, with the approval of the Governor and Attorney-General, select, the said bank or banks or banking institutions giving security satisfactory to the Governor and Attorney-General for the safe keeping and payment of such deposits when demanded by the State Treasurer on his checks; such bank, banks, or banking institutions to be entitled only to the use of such deposits, not less than the bonus paid by other banks for similar deposits; and the same, together with the interest and profits as may accrue thereon, shall be disbursed by said Treasurer for the purposes of the State according to law upon warrants drawn by the Auditor, and not otherwise.

As soon as this act takes effect, and as often thereafter as may become necessary, it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to cause to be printed a circular letter soliciting bids for keeping the public funds for the time specified in such bids, and until a new selection shall be made, to be sent to the State Treasurer before a day to be therein stated. It shall be further duty of said Treasurer, for the purpose of this act, to divide said funds into twenty equal parts, and the bids may be for one or more of such parts. Said circular shall state the conditions to be complied with by the bidders, the time during which the keeping of such funds is to be awarded, and the each bid shall set forth. The Treasurer shall, as soon as he prepares such circular letter, mail one copy thereof to each of the banks and banking institutions in this State, and thereupon deposit with the Governor and Auditor a like number of said letters, for each of such banks and banking institutions to which he has sent such circulars, with a copy of such circular thereto attached. The propositions, bids, and all memoranda relating thereto shall be first examined by the Governor and Attorney-General before sending the same out, and kept on file in the office of the Treasurer, subject to the inspection of any and all persons desiring to examine the same. The interest or bonus to be paid by any bank under the provisions of this act shall be on the daily balances of the public moneys kept on deposit therewith and shall be paid and credited to the State monthly, on the first day of each and every month, and it is hereby made the duty of the State Treasurer to use all reasonable and proper means to secure to the State the best terms and the highest rate of interest consistent with the safekeeping and prompt repayment of the funds of the State when demanded.

Bids sent to the State Treasurer shall be sealed up in a strong envelope and marked "Bid for the safekeeping and payment of deposits of the State funds," and the State Treasurer shall indorse thereon the time of the receipt of such bid. Such bid shall state the interest to pay on the whole or the average daily balances to the credit of the State Treasury in such bank. Said bids shall be directed to the State Treasurer and by him opened on the day named in the circular letter as heretofore provided for, in the presence of the Governor and Attorney-General, and thereupon the Treasurer shall select and designate, with the approval of the Governor and Attorney-General, one or more of such banks or banking institutions as depository or depositories of the State, and as long as said bank or banking institution shall remain the depository of the State all moneys belonging to the State held in trust by it shall be deposited therein; provided, however, that no money shall be deposited in such depository until the security regulated by the Treasurer and approved by the Governor and Attorney-General shall have been given. The Treasurer may, with the approval of the Governor and Attorney-General, reject any or all bids, and shall immediately proceed to invite new bids in the manner hereinbefore provided, and in all cases the banks offering the highest bonus shall be selected, if any.

For the security of the funds deposited by the Treasurer under the provisions of this act the Governor, Attorney-General, and Treasurer shall require of said selected and approved banks or banking institutions giving security for the safekeeping and payment of said deposits a bond payable to at least the amount of the amount of the accepted bid or bids, to be approved by the Governor and Attorney-General, and in addition thereto bonds of the United States, the State of Illinois, or in their discretion the registered bonds of the City of Chicago, or in their discretion the registered bonds of any county in this State, worth not less than par, to an amount at least equal in value to the amount of the deposits with such bank or banking institutions, which bonds shall be delivered to the State Treasurer and receipted for by him and retained by him in the vaults of the State Treasury of this State; and if in any case, or at any time, such bonds are not satisfactory security to the Governor and Attorney-General for deposits under this act, they may require such additional security to be given as shall be satisfactory to them, while said bonds, or any part thereof, may from time to time be withdrawn on the written consent of the Governor, Attorney-General, and State Treasurer; and the Governor, Attorney-General, and State Treasurer shall from time to time inspect such bonds and see that the same are actually kept in the vaults of the State Treasury; provided a sufficient amount of said bonds to secure said deposits shall always be kept in the Treasury; and in the event that said bank, banks, or banking institutions of deposit shall fail to pay said deposits or any part thereof on the demand of the State Treasurer, then it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer to forthwith court such bonds into money and disburse the same according to law upon the warrants drawn by the State Auditor upon the funds for which said bonds were security. Any bank making deposit of bonds with the State Treasurer under the provisions of this act may cause such bonds to be so indorsed or stamped as to show they are deposited as collateral and not transferable except upon the conditions of this act.

The Treasurer shall take from such depository or depositories a written contract and duplicate setting forth the conditions and terms with which the funds of the State are deposited therewith, one of which shall file in the Auditor's office, the provision of which contract shall be that each depository shall at the end of each month render to the Treasurer a statement and duplicate showing the daily balances or amounts of money of the State held by it during the month and the amount of accrued interest thereon separately, one of which the Treasurer shall file as soon as received with the State Auditor, which said contract and monthly statement so filed with the Auditor shall be open to inspection to any person desiring to see the same at all times.

The Treasurer shall keep separate accounts of the funds of the State and may require any depository to do the same, showing the name of each fund to which the money belongs and the amounts of interest paid by the bank; and said interest shall be apportioned and credited to such fund monthly.

The Treasurer shall keep a separate account of the funds and the number and amounts of warrants received and from whom, and shall publish, in such manner as the Governor shall designate, quarterly statements showing the amount of the State moneys and where the same are kept and deposited. A copy of such such publication shall as soon as made be filed in the offices of the Governor, Auditor, and Attorney-General, respectively.

Each Treasurer hereafter elected shall as soon as he enters upon the discharge of the duties of his office cause a circular letter as above described, and the same duties that by this act devolve upon the present Treasurer, Attorney-General, and Governor, in relation to selecting a bank or banks of deposit, shall devolve upon their successors.

The Treasurer, with the approval of the Governor and Attorney-General, shall require the State depositories to give additional personal bonds from time to time as occasion may require to secure the State against loss by any depreciation in value that may occur in such bonds held by him as security for the safe keeping and payment of the State moneys held in such depositories. Provided, however, that at no time shall the amount held by the State Treasurer, as security for the deposit of State funds, be less in value than the sum of such deposits.

The making or receiving, directly or indirectly, of profit by the State Treasurer out of any moneys in the State Treasury belonging to the State, the custody of which the State Treasurer shall be charged with, by loaning, depositing or otherwise using or disposing of the same in any manner whatever, or the removal by the State Treasurer, or by his consent, of such moneys or any part thereof, or any bonds deposited by any bank under the provisions of this act, out of the vaults of the Treasurer in the State Capital, except for the payment of warrants drawn or for the purpose of depositing the same in the bank or banks selected as depositories under the provisions of this act, or for returning or disposing of said bonds according to law, shall be deemed a felony, and on conviction thereof subject him to punishment by imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of not less than two years, and he shall also be liable under and upon his official bond for all profits realized from any such unlawful using of said funds; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General to enter and prosecute to the final determination all suits and indictments for a violation of any of the provisions of this act.

The State Treasurer shall not be responsible for any moneys deposited in banks under the provisions of this act, while the same remain thus deposited with the consent of the Governor and Attorney-General; but the State Treasurer shall be chargeable with the safe keeping, management, and disbursement of the bonds deposited with him as security for deposits of State moneys, and with the proceeds arising from any sale thereof under the provisions of this act, and his securities on his official bond shall be held liable for any default in the faithful performance of any duty required of the said Treasurer under this act. If the State Treasurer or Auditor shall willfully fail or refuse at any time to do or perform any act required of him by this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to indictment therefor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined $5,000 and imprisoned in the county jail for a term of six months.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

Trustees of State Institutions Amending the Constitution—New Bills.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—The Governor this morning sent in the following appointments of trustees of various State institutions, all being present incumbents:

David P. Barclay, Kane County, for the Northern Illinois Insane Hospital.

Ezra B. McCagg, Cook County, for the Eastern Illinois Insane Hospital.

B. F. Funk of McLean County, for the Blind Asylum.

Stephen R. Capps, Morgan County, for Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

James L. Morrow, Livingston County, for the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.

Benson Wood, Effingham County, for the Feeble-Minded Asylum.

The Governor also appointed D. H. Williams of Cook County a member of the State Board of Health to succeed himself.

Mr. Thomas introduced a joint resolution providing for the submission to the voters of the State at the next general election of a proposition to eleminate from Sec. 2, Art. 14, of the Constitution the following clause: "But the General Assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this Constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years."

The Senate went into executive session, but being unable to decide whether to consider the Railway and Warehouse Commission appointments together or separately the executive session was dissolved without transacting any business.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. Rickert—Making provision for removing the bodies of early settlers buried at Kaskaskia to safer ground.

By Mr. Thomas—Providing for a penalty of from $100 to $300 for "bogus spiritualism."

By Mr. Campbell—Providing for the placing of State funds in the banks of the State, interest on same to be paid into the State Treasury.

By Mr. Campbell—Allowing railroads to change the location of their right of way in county seats.

By Mr. Fuller—Providing for the appointment of State grain inspectors.

By Mr. Secrest—Appropriating $2,374,500 for ordinary expenses of various State charitable institutions.

By Mr. Kerrick—Allowing the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners to have a common seal.

Mr. Higbee's bill, providing for the remission of probate fees in estates of less than $1,000 and guardianships of $500 or less, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. O'Conor's bill, providing for weekly payment of wages by corporations, was made the special order for Thursday after the reading of the journal, Mr. Bogardus' bill, for the protection of trade-marks, etc., was made the special order for tomorrow. Several bills were read a second time and the Senate adjourned.

WORK IN THE HOUSE.

Discussing the Single-Tax Question—Chicago Public Library—New Bills.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—In the House this morning the resolution of the Illinois Federation of Labor asking for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the single-tax theory came up as the special order. The House went into Committee of the Whole and addresses in favor of the single-tax theory were made by J. Z. White of Cook, Joseph S. Hardin, President of the Illinois Federation of Labor, and E. O. Brown of Cook. May of Cook introduced a resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the subject and report on the advisability of submitting a constitutional amendment for the adoption of the single-tax theory of taxation. It was defeated and a substitute motion adopted referring the whole matter to the Committee on Revenue.

On motion of Merritt of Sangamon resolutions of sympathy for the persecuted Jews in Russia were adopted by acclamation.

Mr. Quinn of Cook, on behalf of the special committee appointed to consider the bill authorizing the Chicago Public Library to be erected on Dearborn Park, reported the bill back with the recommendation that it pass with a slight amendment. It was read a first time and ordered to second reading.

Speaker Crafts then appointed the standing committees of the House. The announcement was received with cheers from the Republican side.

The bill providing for the election of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners was ordered to third reading, with its amendments.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Brooks—To regulate sleeping-car charges.

By Mr. Callahan—Appropriating $5,000 to the National Emancipation Monument Association fund.

AGAINST BOGUS "SEANCES."

Senator Thomas' Bill Classing Such Performances as Misdemeanors.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—Senator Thomas of Cook introduced a bill today making it a misdemeanor to impersonate the spirit of any deceased person at any spiritualist "seance" or exhibition. The provisions of the bill are as follows:

Every person who for profit or gain, or in anticipation thereof, for the purpose of presenting any spiritualistic materialization, shall impersonate the spirit of any deceased person, or by any trick, device, or mechanical contrivance shall present anything representing the spirit of any deceased person, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined a sum of not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each such offense; or shall be imprisoned in the county jail not less than three nor more than six months; or in the discretion of the court, both such fine and imprisonment may be imposed. Provided, that nothing in this act shall be construed as applying to an theatrical performance.

Fighting the Telephone Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 17.—The Senate Committee on Labor and Manufacturers took up today Senator Thiele's bill regulating the rental of telephones, which at the last meeting had been recommended to pass. The bill provides that in all cities of over 100,000 inhabitants the rents for telephones for private residences shall be $70 per annum; to stores, hotels, etc., $90 per annum; and for telephones used by the public, $100 per annum. Senator Thiele defended the bill and A. A. Thomas, general solicitor of the Central Union Telephone company, spoke at length against it, making the usual points urged by telephone companies when such bills are up, and paying special attention to the Chicago druggists, many of whom, he said, made a nice little profit out of their telephones. C. H. Wilson, General Superintendent of the Chicago Telephone company, reinforced Mr. Thomas, saying he knew plenty of men who were making money off of their telephones after paying the rent. Senator O'Conor thought the question was too important to be acted upon hastily, and it went over.

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa, an effervescing drink for the nervous and dyspeptic.

BAD FOR THE SCALPERS.

NO MORE UNLIMITED TICKETS TO BE SOLD BY THE RAILROADS.

Committees from the Various Railroad Associations in the Country Hold a Joint Conference in New York—Important Action Taken by the Meeting—Chairman Finley Authorizes a Rate of Two Cents Per Mile in Illinois—The Alton Appeals.

The Joint Conference Committee composed of special committees from each of the passenger traffic associations of the United States met in New York yesterday to consider the proposition to stop the sale of unlimited tickets entirely. If the proposition is adopted it will be the first grand act in withdrawing support from the scalping fraternity. It is only a question of a short time when only limited tickets will be sold by all the railroads in this country and when tickets that have no specific time for expiration and can be manipulated so as to prevent the maintenance of uniform rates will be in existence no longer.

The present movement to do away with the sale of unlimited tickets, which seems likely to prove a success, was inaugurated by General Passenger Agent Edwards of the Queen and Crescent railway. Mr. Edwards, several months ago, issued a forcible circular showing the necessity of immediate action in the matter. The circular was considered at a meeting of the Western Passenger Association in December and a committee, consisting of General Passenger Agents Charlton, White, and Eustis, appointed to report on the situation at the January meeting. At that meeting it was found that nothing could be done without the cooperation of other associations, and a resolution was adopted directing Chairman Finley to confer with the Chairmen of the Central Traffic, Trunk Line, Southern, Transcontinental, and Trans-Missouri Associations and arrange for committees from these associations to meet at New York to consider the subject. Dispatches from New York give the following result of the meeting:

There were present J. Charlton, W. F. White, and P. R. Eustis, representing the Western Passenger Association; E. A. Ford, O. W. Ruggles, and W. E. Davis, representing the Central Traffic Association; George H. Daniels, C. O. Scull, and W. C. Rinearson, representing the Trunk Line Association; G. T. Nicholson and John Sebastian, representing the Trans-Missouri Association; E. L. Lomax, H. C. Townsend, Trans-Continental Association. Commissioner Slaughter for the Southern Association, Commissioner Farmer for the Trunk Line Association, and Donald of the Central Traffic Association were also present.

The meeting was organized by the election of James Charlton Chairman and George H. Daniels Secretary. The question was carefully considered in all its bearings, and on motion of the Western Passenger Association Committee the following report was unanimously adopted:

"Your committee acting in joint session of committees appointed by the Trunk Line Association, Central Traffic Association, Western Passenger Association, Trans-Missouri Association, Transcontinental Association, and Southern Passenger Association respectfully submit as the unanimous opinion of all present at this joint conference that the following shall be adopted as a rule of this association:

"1. No single trip ticket of any character good between local or competitive points within the association shall entitle the passenger to stopover privileges.

"2. That all tickets sold between principal towns and cities within this association shall be limited not to exceed one day from date of issue, and that committees shall be organized at once to decide between what points it is practicable to put this rule in effect.

"3. That all coupon tickets issued by lines members of this association and reading to points on other roads shall be limited not to exceed twenty-four hours beyond regular schedule time, and that no unlimited tickets shall be sold by lines members of this association to points on other roads.

"4. The question of limiting tickets reading between local points shall be left for the present for individual action of each line; but at the same time as a ticket can be prepared which the ticket agent can handle quickly, conveniently, and safely in the limited time which an agent has for the sale of tickets while a train is standing in the station.

"5. Nothing is intended in the foregoing to interfere in any way with the present method of issuing and limiting tourist and excursion tickets and stopover and other privileges granted on such tickets under agreement and local regulations of the different lines members of this association.

"In presenting the foregoing your committee has in mind: (1) The total abolition of the sale of unlimited tickets of any kind to

IT'S DEBTS ARE $47,000.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE WIGHT FIRE-PROOFING COMPANY.

Bill to Wind Up Its Affairs and Enforce Stockholders' Liability—Judge Tuley Scores an Attorney—A Prayer That Was Answered—"Sam'l of Posen" Says He Will Return "In 100 Years"—Legal Notes—The Court Record.

Judge Tuley yesterday appointed Harvey W. Booth receiver for the Wight Fire-Proofing company in bond of $20,000, with George Schneider and William R. Page as sureties. The appointment was made on a bill filed by Peter B. Wight, a stockholder, against the company and Thomas Ferguson, Amos T. Griffin, J. Clifford Gould, Julius G. Day, Harry G. Day, Thomas Furguson as trustee, and Henry P. Day, who, with complainant, are all the stockholders of the corporation.

The Wight Fire-Proofing company was organized Oct. 29, 1881, with a capital stock of $100,000 in 1,000 shares of $100 per share. Out of these 541 shares were fully-paid stock. Dividends amounting to 45 per cent were paid on fully paid-up stock up to July 31, 1884, and dividends earned by stock held by the trustee were turned into the treasury and used in business, the same reducing the amount necessary to render the stock fully paid up to 55 per cent, amounting to $25,255. Subsequently the trust stock was divided among the stockholders.

The company is now owing debts to the amount of $47,000 and there are a number of unfulfilled contracts on hand. At a meeting held Jan. 27, 1891, the directors voted that the 55 per cent unpaid upon the 459 shares of stock distributed be ordered paid up by March 4, 1891. This has not been done and the corporation is practically insolvent and business has ceased. Wight and Gould are the only resident stockholders and creditors will suffer unless the corporation is dissolved. The property of the company located in New York City is worth $15,000, and it has been attached by creditors. The court is asked to wind up the affairs of the company and to enforce the stockholders' liability.

Judge Tuley Is Severe.

Judge Tuley made some severe remarks yesterday in passing on the case of Thomas S. Johnson against William L. Moss, Ezra S. Bodge, and his wife, Tillie S. Bodge. Johnson is the owner of 100 acres of land in Thornton said to be worth $30,000. Bodge has acted as his agent and Moss as his attorney. In a bill Johnson avers that while traveling through the West to improve his health the agent and attorney conspired together to deprive him of his property. As a result attachment proceedings were begun by Mrs. Bodge and the land finally sold to her on an alleged claim of $400. Johnson admits owing her $210, which she could have had upon application, and he says he never had any notice of the suits. He seeks to set aside the sale.

The matter came up on demurrer and the defendants were represented by a clerk in Attorney Moss' office. Lawyer Browning read the bill and the Judge declined to take up the demurrer with the comment:

"It is a very queer proceeding for an attorney to file only a demurrer to a bill containing such serious charges. Allegations of this nature cannot be met by demurrer and I want attorneys to so understand. The complainant may amend his bill and if a demurrer is then interposed, without committing myself beforehand, I nevertheless do not believe that I will permit the defendants to answer."

Answer to Prayer.

Judge Tuley yesterday placed the affairs of the Lake View *Record* in the hands of a receiver, with instructions that the business be continued and unfinished work completed. Today the court will settle the difference between the Christian Endeavor company, publisher of the paper, on one side, and the Rev. William G. Clarke and his wife, Annie L. Clarke, on the other. The attorneys were getting the company in a heap of trouble, when Judge Tuley said:

"This being a kind of religious affair, I think prayers are in order. Why don't some of you gentlemen pray for a receiver?"

One of the attorneys grasped the suggestion, offered the prayer, and it was immediately answered.

"In 100 Years."

A week's proceeds from "Sam'l of Posen" at the Windsor Theater was the subject for discussion before Judge Hawes yesterday. John B. Jeffery, the printer, is seeking to collect a $1,000 judgment against M. B. Curtis, the actor, and had a receiver appointed, who demanded some diamonds from the actor and the box receipts from James W. Forshay, treasurer of the theater. Both refused to give up, and before the engagement was concluded Curtis left town. Attorney Evans, representing Jeffery, received a telegram from the actor dated at Hammond, Ind., which reads:

I vill be vid you in 100 years, Sam'l.

"This is not the first time he has given us the slip," said Mr. Evans. "He did the same thing in New York and in California, but we will get him yet."

An attachment for contempt of court was asked against Curtis and Forshay, but owing to the actor's absence the proceedings were pushed against the treasurer. The latter's attorney said the receipts for the first three nights were turned over to Gustave Kahn, an agent for Curtis, and the receipts for the remaining week were $318, out of which $167 was turned over to Manager Leavitt. The court ordered Forshay to pay the balance of $150 to the receiver and the contempt proceeding was dropped. The question of distribution was left to the final hearing of the case.

Legal Notes.

William Heitman's dog Harry bit little Clara Carlson in the leg Oct. 16, 1888. Her father, Bent Carlson, sued Heitman for $5,000 damages and the case is now on trial in Judge McConnell's court.

The Jennings Trust company, assignee in the estate of William L. Prettyman, W. L. Prettyman & Co., and the North Division Lumber company, yesterday filed reports of the claims of creditors of the three concerns.

Mrs. Dora Burghardt in a bill for divorce from her husband, William Burghardt, filed yesterday, says he last year went to Milwaukee and in six months secured a divorce from him on the grounds of desertion.

Mrs. Mabel Loewenstein, who gained considerable notoriety some years ago by shooting her husband, Jacob Loewenstein, the ex-detective, began suit for divorce against her husband in the Superior Court, charging cruelty, drunkenness, and infidelity.

Mary Premo is suing John and Samuel Kelly in Judge Baker's court for $5,000 for the death of her child, a 3-year-old lad named John, in September, 1887. The Kellys kept a planing-mill at Fifty-third and Butterfield streets. On the day mentioned the baby was playing in a vacant lot adjoining the mill, when, it is claimed, the engineer of the mill released the steam from an escape pipe projecting from the building, and the scalding vapor enveloped the unfortunate baby and scalded the child so badly that she died the next day.

Jordan W. Cope a year ago began divorce proceedings against his wife, Emma L. Cope, charging her with having deserted him. He represented that they were married in Pittsburg ten years ago, and upon her refusal to accompany him he left for the West and settled at Chicago and despite his entreaties she ever afterwards refused to join him. Upon this showing Cope was granted a divorce by Judge Shepard. Yesterday, however, Mrs. Cope appeared and she filed an answer in which she charges that the divorce was obtained by fraudulent testimony.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

2,973—Appeal of Joseph Wolff from decision of Board of General Appraisers at New York. Shuman & Defrees, attys.

2,[illegible]—Philip M. Sharples vs. James B. Younger. Bill to restrain infringment of patent on centrifugal liquid separators. George & George G. Harding, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

132,085—Kate Catlin vs. Murray Catlin. Bill for div. L. B. Fearing, solr.

132,086—Henry H. Decker vs. E. T. Peterson. Conf. judgt., $118.06. S. A. Wright, atty.

132,087—First Nat. Bk. vs. Cyrus J. Corse. Same. [illegible] O. Peckham, atty.

132,088—Carl Corper et al. vs. August and Ferdinand Hartman. Conf. judgt., $233.54. Heap & Whitefield, attys.

132,089—David A. J. Jones vs. John F. Flower. Asst., $1,000. Holden & Buzzell, attys.

132,090—Charles Schiessinger et al. vs. Hoosac Tunnel Fast Freight Line. Asst., $1,100. Ball & Oakley, attys.

132,091—Mabel Loewenstein vs. Jacob Loewenstein. Bill for div. Gentleman & Purnell, solrs.

132,092—Dorothea Brughardt vs. William Brughardt. Same. G. Scoville and H. Welk, solrs.

132,093—Mary F. Miller vs. Thomas H. Miller, William B. Stout, and —— Tyrrell. Case, $3,000. F. S. Baird, atty.

132,094—Morris Cohn et al. vs. Max A. and Louis Tucker. Asst., $230.26. Cratty Bros. & Ashcraft, attys.

132,095—Danville Stove and Mfg. Co. vs. Frederick Cogswell. Asst., $2,000. Same atty.

132,096—D. Hubbard Truman vs. Palmer C. Goble. Debt, $2,196.17, dam. $2,196.27. J. F. Dillon, atty.

132,097—Isaac Davis vs. Robert W. Maxton et al. Bill. B. Saunders, solr.

132,098—Asst. Withheld for service.

132,099—Bill. Same.

132,100—J. C. Walsh Gasoline Lamp Mfg. Co. vs. M. Pearson et al. Appl. by plff.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

[illegible]—Charles A. Gaskell vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co. Case. Jones & Lusk, attys.

[illegible]—Frederick H. Trude vs. John W. Kassing. Henry C. and John M. Durand. Creds. bill on judgt. [illegible] deft. for $7,015.42. Complt. pro. se.

[illegible]—Wilmany Pulp and Paper Co. vs. F. S. Loomis. Asst., $2,000. Smith, Helmer & Moulton, attys.

[illegible]—Massasoit Whip Co. vs. C. H. Lanyan. Asst. [illegible] Horne, Follansbee & O'Connor, attys.

[illegible]—Attch. Withheld for service.

[illegible]—James Pittman, by next friend, vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co. Case, $10,000. A. W. Pulver, atty.

[illegible]—Case. Withheld for service.

[illegible]—Isaac Thompson vs. John Johnson. Appl.

[illegible]—Fred Harvey vs. B. and O. R. R. Co. Case. [illegible] Case. Hudd & Hogan, attys.

[illegible]—Joseph L. Embien vs. H. N. Nelson and Dennis Cleary. Bill. T. D. Hurley, solr.

[illegible]—J. Bayer vs. John C. Barker. Appeal.

[illegible]—Edward T. Wood, use of G. B. Sholes, vs. Pa. Co. Garn. Bayley & Waldo, attys.

[illegible]—Minnie Werthan, by next friend, vs. Charles W. Partridge and Charles Necher. Case, $1,000. M. Knight, atty.

[illegible]—John Dobson et al. vs. F. Cogswell. Asst. [illegible] J. C. F. Royer, atty.

[illegible]—Samuel C. Scott et al. vs. Charles B. Sweet, [illegible] Roach, and Emma Sweet. Creditor's bill on [illegible] vs. 1st deft. for $634.34. Weigley, Bulkley & [illegible] solrs.

[illegible]—Beck, Pyher & Co. vs. G. Zoll. Replevin, $450. [illegible] & Brown, attys.

[illegible]—Ada E. Dunlop vs. John Dunlop. Bill for div. [illegible] Bacon, solr.

[illegible]—Petn. of John Emerson to perpet. test. [illegible]

[illegible]—Peter B. Wight vs. Wight Fire-Proofing Co. [illegible] E. Furness, solr.

[illegible] CASES—89,[illegible]—Etta B. Gray vs. Dayton G. Gray. Bill. D. W. Manchester, solr. (March 16.)

89,709—Kate F. Lighthall vs. Christopher Y. Lighthall. Bill. Dalton & Lumbard, solrs. (March 16.)

89,710—Columbia Lith. Co., use, etc., vs. Frank Sayer et al. Garn. W. S. Cameron, atty. (March 16.)

Judgments.

JUDGE BRENTANO—117,132—David S. Huff vs. Le Grand M. Maloney. On findg., $100. Satisfied.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—82,890—Seven Corners Nat. Bk. vs. Henry Brandenburg. On ver., $684.52.

88,529—Chicago Rubber Clothing Co. vs. B. Hulsebus. Same, $219. Appl.; bond in 20 ds. and bill ex. in 30 ds.

82,851—Citizens' Nat. Bk. vs. John J. Curran. On ver., $469.

JUDGE BAKER—88,505—Mark Leonard vs. Eugene Geissler. By deflt., $1,455.50.

83,211—Robert F. Wilson vs. City. On findg., $9,091.64.

89,[illegible]—James Pittman vs. W. C. S. R. R. Co. On findg., $20.

[illegible]—L. F. Cummings vs. Am. Ex. Nat. Bk. Same, [illegible] Satisfied.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—89,741—Minnie Westham vs. Charles W. Partridge and Charles Netcher. On findg., $400. Satisfied.

JUDGE DRIGGS—72,069—Thomas D. Carter vs. City. Plff. remits $2,550. Mo. n. t. denied and judgt., $1,250.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—4,944—Stock vs. Sweet; dec.—4,948—Bohn Jr. vs. Same; dec.—5,145—C. B. & Q. R. R. vs. Anderson; dec.—5,155—Wright vs. Botsford; dec.—5,280—Bond vs. Rickett; dec.—5,341—Wagner vs. Voightmann; dec.

JUDGE TULEY—3,687—Dodge vs. Holbrook; dec.—349—Greensfelder vs. Robinson; dec.—2,877—Eklund vs. Lundgren; dec. sale.—4,025—Furman vs. Martin; dec.—3,265—Cooper vs. Oakley; dec.—10,460—In re petn. of Michael Michaeloffsky; dec. changing name to Michael Mitchell.

The Call.

SUPREME COURT—Meets at 9 a. m.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 5, 16, 18, 19, 890, 11. No. 2, Chessman vs. Sylvanus, on hg.

JUDGE ANTHONY—No court.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Calendar No. 2. Trial call, Nos. 9,353, 9,368, 9,370, 9,371, 9,447, 9,453, 9,454, 9,461, 9,464, 9,470, 9,476.

JUDGE BRENTANO—Appeal calendar. Trial call, Nos. 11,612, 11,762, 11,792, 11,802, 11,812, 11,906, 11,982, 11,985, 11,987, 11,714, 11,106, 6,452. No. 13,329, Whitfield vs. R. S. C. Co., on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—(February calendar.)—Nos. 24, 27, 31.

JUDGE COLLINS—No court.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 998, 1,163, 1,228, 1,265, 378, 78,812, 1,137.

JUDGE BAKER—No first call. Trial call, Nos. 89,625, [illegible], 908, 953, 1,412, 1,093, 1,073, 1,156. No. 780, Fremo vs. Kelley, on trial.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No first call. Trial call Nos. 1,965, 2,139, 2,145. No. 2,078, Carlson vs. Heitman, on trial.

JUDGE DRIGGS—Set cases. Nos. 1,261, 1,125.

APPELLATE COURT—Motions.

JUDGE GRESHAM—Submitted cases.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.

JUDGE SCALES—— Cicero Spec. 246. — City Spec. 11,161. 2 p. m., — in re Scotford.

JUDGE KOHLSAAT—General business.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 17.—[Special.]—The following business was transacted in the Supreme Court today:

James W. Lusk of St. Paul, Minn.; Isaac Sharp of Council Grove, Kas., and E. G. Dallas of Topeka, Kas., were admitted to practice.

227—John J. Shillinger et al., appellants, vs. H. L. Cranford et al.; continued per stipulation of counsel.

1,529—John M. Wilkerson, Sheriff, etc., appellant, vs. Charles W. Rahrer; argued by A. L. Williams, J. N. Ives, and R. B. Welch for the appellant and by Louis J. Blum and David Overmyer for the appellee.

223—Josey Underwood et al., appellants, vs. Harriet J. Duggan et al.; submitted by W. Hallett Phillips for the appellants and by Sawnie Robertson and W. O. Davis for the appellees.

1607—Patrick Manning, plaintiff in error, vs. George Weeks, warden, etc.; submitted by Rubie A. Cole for the plaintiff in error; no counsel appeared for the defendant in error.

224—The Steam Canal-Boat Sydney, etc., et al., appellants, vs. The Providence and Washington Insurance Company et al.; argument commenced by J. A. Hyland for the appellants.

Illinois Supreme Court.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 13.—[Special.]—The proceedings in the Supreme Court today were:

11—Guyer vs. Sweeney; motion to dismiss writ of error.

36—Waldner vs. Pauley; motion to set aside continuance and submit.

45—Dorman vs. Brereton; leave to file briefs and abstracts instanter.

67—Harding vs. Hawkins; motion for time to file briefs.

87—Almendinger vs. Town of Lake View; leave to file briefs instanter.

88—United Brethren Church vs. First Methodist Episcopal Church; motion by appellee to dismiss and motion by appellant for leave to file amended bond.

112—Lloyd vs. City of Chicago; dismissed on short record.

110—Elliott vs. Shepard; taken to rehearing docket.

31—Mead vs. Altgeld; rehearing denied.

2—Village of Marseilles vs. Howland; motion for immediate procedendo.

26—Harmon vs. City of Chicago; continued.

People's docket:

1—O'Sullivan vs. People; taken.

2—Shahn vs. People; taken.

3—Purdy vs. People; taken; time to file defendant's briefs extended ten days.

5—Cantwell vs. People; taken.

6—North vs. People; taken.

7—Gunther vs. People; taken.

8—People ex. rel. vs. Berggren; motion for writ of habeas corpus.

10—Donovan vs. People; taken.

12—People ex. rel. vs. Gilbert; motion for writ of habeas corpus.

Adjourned till tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 17.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Marsh W. Baser et al. vs. Marsh Bourne et al.; affirmed.

Ex rel. Homer J. Hamilton vs. William G. Engle; reversed.

John H. Baker, guardian, vs. Nancy Groves; ordered transferred to the Appellate Court.

State of Indiana vs. Edwin Kern; affirmed.

Adolphus E. Merrit et al. vs. Jane A. Gibson; affirmed.

Samuel R. Seawright vs. Ex rel. John Moulder; on motion of appellant appeal dismissed.

Anton Mayer vs. Noah E. Myers, administrator, et al.; certiorari awarded.

TROUBLES AMONG EMPLOYES.

Union Pacific Trainmen Fail to Effect a Settlement.

OMAHA, Neb., March 17.—[Special.]—The committee of trainmen from the Pacific Division of the Union Pacific was in consultation with General Manager Clark all day. No settlement was reached and it is difficult to say how long the conference will continue. The men have presented a schedule for regulating the pay of trainmen of the Pacific Division and ask that it be adopted. The schedule does not meet with the approval of Mr. Clark, however, and he is having statistics prepared to convince the committee that the men on their division are being treated fairly under the present arrangement. There has been no schedule of pay adopted on the division in question since the lines of the Oregon Railway and Navigation company became a part of the Union Pacific system. The men have been paid on practically the same basis as those on the Kansas and Nebraska divisions. The committee claims that living wages cannot be made under the present schedule, and they have presented a schedule which will practically result in giving them 25 and 20 cents an hour for conductors and brakemen respectively on the western end of the Pacific division and 40 and 30 cents per hour on the eastern end of the division. Their demand is based on a rate of 3½ and 2¾ cents per mile, allowing ten miles per hour, which they claim is the fastest time made by any freight-train running over the division. The men say that Mr. Clark does not seem disposed to grant them any concessions, and some of them are in favor of returning to their homes and resorting to other measures.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., March 17.—[Special.]—The bricklayers and masons of this city struck this morning, the men employed on the Carpet Sweeper annex, the Tripod extension, and the Davidson contract laying down their tools and leaving the jobs upon an order from the Masons' Union. The union met yesterday and resolved "that no member shall work for a contractor who insists that another scale of wages shall exist but those adopted by this union." The scale of wages fixed by the union is 45 cents per hour. The masters agree to this and are willing to pay even 50 cents for first-class men, but will not pay second-class and inferior men more than they are worth. The contractors have advertised for non-union men to take the place of the strikers at 45 cents per hour for first-class men and 35 cents for second-class men. The men have offered to arbitrate, but the masters refuse on the ground that there is nothing to arbitrate. About 250 bricklayers and masons are affected by the strike.

OTTAWA, Ill., March 17.—[Special.]—William H. Dillon of Pittsburg, Secretary of the American Flint Glass-Workers' Union, arrived here last night, and the difficulty existing among the workmen of the Labastic Chimney Works was amicably settled. The men will return to work Wednesday morning.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 17.—[Special.]—The State Board of Arbitration began its inquiry into the clothing-cutters' lockout in this city this morning, and sensational testimony was given. The manufacturers' side of the case occupied the entire day. A. Adler of Adler Bros. & Co. testified that his firm had been boycotted for infringing the union's rules regarding apprentices. James Hughes of Chicago, Chairman of the National Executive Committee of the Cutters' Union, had written him that the only way to settle the matter was to pay the union $469, the expense incurred in placing the boycott, and $1,000 to pay for the trouble of removing it. The writer said that if the offer were accepted the union would build up the firm's business, but if it was declined the union had an effective way of destroying the firm's business. The firm finally paid the $1,469 and the boycott was removed. Henry Michaels of Michaels, Stern & Co. said his firm had been compelled to discharge good men merely because the union had demanded it. He had put his son in as an apprentice and the union had forced him to discharge the boy. Michael Kalb of M. Kalb & Son testified that his firm was boycotted because it refused to discharge an apprentice. The boycott was afterward raised, the firm paying Mr. Hughes of the National Committee $1,087. Several letters were read in which Mr. Hughes advised the firm not to be obstinate, but look at the matter from a business standpoint and pay the sum demanded, thereby saving their business from ruin. David Buckner of Wile, Buckner & Co. and Moses Garson of Garson, Meyer & Co. related how they had been dictated to in the employment of hands, and Isaac Wile of Wile, Stein & Co. told how his firm had been boycotted because the union wanted fewer apprentices in the shop. The firm paid $1,000 to have the boycott raised.

To Jacksonville, Fla., via New Orleans.

By taking the Illinois Central Limited, leaving Chicago at 3:00 p. m. daily, arriving New Orleans 8:00 p. m. next day, you will make close connection with train for Jacksonville, Fla., which is reached with but one change of cars from Chicago and but two nights on the road. Through sleeper New Orleans to Jacksonville. For tickets and full information call at city ticket office, 194 Clark street.

HOPE FOR DRUNKARDS.

DR. KEELEY'S SYSTEM OF TREATMENT AT THE DWIGHT INSTITUTE.

The Double Chloride of Gold the Drug That Cures the Desire for Liquor and Opium—No Sanitarium, No Padded Cells, No Sweat Rooms, but Perfect Liberty for the Patient While under Treatment—Testimony as to Cures.

To this prairie village of 1,000 souls come the devotees of drink and drugs, seeking a cure of pernicious habits. The drunkard, who has been dragged from the ditch by his friends and family; the opium user, who has been enslaved by the drug for years; the sufferer from the long continued use of cocaine, and the victims of chloral and tobacco find here a veritable Mecca and greater blessings than the faithful Moslem found at the shrine of Mahomet. It was after long experience with drunkenness as a surgeon in the army, and studious experiment after his return to the pursuits of peace, that Dr. Leslie E. Keeley of Dwight found a remedy and the only certain cure for the liquor and opium habits.

The wonderful cures; the complete restoration to health and manhood of so many unfortunates, even after they had fallen as they themselves and their friends thought, beyond reclamation, has made Dr. Keeley famous; and the beautiful Village of Dwight, almost a household word in localities from which victims have made pilgrimages, and to which they returned, living testimonials of a remarkable cure.

It was after learning from many of my boyhood friends who had been cured of the terrible thirst for liquor that, with the natural impulse of a journalist, I decided upon investigation. Naturally in these days of quacks and charlatans we are inclined to be skeptical, and I was not wholly satisfied, even when I saw men who had been, to my knowledge, hard drinkers for twenty years, come back from Dwight thoroughly renewed, physically and mentally, with the most intense hatred of alcoholic drinks. Besides, I had been told by a celebrated insanity expert, at the head of a prominent asylum, that there was "no specific or cure for drunkenness," and that the physician who promised it was "either a knave or a fool."

However, it is "by their works that ye know them," and so I visited Dwight as a hopeful pilgrim seeks at the shrine absolution from sins and a continual blessing.

From Chicago Dwight is reached by the Chicago and Alton railroad, of which Dr. Keeley is surgeon. A pleasant ride of seventy-three miles over the C. and A. R. R., through a rich farming community and prosperous villages, takes but a little over two hours. The train passes through Joliet, where the frowning walls of the penitentiary remind the victim of drink that one-half or more of the unfortunates who have sinned against the law and have become despised felons can blame their misery and degradation upon drunkenness and the kindred evils which liquor begets.

As the train draws into Dwight the victim of drink or drug takes on fresh courage or determination, especially when he meets the searching eyes of Dr. Keeley, and feels the confident grasp of his hand as he predicts a cure. Every day trains which reach Dwight are met by a large crowd on the platform much to the wonder of remaining passengers, who see at no other station such groups of men who are, from their appearance, strangers from all sections of the country.

These men, representing all ages and vocations, are the patients of Dr. Keeley. They go to every train to speed the parting and welcome the coming patient. The stranger who asks for Dr. Keeley's office, finds himself welcomed by a number of intelligent, well-dressed men, who gladly volunteer to act as escort. Opposite the Chicago and Alton Railroad Depot on West street stands a large building, plain and substantial externally, but a labyrinth of business conveniences and comfort internally, consisting of the general business offices, the public and private offices of Dr. Keeley, the laboratory and shipping department. This then is the shrine of the American Mecca. Inside is a scene of activity. The constant click of four typewriters gives at once an indication of the many anxious, aching hearts who have written to learn if there is hope for fallen husbands, brothers, sons, or wives who have become slaves of habit.

The Leslie E. Keeley company is an incorporation, with Dr. Leslie E. Keeley as President. A Treasurer and Secretary, Assistant Physician and Chemist are at the head of the several departments, all of which are thoroughly equipped.

Dr. Keeley impresses the new comer as a man of remarkable determination, and with great confidence in his ability to cure the most besotted drunkard. As he told me at first, I learned during my stay that he could take any sodden or saturated victim of drink, even if he has been a hard drinker for twenty-five years; however great his debauch may have been, it will be cut short in two hours, and within forty-eight hours he will have no desire for liquor. Instead, he will be, to use a medical term, antipathetic, or averse to the sight, taste, smell, or even thought of whisky. This seems a miracle to the uncured victim who knows the torture which abstinence, after a spree, always begets. The poor drunkard who is suddenly deprived of liquor, after his system has been saturated with it, goes through the tortures of hell both in mind and body; but Dr. Keeley produces a cure in three days without any shock or distress, meanwhile allowing the patient all the liquor he cares to drink. Hardly the second day of treatment is reached before the patient has lost all desire for alcoholic stimulants and with pride declares he is done with liquor forever. In fact, the rescued man is as proud of the victory over habit and appetite as if his own will and not the remarkable discovery of Dr. Keeley had produced it. The victim is lifted like a ship from the water to the dry dock without strain or injury.

To the new patient Dr. Keeley states that while the taste for liquor is destroyed in three days it is necessary to undergo the treatment under his supervision for twenty-one days. This is done to eliminate and force out of the system a certain element which has an affinity for alcohol. This is done by taking four hypodermic injections daily and a teaspoonful of the gold remedy every two hours while the patient is awake. It is a medicine, too, which produces calm and normal sleep. Then, at the end of three weeks the recovered patient is mentally and physically as free from the taint of alcoholic poison as before he took the first drink in his life. There is a complete rejuvenescence, and as Dr. Keeley says with confident emphasis: "The patient receives a more permanent and lasting cure here in three weeks than he could receive elsewhere on the face of the globe in three years."

As a recovered patient said to Dr. Keeley: "The cure comes like a benediction from God without aid or effort."

The cure which Dr. Keeley effects is without restraint. The patient is no more deprived of his liberty or the enjoyment of proper pleasure than if he were at a summer hotel. He is asked only to report at the doctor's office four times a day for hypodermic treatments, which is the auxiliary to the medicine taken internally. Any other incidental illness or indisposition is treated as carefully as if by a family physician.

It is at the doctor's office when the injections are given that the small colony of patients meets in friendly intercourse. At 8 a. m., 12 m., 5 p. m., and 7:30 p. m. they come in groups from their respective boarding houses and await the opening of the office door. Then from eighty to ninety men, of all ages and conditions in life, range themselves in line with the left arm bared to receive the thrust and injection of the hypodermic needle. I can never forget, nor can any spectator ever forget, the impression which the first sight of the single-file procession produces. Dr. Keeley, armed with instruments, draws into it from a spoon-shaped piece of pottery a red liquid which, without pain, is injected under the skin. Each patient is scrutinized unawares, as the doctor's keen and practiced eyes glance along the row of men as they "present arms." The victims of alcohol come first. Then the morphine patients are treated.

As a visiting temperance lecturer once said as he viewed this procession and mingled among the men: "There is a more powerful temperance lecture in that sight than in the eloquent words of the most famous orator."

There are in this group of men bright intellects, handsome faces of young men who show the encroaching wrinkles which follow the bloat of intoxication. There are old men who have fought without fear on Southern battlefields, both for and against the Union. They are now fighting a foe which has killed more men than all the armies of the world. What a great composit history would be the stories which these victims could tell. How many nights of terror, remorse, and pain have followed the bacchanalian revels in the bar-room, the brothel, or the club? How many thousands of dollars, how many golden hours and opportunities have been forever lost while the brain was in the bondage of intemperance?

But it is wonderful to observe the talismanic touch of gold. A victim of drink may come in either hilarious or in the tremulous pitiable condition which is sure to follow a debauch. During my stay I saw several on the verge of delirium tremens; but they were soon able to eat and sleep, and then became like human beings. The great help to a patient, in addition to Dr. Keeley's ministrations and medicine, is the kindness shown by the recovering patients to a stranger, no matter how dilapidated and distressed he may look on arrival. His history and all the facts about his home and the cause of his debauchery are learned, and, as "a fellow feeling makes us wondrous kind," the stranger is touched by the sympathy of men whom he has never seen before. There are men who occupy high official positions and have a powerful influence. There are men, who as Judges of courts, have sent men to prison or to the gallows for crimes committed when crazed with liquor. There are young men of wealthy parents, men, too, who have abundant fortunes, loving families, and high social positions, yet there is no caste. The hard working mechanic, the farmer's son, and the man who has but a salary, mingle with the men of education, aristocratic birth, and riches. There is a generous and expansive sort of free masonry, which makes the stay, even in a quiet village, a delightful season of rest. Lawyers and law-makers, physicians, literary men, and others engaged in professional pursuits, contribute to the discussions their knowledge or interesting experience.

The patients come from East and West, North and South, and, incidentally, it might be remarked that a large percentage comes from prohibition and local option localities. The South sends the largest proportion of morphine sufferers, a fact due not alone to the climatic influences but to the sorrow and poverty which followed the ruin and wreck of the war. Men meet here who fought on different sides in the same battle. As they once fought each other they are now side by side fighting a common foe.

While some recitals by a victim of his dissipations, his frequent attempts and failures to save himself, are interesting, the shadows of blighted opportunities are with every word. It is pathetic to hear men tell how in their drunkenness they have wrought so much sorrow and caused their wives and children so many tears and mortifications. "But I shall when I go back cured redeem the past with kindness," is a resolve which every one makes and keeps.

Daily Life in Dwight

for the short period of three weeks is not so dismally dull as I had pictured it before my arrival. To drop down in a village after leaving the gay scenes and pleasures of the seashore and New York City, promised to be the beginning of torture, the more because I believe with Byron that "Quiet to quick bosoms is a hell"; but once welcomed by courteous gentlemen, my hunger appeased by a country supper, and rested with the first genuine sleep I had known for many weeks, the dullness disappeared as did the desire for drink. Every man who comes here makes friendships which exist beyond the time of departure. Those who go write back and every letter tells how strongly they remain in the resolve to let drink alone forever. Friendships made in adversity are ever strongest, even as friends are most valued when most needed. Living is not expensive. There are three hotels mostly devoted to boarding patients, and the charges are from $6 to $8 per week. Most of the patients are at the houses of Mrs. J. D. Ketchem and Mrs. Kaylor.

There is a constant interchange of visits between the boarders of each house, and such a thing as a quarrel between patients is unknown. An evidence of the good feeling existing among so many intelligent men, is seen every day, as some cured patient receives his last medicine and hears some farewell words of advice from Dr. Keeley, every remaining patient goes to the train with the departing friend. He is overwhelmed with "Good-bys" and shakes hands with every one, receiving and giving an encouraging word. "Stand by your cure, my friend, never let it escape you." "Let us hear from you," and "Never forget you are cured," "Let this be your inspiration while life lasts," are specimen sentences of encouragement in which the latest recruit joins.

So it often happens that before the departing friend reaches the car he is choking with emotion, his lips quiver, and he struggles hard to keep back the tears. Verily it seems that a man thus touched by the kindness of comparative strangers would never go back to his cups. As an eminent lawyer who was here during my stay remarked, "The man who is cured by this wonderful remedy, and has seen so much degradation among his fellow victims, has no right to live if he goes back to drink." The letters which come to Dr. Keeley from men he has saved and from their wives, their parents, and children are full of grateful expressions which can only come from the heart which has known intense sorrow.

The Victory of Gold.

Dr. Keeley long ago decided that drunkenness should be classed and treated as a disease. If a disease can be cured the logical conclusion was that there was hope for the drunkard, even as there is hope for the victim of fever. So it came to pass that Dr. Keeley spent days, and nights, and years seeking the antidote for liquor with as much zeal and hope as the ancient alchemist sought to produce the philosopher's stone and by its talismanic touch turn baser metals into gold. The alchemist died with his golden dream unrealized, but Dr. Keeley by slow degrees and toil made a discovery of more value to humanity than tons of metal which might have been produced by the alchemist.

Four centuries ago Paracelsus predicted that "Gold, the king of metals," would be a specific for the taints of disease transmitted from one generation to another. As with other diseases, drunkenness is often a legacy from some bibulous ancestor, and must be treated as any other hereditary trouble. It was by following the suggestion of Paracelsus that Dr. Keeley discovered that the "double chloride of gold" was a specific for drunkenness and for the opium and morphine habits. This wonderful remedy was not, therefore, an invention, but a discovery. Not a haphazard product of experiment, but the result of patient study and the realization of a well defined theory.

The result has been that thousands are seeking the cure, and so great has been the demand for personal treatment that the present accommodations for patients are insufficient. A large and modernly constructed hotel is being built near Dr. Keeley's office.

And now, however loath I was to remain at first, I regret the departure. Since released from the thralldom of liquor the scenes where liberty was regained do not appear so commonplace as when I arrived, feverish with the liquor of the metropolis. "With many a lingering look behind," one departs from Dwight, even as a traveler bids farewell to the happy hospitality of his dearest friend. The rescued man looks back on Dwight, not as a quiet village, but as a place of healing where as a public benefactor Dr. Leslie E. Keeley has rescued in eleven years thousands of young men, husbands, brothers, and sons from the terrible death of a drunkard. Thousands of homes, once sad and desolate because of drunkenness, have been made happy. F. B. G.

An Editor's Indorsement.

MISSOURI VALLEY, Ia., March 14.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Some person sent me a copy of your paper containing a write-up of the Keeley Institute at Dwight, Ill., for the cure of the liquor and morphine habit. I am indeed glad to see the metropolitan papers taking an interest in this matter, for I regard the Keeley cure for the liquor habit as one of the grandest discoveries ever made. I speak of this matter from experience, as I was treated there two years ago and was *cured* of the curse of liquor, and since that time I have done all in my power, both in my talk and through my paper, to spread the knowledge of the Keeley Institute. I regard it as the only cure on earth today for the liquor habit. There are, of course, hundreds of so-called liquor cures advertised, but the Keeley remedy is the only one that is a cure, sure and infallible. Since I was treated at Dr. Keeley's I have induced over forty of my friends (from this city) to go there, and in every case the cure has been as perfect and successful as it was in my case. I have known of over one hundred men cured there and have never known but one to go back to the use of liquor or morphine. I feel that too much publicity cannot be given to the cure and I cannot help feeling that a discussion of the subject in a paper with the tremendous circulation that THE TRIBUNE has throughout the United States an immense amount of good will result. Of course I have done all the good I could in my paper for the Keeley cure, but one issue of your paper would do more good for humanity than a hundred in mine. I thank you for the interest you take in the institute, for I feel that with such help as yours thrown on the side of the cure there will soon be no need for the Iowa Prohibition crank. Yours respectfully,

R. H. HARRIS,
Local Editor Missouri Valley *Times*.

BULLOCK BROS., ESTABLISHED 31 YEARS.
Walter Proby & Co. Successors.

We are now showing
Spring Styles in Full Assortments,
Carrying the largest stock.
The Most Stylish Goods,
The Lowest Prices, considering quality
The largest Retail Shoe Space in this country.
Shoes to suit all purses.
Shoes for Dressy Men more stylish than custom made at about one-half custom prices.

CHICAGO FAMILY SHOE STORE, 149—151—153 State-st.

My name is
Foot-Form,
I am the foot-fitting Shoe,
I am self conforming,
I have elasticity,
I give ease to the weary feet,
I have smooth tackless insoles,
I am durable,
I don't squeak,
I am in a word faultless,
I warn you of worthless imitations,
I am sold only by

STREETER,
State and Madison-sts.

2$, 3$, 4$, 5$, 6$, 7$, 8$.

Open Saturday Nights. Shoes Mended.

OUR BIG HOTELS

Very few people realise when they place their gripsack on the counter and register their names at a first-class hotel the amount of labor, organization, and help that is required to run such an immense institution as most of our large caravansaries are. There must be no friction anywhere. If there is the house ceases to be an attraction to guests at once and loses its trade. The success of our first-class hotels lies in the careful attention to details. From the kitchen up there is perfect organization. Mr. O. C. Jackson, until a few days ago employed behind the counter of the Palmer House, writes:

I suffered from an aggravated case of blood poisoning for a long time. I was unable to get any relief. At length I reached a condition where I was unable to raise my right arm to my head or face. I began to think that death alone could end my suffering. My days were filled with torment; my nights with pain and anguish. Life had become a burden. Through the persuasion of a friend I was induced to take treatment at the Cosmopolitan Dispensary. In ten days' time I felt like a new man. My pains have ceased and I am gaining health and strength every day. I feel that I owe my life to the medical staff at the Dispensary. I cordially recommend the institution to all my friends.
O. C. JACKSON.
Chicago, March 16, 1891.

THE COSMOPOLITAN DISPENSARY is a medical and surgical institute, founded with a full staff of EXPERIENCED and EMINENT SPECIALISTS, for the cure of all diseases and deformities; like the great hospitals of Berlin and London they maintain an immense private LABORATORY in charge of EXPERT CHEMISTS. All the latest scientific appliances for the cure of chronic and deep-seated diseases. "Nervous debility," the result of excesses, overwork, or dissipation, POSITIVELY CURED. The charges are VERY LOW and consultation and examination FREE to those taking treatment. MEDICINES FURNISHED.

COSMOPOLITAN CHARTERED DISPENSARY

Cor. Wabash-av. and Madison-st. Open from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.; Sundays, from 9:30 a. m. to 4 p. m.

Out-of-town patients treated with UNFAILING SUCCESS through correspondence; one visit desirable, but not necessary. Medicine sent safely and free from observation to any part of the country. Write for prospectus or send for a symptom blank to fill out, and a letter fully explaining your disease, giving advice, etc., will be returned free.

Wolff's ACME Blacking
IS A GREAT LABOR SAVER.
A SHINE LASTS A WEEK.
RAIN AND SNOW DON'T AFFECT IT.
NO BRUSHING REQUIRED.
MAKES A SHOE WATERPROOF.
USED BY MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
Can be washed like Oil Cloth.

ASK IN ALL STORES FOR
PIK-RON TRY IT.
A PAINT THAT ONE CAN SEE THROUGH.
WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
WILL STAIN BABY'S COACH
and Varnish at the same time.
WOLFF & RANDOLPH, Philadelphia.

The Liebig COMPANY

Have for twenty-five years been putting up the famous product which stirred medical circles when first invented and given to the world by the renowned chemist, Justus von Liebig. Their

EXTRACT OF BEEF

Is known around the world and has lately been carried into "Darkest Africa" by Stanley. It is unapproachable for purity, flavor, and beneficial effects. As BEEF TEA, delicious and refreshing. Indispensable in Improved and Economic Cookery.

Genuine with signature *J. v. Liebig* of Justus von Liebig

PROPOSALS FOR TOBACCO FOR THE NEW York Navy Yard—February 21, 1891.—Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Tobacco for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened March 21, 1891," will be received at the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 21, 1891, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard 150,000 pounds of Navy tobacco. The tobacco must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank forms of proposal will be furnished upon application to the Commandant of the Navy Yard, the Navy Pay Office, New York, or to the Bureau. Samples of the standard tobacco will be furnished upon application to the Bureau. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. Tie bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster-General U. S. Navy.

Furniture!

The Prices we quote for New, Stylish, and Desirable Furniture during our "March Sale" are far below any and all competition.

We cheerfully exchange goods or refund money if purchases are not entirely satisfactory.

Plain Figures!—Cash!—One Price!

SPIEGEL & CO.

THE CHEAPEST FURNITURE HOUSE IN AMERICA,

249 and 251 State Street.

We have annexed the Third Floor of 253 and 255 State-st., where we will soon open a department for Draperies and Interior Decorations. A competent man to take charge of Drapery Department wanted. Apply to

SPIEGEL & CO.,
249 and 251 State-st.

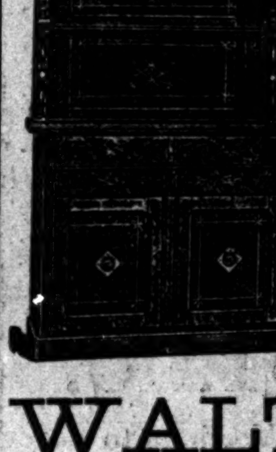
TO FURNITURE BUYERS.

Our immense stock shows many astonishing bargains.

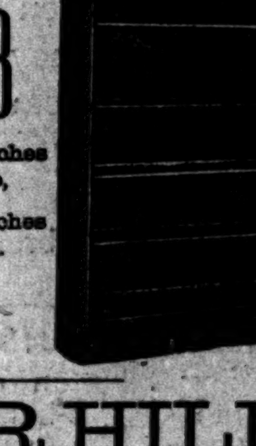
20 Per Cent Discount
ON EVERYTHING.

No intending purchaser can afford to overlook this sale.

This . . . SIDEBOARD, — This Highly-Polished Oak BOOKCASE,



$8 — 3 ft. 8 inches wide, 6 ft. 3 inches high.



$4.85 — 32 inches wide, 60 inches high.

WALTER HILL CO.
218 WABASH AVENUE.

"Four Hundred."

We have marked four hundred pairs Madras Curtains at $2.50 per pair, some of which are worth $6.00 to $8.00. An early choice of these Curtains is an opportunity. These, together with the lot we are selling at half price, should attract all who contemplate buying curtains of any description.

One Thousand pure long black hair Mattresses at $12.50 each.

Our Special March Furniture Sale continues through the month.

The Tobey Furniture Co.,
WABASH-AV. AND WASHINGTON-ST.

F. W. DEVOE & CO.,
Manufacturers of Artists' Materials and Tube Colors

If you cannot procure our goods from your dealer write for catalogue or call at 176 Randolph-st., Chicago.

The City of Chillicothe, Illinois,

Will receive sealed proposals for the purpose of erecting and maintaining a system of Water-Works and Electric Light Plant.

All bids to be received by March 26, 1891.

The city reserves the right to receive or reject all bids. Plans and specifications at office of Mayor.

J. E. SCARBY, City Clerk.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

State and Washington-sts.

GRAND OPENING

Millinery, Wraps,
Garments, Fabrics, Garnitures, and
Fashionable Novelties

TODAY, ...

With which occasion will be combined the FORMAL OPENING of our recently enlarged premises, which in their present shape not only rank with the largest and most commodious establishments of the country, but also present features of ELEGANCE, BEAUTY, and CONVENIENCE not heretofore connected with business houses, and which the public can now view for the first time. ∴ ∴ ∴

Chas. Gossage & Co. ‖ SILK SENSATION.

10,000 YARDS Printed India Silks, OVER ONE HUNDRED DIFFERENT DESIGNS. **58c** YARD, Worth $1.25 Per Yard.

Chas. Gossage & Co. ‖ BLACK SILK DRAPERY NETS AT HALF PRICE.

TWO HUNDRED PIECES All-Silk Drapery Nets, THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATIONS. **99c** YARD, Worth $1.75 to $2.25.

Chas. Gossage & Co. ‖ STYLISH DRESS GOODS AT HALF PRICE.

200 Pieces 54-inch All-Wool and Silk and Wool Plaids, Stripes, and Mixtures, Homespun Plaids and Mixtures, **75c** YARD, Worth $1.75 and $2.00.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO. Wabash Av. Adams St.

AN EASTER
KID GLOVE SALE

We are sole agents in Chicago for the celebrated P. Centemeri & Co.'s "Perfection of Fit" Kid Gloves. As each pair of these Gloves is designed, cut, and finished with the same care that is given to the making of a lady's dress waist, they have that symmetry which it is impossible to obtain in ordinary manufacture. *We offer at this Special Easter Sale:*

A manufacturer's broken lot of CENTEMERI GLOVES, Including 3-button colors and blacks, 5-button, colors; 5-button, suede colors; 8-button, colors and black —AT— **$1.00.** Worth up to $1.90 pair.

—ALSO—

An importation of *Extreme Novelties* for Easter, in Heliotrope, Mode, Slate, Tan, Primrose, Red,
At *correspondingly low prices.*

NOTICE—Gloves cleaned by our new French Process, superior to any other, only 10 cents a pair.

LONDON TOP COAT.

Made from English Covert Cloth. Equal to Custom-Made.

Price $20.00.

More than *One Hundred* Styles of Spring Overcoats to choose from.

Prices $10 to $30.

Sizes: Regulars, Stouts, and Longs. 33 to 52 breast measure.

SPRING SUITS { Sacks, Cutaways, Prince Alberts, $15 to $35.

SPRING HATS { Soft, Derby, Silk. Silk Hats made to order without extra charge and kept in order free.

Putnam Clothing House

191 and 193 Clark-st.
119 to 117 Madison-st.
Open Saturday Evenings.

BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN WANTED

Men of thorough experience on the road, of good character, and capable of placing large quantities of medium-priced Boots and Shoes, made especially for great durability and with good fitting qualities, with reputation well established. Commission men only employed.

The following territory is open: Western New York, Eastern New York, part of Pa., all of Del., Miss., Ala., Ark., Ky., Ind. Ter., Northern Texas, Northern Mich., Southern Mo., Kas., East Cent. Ill., Utah, Wyo., Mont., Ore., Wash., Nev., Idaho, and No. Cal. Address, giving experience,

Boot & Shoe Mfg. Co., Boston, Mass.

Dinner Sets

149 PIECES
Porcelain Hand-Painted,
$20.00.

The Greatest Bargain Ever Offered.

These Are New Goods—Never Shown Before.

THE FAIR THE FAIR

HAVE YOUR EYES TESTED FREE AT Fowler 89 E. MADISON ST.

Office Desks, Folding Beds. A. H. Andrews & Co. Adams & Dearborn, Chicago.

CHAS. W. BARNES' SPRING STYLES SILKS AND DERBYS Now Ready. Quality the Best. 223 State-st.

CANDY Try the experiment of sending $1, $2.50, or $5.00 for a box of candy, PREPAID by express from Denver east to Boston or N. Y. of the best candy in America. Address C. F. GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 TO 123 STATE-ST.

GRAND DISPLAY OF SPRING Outer Garments and Dresses,

Prices Always In Your Favor.

Embracing the Latest Novelties, made to our Special order.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS TODAY:

BLACK DOUBLE-BREASTED REEFERS, superior quality Cheviot — $5

BLACK VEST FRONT JACKETS, Clay Diagonal Cloth — $15

100 ALL-WOOL PLAID DRESSES, Perfect-fitting garments, exquisite spring styles, $20

TAILOR-MADE BROADCLOTH AND CHEVIOT DRESSES — $20

MANDEL BROTHERS.

117 TO 123 STATE-ST.

EMPHATIC BARGAINS . . .

RIBBONS

For Easter Wear and Decorations.

100 varieties—fine Double Face Satin—Gold Tinsel—Brocaded and Fancy Weaves—Worth up to $1 per yd. choice — 18c

5,000 pieces narrower widths—same qualities—all pure silk guaranteed, and worth up to 50c yard — 8c

25c, 30c, and 15c Ribbons—Per yard — 5c

MILLINERS—THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY—DON'T MISS IT.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.

Wabash and Adams.

Cordially Invite Your Attendance at their

Grand Opening
—OF—
Spring Millinery
TODAY,
Wednesday, March 18th.

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

Easter Ribbon Agitation.

Brightest Choice Made Quick.

19c Six qualities that were 40c, 50c, 60c, 70c, 80c, $1.00 Brocades, Tinsel, Pompadours, Cleopatra, G. G. Satin Edge, &c., lengths 1 to 6 yards.

9c Four qualities that were 30c, 25c, 20c, 18c, Neck Ribbons, Bonnet Ribbons, Decorative Ribbons, lengths 1 to 5 yards.

Prices—Threefold After This Sale.

HEALTH FOOD CO.

WESTERN AGENCY,
GILLESPIE & MOORE, 1601-1603 WABASH-AV.
Try Peeled Wheat Flour, 89 per brl., $4.75 per ½ brl., 20 lbs. for $1.00.
Try Wheatena; the finest breakfast Cereal, ready in 2 minutes. 25c package.
Try Gluten Soap as a beautifier. 25c per cake, by mail 30c.
Send for pamphlets, describing all our foods, free.

EYES Scientifically Tested Free. PERFECT Spectacles Ground, Fitted, Satisfaction guaranteed. 102 S. WASHINGTON ST.

Manchester Locomotive Works

MANUFACTURERS OF LOCOMOTIVES AND THE CELEBRATED
—AMOSKEAG—
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
Address ARETAS BLOOD, Supt., Manchester, N. H. or WM. G. MEANS, Treasurer, Boston, Mass.

102 S. WASHINGTON ST. Specialty OPTICIANS CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT

THE FAIR

CANDIES!

SPECIAL!

Sale of 20,000 Boxes
Fresh Glace and Crystallized
FIGS AND FRUITS
—AT—
HALF PRICE.

(1) One Pound Boxes, Worth 70c, at . . . . — 30c

(2) Two Pound Boxes, Worth $1.30, at . . . — 50c

4½ Pound Boxes, Usually sold at $3.00, — $1.25

Loose Fruit, Regular price 68c, at — 28c lb.

The above are all of the very finest quality.

TO INTRODUCE THESE—HENCE SUCH PRICES

Mail orders promptly filled as long as this lot lasts.

ROTHSCHILD BROS 180 State-st.

Elegant Souvenirs to Each Visitor.

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND OUR FORMAL

Grand Opening!
—OF—
Fashions for Spring 1891.

ELEGANT Souvenirs To Each Visitor

Thursday, March 19.
Friday, - March 20.
Saturday, March 21.

EXCLUSIVE DEALERS IN

CLOAKS, ... PARASOLS, . . .
DRESSES, ... UMBRELLAS, . .
GLOVES, ... CHILD'NS WEAR.

ROTHSCHILD BROS., 180 State-st.

WESTERN SALVAGE & WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager.

At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms, 126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago,
FOR ACCOUNT OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION
TODAY AT 10 A. M. SHARP,
Stock of Barbed Wire, Rope, Nails, Tinware, etc.
SALVAGE OF
BAKER & BISSEL, Sioux City, Ia.
Also at 1 p. m. Sharp,
Men's, Women's, and Misses' Fine Shoes,
FROM STOCK OF
DE MUTH & CO., 150 State-st., City.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL, Manlius, N. Y. Summer School. Address WM. VERBECK

WHAT CURED YOU?

Mr. B. P. McAllister of Harrisburg, Ky., writes: "Having been a terrible sufferer from catarrh, and being now sound and well, the question often put to me is, 'What cured you?' In answer to this oft-put question I feel it my duty to state that Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) is the medicine. I am such a true believer in the efficacy of Swift's Specific (S. S. S.) that I can honestly and conscientiously recommend it to any one suffering from catarrh. Have recommended it to many, and am happy to say that those whom I have induced to use it can bear me out in this statement. I also believe that it will cure any case of catarrh if taken according to directions."

Book on Blood and Skin Diseases free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

CROSSMAN & LEE INTERIOR DECORATORS

Pages 9 to 12.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 18, 1891—TWELVE PAGES.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., MARCH 17.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate the following companies:

The Chicago Watch Installment company; location, Chicago; for the manufacture and sale of jewelry; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, George W. Herman, George Kendall, and Richard A. Errion.

Bicardi Apartment House company; location, Chicago; to operate and maintain hotels and apartment houses; capital stock, $400,000; incorporators, James H. Stebbins, James G. Cozzens, and Charles R. Simmons.

South Side Lumber company of Chicago, Illinois; location, Chicago; to manufacture and deal in lumber and building materials; capital stock, $60,000; incorporators, Moses F. Rittenhouse, Jesse R. Embree, and John J. Nichols.

Wheeler Novelty company; location, Chicago; to manufacture and sell all kinds of toys and novelties; capital stock, $1,000; incorporators, Benjamin E. Woodbind, Harry Berger, and J. T. Hanna.

Unity company; location, Chicago; to erect and maintain a building for storage and safety vault business; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Elmer A. Kimball, Charles J. Ford, and Albert H. Tyrrell.

Cadier-Bolon Sign company; location, Chicago; to manufacture all kinds of signs; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, L. G. Cadier, J. L. Bolon, and E. L. Cadier.

Continental Lithographing company; location, Chicago; to conduct a general lithographing and printing business; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Charles O. Thiel, Charles L. W. Thiel, and Bertha A. Thiel.

Alhambra Dairy company; location, Alhambra; to conduct a dairy business; capital stock, $2,500; incorporators, Daniel Dandermann, Jacob Gehrig Sr., Jacob Gehrig Jr., and others.

The Pike Milling company; location, Griggsville; to do a general milling business; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, L. W. McMahan, W. E. Yates, and Monroe Yates.

The Great Western Canal Construction company; location, Chicago; to construct an irrigating canal in Brigham County, Idaho; capital stock, $250,000; incorporators, S. L. Baker, J. P. Mallette, and Marshall J. Holmes.

The Henry Johnson Foundry company; location, Clintonville; to do a general foundry and manufacturing business; capital stock, $5,000; incorporators, Henry Johnson, Annie Johnson, and James Tyle.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPerty for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Tuesday, March 17:

- 63d-st., 363 ft w of Sumner-av., n f, 48x120 ft, dated Jan. 10 (T. Winningham to S. Snyder) 1,400
- Honore-st., 164 ft s of 67th-st., e f, 50x125 ft, dated March 11 (M. Schweisthal to W. G. Forsyth) 1,000
- Boyer-st., 30 ft s e of Clyde-st., s w f, 25x100 ft, dated March 16 (E. Bottenhagen to S. Mayer) 1,200
- Jackson-st., 125 ft s of West 42d-st., s f, 25x121½ ft, dated March 12 (F. Carnahan to Buckingham & Lewis) 1,200
- Superior-av., n e cor of 80th-st., w f, 24x124 ft, dated March 2 (A. Johnson to H. C. Davis) 2,000
- Michigan-av., s w cor of 83d-st., e f, 300x241 ft, dated Feb. 20 (G. S. Knowles to M. Dawson) 12,000
- Street, n e cor of Carpenter, s f, 25x125 ft, dated Nov. 26, 1889 (T. P. Phillips to E. Roes) 1,100
- Glenview-av., 50 ft e of W. 48th-st., n f, 150x124¾ ft, with 75x124.2 in rear of same, dated Feb. 19 (T. J. Eulette to Irish & Tuttle) 3,240
- Lots 61 to 63, Block 28, s ½ Sec. 10, 39, 13, dated March 16 (H. M. Chase to E. H. Luebkert) 6,375
- Evanston-av., 465 ft n of Bryn Mawr, w f, 35x180 ft, dated March 9 (M. E. McDonald to T. A. Smith) 1,750
- Cary-place, 300 ft e of Evanston-av., s f, 50x100 ft, dated March 10 (J. J. Thompson to Wm. Schick) 4,000
- Nebraska-av., 307 ft s of Palmer-place, w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 2 (C. R. Bonus to J. M. Hansen) 1,500
- 99th-st., 125 ft w of Lincoln, n f, 125x125 ft, dated March 10 (E. Ayres to Filip & Raichart Mfg. Co.) 4,000
- 18th-st., 241 ft e of Ashland-av., s f, 25x124 ft, dated March 7 (A. Kozel to K. Vilem) 4,100
- Jefferson-st., 229 ft n of 18th, w f, 24x101 ft, dated March 27 (K. Kobler to F. and A. Fink) 3,100
- Geddis-av., 133 ft s of Norwood, e f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 24 (G. Frick to D. J. O'Connell) 1,700
- Allport-st., 90 ft s of 18th, e f, 25x125 ft, dated March 11 (A. and J. Polanek to J. and M. Holonbek) 3,450
- South Park-av., 100 ft n of 70th-st., e f, 100x125 ft, dated Feb. 21 (R. M. Billinger to A. Burdick) 8,500
- 88th-st., 61 ft w of Langley-av., n f, 72x125 ft, dated March 5 (W. T. Harkness to William Lamp) 8,900
- Humboldt-st., 75 ft n of Bloomington-av., w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 2 (H. D. K. Ellefson to Charles Lutz) 4,700
- Orchard-st., 187½ ft n of Albany-av., s e f, 24x14 ft, imp, dated Aug. 23, 1890 (A. Lodl to A. and A. Rosenthal) 2,600
- Ramsey-av., 692 ft s e of Fullerton, s w f, 300 ft to river, dated March 14 (S. E. Plumb to the Superior Lumber Co.) 22,500
- Laughton-st., 266½ ft s of Leavitt, n f, 24x55 ft, dated March 7 (J. J. Cahill to E. Matzinger) 2,500
- W. ...-st., 125 ft e of Hoyne-av., s f, 25x125⅛ ft, dated March 16 (P. Donohue to C. J. McMullen) 2,750
- Dearborn-st., s e cor of 27th, w f, 42x110 ft, dated March 16 (William T. C. Lange to A. Rosenthal) 9,500
- Clybourn-av., 161 ft w of Clyde-st., s w f, 72x100 ft, dated March 2 (T. L. Edwards to H. Rendtorff) 4,200
- Mound-av., 140 ft w of School-st., s f, 48x125 ft, dated March 12 (A. Koloff to J. Petersen) 1,300
- W. Lake-st., s e cor of Sheldon, n f, 22x125 ft, dated March 16 (L. Schreiber to E. G. Nihlein) 4,600
- Olga-st., 200 ft s of Grace, w f, 25x120 ft, dated Feb. 2, 1890 (C. Buckingham to L. B. Bishop) 2,050
- Cornell-st., 73 ft e of Holt, n f, 25x132 ft, dated March 11 (M. Schnabele to L. Krausa) 2,200
- Dearborn-st., s e cor 27th, w f, 42x110 ft, dated March 16 (A. and B. Rosenthal to D. Zemansky) 12,000
- Humboldt-blvd., n w cor of Maplewood-av., s f, 80x166 ft, dated March 16 (G. W. Higgins to E. Nerdrane) 4,250
- Augusta-st., 75 ft e of W. 44th, s f, 50x125 ft, dated March 10 (F. J. Wisner to E. Lardner) 1,000
- Augusta-st., n e cor of W. 44th, s f, 75x125 ft, dated March 10 (same to N. A. Lardner) 1,750
- Augusta-st., 175 ft e of W. 44th, s f, 50x125 ft, dated March 10 (same to E. C. Gilmore) 1,000
- Clyde-st., 256 ft s of Center, e f, 24x100 ft, dated March 3 (A. L. Adams to P. J. Barth) 1,250
- Winter-st., bet 65th and 66th, e f, 23½ ft to alley, dated March 10 (J. Guertin to E. H. Guertin) 4,500
- N. Clark-st., 49½ ft s of Otto, w f, 50x125 ft, dated Feb. 12 (G. S. Allen to D. B. King) 4,500
- W. 21st-st., 74 ft w of 14th, w f, 25x125 ft, dated March 11 (H. Bertram to D. Bertram) 1,800
- Fulton-st., 508 ft e of Homan-av., s f, 48x150 ft, dated Jan. 24 (T. H. Steele to C. H. Barnum) 3,100
- Fulton-st., 530 ft e of Homan-av., s f, 24x150 ft, dated Jan. 24 (same to F. H. Branim) 1,550
- Same property as above, dated March 17 (F. H. Branim to C. H. Branim) 1,800
- Indiana-av., 47 ft n of 32d-st., e f, 25x160 ft, dated Feb. 17 (William H. Wood to J. P. Cobb) 8,500
- Wentworth-av., 200 ft n of 25th-st., w f, 25x120 ft, dated Sept. 1, 1890 (H. Bauman to C. Doesfier) 5,000
- Stewart-av., 75 ft s of 61st-st., w f, 27 ft to R. R., dated March 2 (E. and J. Buell to the Chicago Home for Incurables) 2,500
- West 12th-st., 100 ft e of West 45th-st., s f, 100x125 ft, and Lot 3 Blk. 1 same sub, dated Sept. 16, 1890 (J. C. Schumacher to F. Wanter) 4,193
- Champlain-av., bet 47th and 48th-sts., w f, 16⅔x125 ft, dated Feb. 28 (C. W. Lobdell to A. C. Bryan) 5,850
- Breslau-st., 46 ft s of Ems, e f, 23x100 ft, dated March 16 (A. Larson to A. Jakobi) 2,150
- W. 16th-st., 72 ft w of Wood, s f, 24x124 ft, dated March 16 (L. Halberstadt to G. Reichhold) 5,000
- Feinberg-av., 190 ft w of Southport, s f, 50x125 ft, dated March 9 (J. Feinberg to A. A. Hecht) 1,014
- Drexel-blvd., 66 ft s of 45th-st., e f, 32x250 ft, improved, dated March 14 (G. Guthman to H. E. Fish) 30,000
- Milwaukee-av., 72 ft n w of Division-st., s w f, 25x120 ft, dated March 17 (J. Koehler to H. Gaines) 6,000
- Ashland-av., s of 54th-st., e f, 50x121 ft, dated March 21 (H. W. Mahan to L. A. Fuller) 2,000
- 54th-st., s w cor of Monroe-av., n f, 40x150 ft, dated March 2 (H. E. Bucklin to J. H. Stillman) 4,500
- N e ¼ of Lot 4 of Lots 63 to 67, Butterfield add, dated March 12 (J. Lauterjung to J. Frank) 1,100
- Michigan-av., bet 81st and 82d-sts., e f, 100x161 ft, dated Jan. 15 (W. S. Carter to E. C. Chapman) 2,500
- S w ¼ Lot 4 of Lots 63 to 67, Butterfield add, dated March 12 (J. Lauterjung to G. Vogel) 1,100
- Lot 18, Blk 10, Cornell, imp, dated March 1 (J. Jensen to E. M. Grove) 1,550
- Euclid-av., s of 71st-st., e f, 40x124 ft, dated Jan. 29 (O. Remmer to W. O. Jones) 6,500
- Southport-av., 111 ft n of Cornelia-st., e f, 100x120 ft, dated Feb. 7 (S. M. Church et al. to H. C. Bailey) 4,800
- Same property, dated Feb. 10 (H. L. Bailey to J. R. Lane) 4,800
- Rockey-st., 150 ft n of Cornelia, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Jan. 26 (S. W. Connell to F. Jugrish) 1,300
- W. Jackson-st., 300 ft w of Aberdeen, s f, 70x178 ft, dated Feb. 7 (W. J. Leadbeater to Catholic Bishop of Chicago) 24,000
- Carroll-av., 75 ft e of W. 43d-st., n f, 50 ft to alley, dated March 10 (M. A. Farr to G. Weilinger) 1,000
- Garfield-blvd., 125 ft e of Loomis-st., n f, 25x150 ft, dated Oct. 31, 1890 (E. A. Cummings to J. Brahany) 1,050
- 86th-st., 100 ft w of Paulina, n f, 151 ft to alley, dated Aug. 30, 1890 (S. D. Walden to J. D. Kissame) 2,510

OUTSIDE SALES.

- S ½ s e ¼ Sec 32, 37, 13, and n w ¼ s e ¼ same, and s w ¼ n e ¼ same sec (ex pt conveyed to school), dated March 2 (J. Schaetzel to J. M. Pollard) $24,000
- S ½ s w ¼ n of Indiana-blvd. line, Sec 14, 36, 13, 80 acres, dated March 13 (J. S. Rockrohr to E. H. Norton) 13,000
- Same property, dated March 17 (H. H. Norton to J. L. Farwell) 14,000
- E. 95th-st., n w cor of First-av., 60 acres, dated Jan. 10 (C. A. Lawrence to H. M. Wallis) 72,000

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN, A DAPPLE GRAY MARE FROM 22D and State-sts., March 15; white mane and tail; liberal reward. JAMES MORGAN, 1930 Archer-av.

LOST—SUNDAY, MARCH 15, BETWEEN ST. James' Church and 22d-st., a gold earring. Finder will be rewarded by returning to 2228 Calumet-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—IF THIS REACHES J. J. H. WHO left Chicago Feb. 2, 1890, please come home or write; no hard feelings. F. H.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—AUBURN HAIR FLUID—MME. Felicie of Paris has appointed an agent here and has sent to her care a consignment of the renowned Auburn Hair Fluid, which gives to the hair the "warm auburn brown" tint of Titian's madonnas without being in any way injurious. Mme. Felicie has also sent many of her marvelous strengthening washes for the hair, lotions for wrinkles, powders, creams, and washes for the face and skin. Consultations daily from 2 to 5 o'clock at the rooms of MRS. DE HOMER, Auditorium Building, Room 34.

PERSONAL—WE ARE THE ONLY ESTABlished house in Chicago selling dress goods of all kinds, cloaks, wraps, clothing, diamonds, and watches direct to consumers on easy payments at cash prices. By buying from us direct you save agents' commission, and we guarantee our prices to be as low as any cash house in the city. We can furnish you anything you want in our line. E. SHOWERS ..., 332 State-st., cor. Jackson.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet; instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service; hours 9 to 5.

PERSONAL—ENGLISH CLAY SERGES IN BEAUtiful shades of blue and black, French cassimeres and worsteds, English broadcloths and doeskins, first-class cloths only. First-class stylish ... only. Prices as moderate as consistently ... made combined with the above. Try a nice ... made by us. DAVIS BROS., 48 S. Clark-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, CASHier, or traveler, by competent and experienced man; good references. Address J 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 18; experienced in office work. Best of references. Address J 52, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BUSINESS FIRMS SUPPLIED WITH CAPABLE AND EFFICIENT CLERKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. CLERICAL EXCHANGE, SUITE 413 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 22, AS a bill clerk or general office work; references. Address O 114, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN EVENings; office preferred. O 99, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BILL CLERK OR ASsistant bookkeeper. Good reference. O 107, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER, RELIABLE young man, aged 25 years, as bookkeeper, assistant or office work; references. Address O 98, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD BOOKKEEPER. English and German; small salary. Address O 96, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 20, AS assistant bookkeeper; references. O 148, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT POSITION in office by young man of 20; good penman; apt in figures; city references. Address O 154, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—D. E. BOOKKEEPER OF 26; business experience; references. Address O 134, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN, 23 years of age, in commission house; would like to learn the business; have had good business experience and can give A1 city references. P 4, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 5 years' experience as bookkeeper and stenographer; best of city references; security if required. Address O 130, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERT STENOGrapher, correspondent, etc.; A1 reference. Address O 44, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; can bring A1 recommendation. Address O 109, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO is a competent stenographer and has a thorough knowledge of bookkeeping, also a first-class penman. Address O 138, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT STEnographer; some experience. P 5, Tribune.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE REAL ESTATE salesman of large acquaintance with an old established firm. Address O 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESMAN IN gent's furnishing department; retail or wholesale. Best of references. Address O 106, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—MANAGER OR SALESman of boot and shoe department. Best of references. Address O 43, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man as coachman; understands care of fine horses and carriages; best of references. L 21, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (Swede) as coachman, second man or helper about garden or green-house; is willing to make himself useful. Address O 95, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; the best references. O 139, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Swede wants position as footman with private family; speaks English and German. O 125, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN EVENings. Address O 117, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 35 with good real estate or other reliable business; is a hustler. Address O 156, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STEADY YOUNG MAN at anything; good education and reference. Address O 93, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—COLLECTOR FOR GOOD firm; real estate preferred; good bonds. Address O 29, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT LADY bookkeeper; experienced. References. Address O 52, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE gratuitously supplied with very expert stenographers; also those inexpert, yet accurate, from our advanced dictation class, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY STENOGRAPHER; Remington operator; experienced; salary $8. Address O 150, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher and Remington operator; has little experience and will commence with moderate salary. Address O 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED young lady stenographer and Remington operator; neat, rapid, and accurate. O 143, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY OF GOOD EDUcation as stenographer and typewriter; work rapid, careful, and accurate. Address O 132, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl; good home wanted; West and North Side referred. Address O 41, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK IN private family. 546 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WOMAN AT GENeral housework in a small first-class family; state wages. 1722 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG GERMAN girl as chambermaid and seamstress or to take care of children. 158 18th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—FAMILY DESIRING good competent cook, please call 3456 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY by a competent German girl; good references. Call 3539 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—BY CAPABLE GIRL AS cook and laundress in private family. Address H 19, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WET NURSE. 1409 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY TO care for children and do sewing; best references; speaks German, French, English. Call from 9 to 6. 336 State-st., 2d floor. Next to restaurant.

Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—SEWING IN FAMILIES by the day by good dressmaker; terms $1.50 per day. Address Dressmaker, 372 Chicago-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FRENCH GIRL AS governess or lady's maid. Address 53 Bellevue-pl.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—CLERKS OF EVERY KIND. CLERIcal Exchange, Suite 413 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SODA MAN; steady work to good man. PLOWS & CO., 78 Madison-st.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, REGISTERED, AS AN occasional relief. Address O 127, Tribune office.

WANTED—DRUGGIST—WILL PAY AN A1 druggist who understands German and Swedish good salary. Address O 124, Tribune office.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED BOOKKEEPER AND correspondent; must speak German; steady position and good salary to right party; city references required. American Copper, Brass, and Iron Works, cor. Michigan and La Salle-sts.

WANTED—BILL CLERK IN BOOK, STATIONery, and notion trade; must be good penman and quick at figures. Address, with references, P 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS BILL CLERK AND assistant bookkeeper; small salary to begin. Address, stating reference and salary, P 8, Tribune.

Stenographers.

WANTED—TYPEWRITER, GENTLEMAN OR lady; one who understands bookkeeping and clerical work; must live on West Side. Address, stating experience and salary expected, O 16, Tribune office.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, COMPETENT STEnographer and typewriter, fair penman, for office work; give references and salary wanted. Address O 152, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS TEA AND CIGAR salesmen for Wisconsin; must have an established trade. H. G. FISHER, Chicago.

WANTED—SALESMEN—TRAVELING SALESmen wanting a profitable side line, and merchandise brokers wanting a good line of goods should address GEO. A. BAYLE, 504 North Main-st., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—GOOD RELIABLE MEN IN EVERY State to sell goods. Write at once to C. C. HOWLAND, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—AN EDUCATED, INTELLIGENT, ACcomplished salesman can get $2,400 a year; no second-rate man need apply; I want the best or none. W. I. SQUIRE, Toledo, O.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO SELL PETIT LEDGers, advertising cards, and many other specialties to merchants. W. B. PERSHING, S. Bend, Ind.

WANTED—WESTERN SALESMEN BY HIRSCHBERG & STEINMAN, 232 Green-st., New York; men's and youths' suits only; reference required with application.

WANTED—THREE INTELLIGENT GENTLEmen as salesmen in our city department; permanent positions. H. C. LOGAN, 86 Wabash-av., sixth floor.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD SALESMEN whose services are worth not less than $2,000 per year. Give references. Address O 150, Tribune.

WANTED—GOOD REAL-ESTATE SALESMAN to sell lots in a choice subdivision inside city limits; big commissions to good man. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AS SALESMEN—TWO MEN OF GOOD address and education, thoroughly conversant with steam boilers, to introduce a specialty for water purification. KEYSTONE CHEMICAL CO., 65 South Canal-st.

Boys.

WANTED—BRIGHT OFFICE BOY IN WELLknown real-estate office; must have experience and be a good penman; salary $4 per week. Address O 98, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO ACTIVE BOYS ABOUT 14 YEARS old by wholesale house. Address O 136, Tribune.

WANTED—BOY QUICK TO LEARN, READY TO work. Putnam Clothing House.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Designers.

WANTED—SEVERAL EXPERIENCED MECHANical draughtsmen; none but first-class men need apply. Also a man to do tracing; must be good at lettering. Link Belt Machy. Co., 39th & Stewart-av.

Trades.

WANTED—TWENTY-FIVE METAL-POLISHERS; STEADY EMPLOYMENT AND GOOD WAGES GUARANTEED TO COMPETENT WORKMEN; MARRIED MEN PREFERRED. APPLY TO LOZIER AND YOST BICYCLE MANUFACTURING CO., TOLEDO, OHIO.

WANTED—PRACTICAL SOAPMAKER; SALARY and interest in business. 122 Calhoun-place, between Market and Franklin-sts.

WANTED—3 EXPERIENCED CLOAK CUTTERS on plushes; good wages paid. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 205 Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED WATCHMAKERS for fine watch work. Apply to GILES, BRO. & CO., State and Washington-sts.

WANTED—JOB AND NEWSPAPER COMPOSItors; good wages and steady places for few steady, competent men. Beacon Office, Akron, O.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, ONE who is accustomed to fine carriages and horses; must be sober, willing, industrious and able to furnish good city references. Address O 97, Tribune.

WANTED—A COACHMAN WHO CAN GIVE first-class city references. Must not be afraid of work and must be ready and willing to drive out whenever called upon. Address O 144, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FOR A LARGE GENERAL HOSPItal in the City of New York, a gentleman thoroughly qualified to act as superintendent. Apply by letter, stating qualifications and references, to P.-O. Box 409, Post-Office, New York.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN COOK; SEVEN DOLlars a week. Apply to the Ætna Powder Co., 95 Randolph-st.

WANTED—BUSINESS MANAGER OR LESSEE of an established weekly trade journal; good arrangements made with responsible, active party. Address O 62, Tribune office.

WANTED—AS JANITOR IN A NEW BUILDING, a young unmarried man of strictly temperate habits and undoubted reference; one who has had good experience; none other need apply. Address O 42, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CITY ADVERTISING MAN; must be a good one. Address, giving name and references, O 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED REAL-ESTATE hustlers; no selling. 127 La Salle-st., Room 3.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BUTLER—MUST come well recommended, have good habits, and be ready and willing to work at all times. Address O 147, Tribune office.

WANTED—MAN ACQUAINTED WITH SHOEmakers to sell Rubberine for shop use. 78 State-st., Room 41.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—LADY FOR GENERAL OFFICE work; good penman; $6. Address O 38, Tribune.

WANTED—COMPETENT YOUNG LADY BOOKkeeper for law office. Address O 105, Tribune.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY FOR OFFICE work; give reference and salary wanted. Address O 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HOUSE, A LADY as bookkeeper; must be experienced in all the details of office work, correspondence, etc., and give good business references; only such as can meet these requirements need apply. Address O 179, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; German or Scandinavian preferred. Call at 4827 Lake-av., Kenwood.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK AT 4940 GREENwood-av.

WANTED—NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK; 2 in family. 4149 Calumet-av.

WANTED—GIRL—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, and ironer; family of 3; keep second girl. Must bring reference. 4725 Lake-av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL FOR COOKING AND kitchen; small private family. Good wages. 2343 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in small American family. 15 Belden-pl., cor. Belden and Cleveland-avs.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL IN A PRIvate family; light work; good wages. Apply before 1 o'clock. 191 Laflin-st.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO WAIT ON FAMILY of three; must be good cook, washer, and ironer; wages $3.50. Apply to 332 Park-av.

WANTED—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; good wages. 5551 Monroe-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good cook; small family; good wages. 420 Warren-av.

WANTED—HOUSEMAID, $4; COOKS, $5; GENeral girl. 898 North Clark-st.

Milliners.

WANTED—A BRIGHT, INTELLIGENT YOUNG girl to serve an apprenticeship in first-class store. No. 281 Lincoln-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—100 EXPERIENCED CLOAKMAKERS to work in the shop and take work home; good wages. Apply to LOUIS ADLER, 205 Madison-st.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED SEAMSTRESSES; none others need apply; come ready to work. 265 So. Morgan-st.

WANTED—GIRLS ON SEWING-MACHINES. Ames Sword Co., 152 Monroe-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—AT 3255 GROVELAND-AV., COMpetent nurse to take care of a sick child.

Laundresses.

WANTED—WASHWOMAN AT ONCE. APPLY 4725 Lake-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LADY WHO LIKES TO FINISH musical education in Leipsic without charge. Particulars of MISS SCHROEDER, 1126 Demonbrenn-st., Nashville, Tenn.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO CANVASS for fine line ladies' corset and waist. Address CHAPIN CORSET CO., Jackson, Mich.

WANTED—BULLION EMBROIDERERS. AMES Sword Co., 152 Monroe-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

255 MICHIGAN-AV.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, suitable for three or four gentlemen, with board.

282 MICHIGAN-AV.—LARGE SUITE, BACK PARlor and single front rooms; board.

1628 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, with table board.

2213 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT—A SUITE OF furnished front rooms, with board; also front hall room.

2236 WABASH-AV.—HANDSOME ROOMS, SUITable for gentlemen, with board.

2246 WABASH-AV.—FRONT SUITE ELEGANTly furnished with excellent board.

West Side.

429 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—LARGE SOUTH front alcove rooms, with good table, for persons who wish to be permanent.

North Side.

62 RUSH-ST.—LARGE ROOM WITH RUNNING water; first-class board.

213 DEARBORN-AV., COR. CHICAGO-AV.—Pleasant suites, front and single rooms, with board; references; also first-class day board; terms reasonable.

945 N. CLARK-ST., 1ST FLAT, NEAR LINCOLN Park—suite of two nicely furnished rooms, piano, bath, gas, and heat, with good board, in refined German family of two.

Hotels.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 45c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

Hyde Park.

PEARSLEY, NEAR 43D-ST. STATION—FRONT room, with board, for two gentlemen; private family; references. Address O 12, Tribune office.

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO GENTLEmen can have board and furnished room in private family near Kenwood Station. Address O 8, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—AND ROOM—TWO GENTLEMEN WANT nicely-furnished room, breakfast, and late dinner with private family; district, 31st to 39th-st., near Illinois Central preferred. Address P 32, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM, NO ROOMMATE, ON MICHigan-av., north of 16th-st., by gentleman; state particulars. Address P 2, Tribune office.

BOARD—PARTIES LOOKING FOR FIRST-CLASS board and rooms, or furnished rooms without board, can find what they want free of charge by calling on WM. REED & CO., 1206 Tacoma.

BOARD—AND ROOM NEAR GARFIELD PARK; private family; for man and wife; both absent during the day. Address O 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM ON SOUTH SIDE BY GENtleman; references given. Address O 35, Tribune.

BOARD—FOR 20-MONTHS-OLD CHILD; PREFER middle-aged widow's home. O 131, Tribune.

BOARD—AND ROOM ON SOUTH SIDE BY YOUNG lady; furnace heat; closet; not exceeding $5 or $5.50 per week. Address O 5, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM IN JEWISH FAMILY BY gentleman, where there are no other boarders; east of State and north of 31st-st.; not over $6. Address D Z 84, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOMS, NORTH SIDE, PRIVATE family, by three young ladies employed during day; $5 per week. Address O 104, Tribune office.

WEARING APPAREL.

FULL DRESS SUITS REQUIRE FINE CUTTING and careful fitting. Do not experiment trying some house that is not reliable. Find out about us. Find out whether we do as we say. Find out whether we are responsible or not. Find out what quality cutters we employ. Remember we are not cheap, but we are as moderate as fine work can be made. DAVIS BROS., 48 S. Clark-st.

LET US MAKE YOU SOMETHING NICE TO wear and fit you. DAVIS BROS., Tailors, 48 S. Clark-st.

LOVELY PATTERNS FOR SPRING IN TROUSERings. Remember we will give you style and fit. DAVIS BROS., 48 S. Clark-st.

RELIABLE TAILORING IS WHAT YOU WANT. Comfort, ease, elegance, and style is what you are after. We can give you all. DAVIS BROS., 48 S. Clark-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— CITY REAL ESTATE—

BARGAINS IN VACANT PROPERTY.

150 feet on 43d-st., near Champlain-av.
48x110 feet, 63d-st., corner Evans-av.
150x173 feet, Greenwood-av., corner 62d-st.
100x183 feet, Oglesby-av., near 61st-st.
25x178 feet, Prairie-av., near 68th-st.
40x130 feet, corner Michigan-av. and 48th-st.
38x171 feet, Cottage Grove-av., near 46th-st.
30x171 feet, Cottage Grove-av., near 45th-st.
50x124 feet, Ellis-av., near 63d-st.
25x124 feet, Maryland-av., near 63d-st.
124x176 feet, cor. South Chicago and Woodlawn-avs.
100x120 feet, Jackson-av., near 53d-st.
100x125 feet, Drexel-av., near 53d-st.
31x122 feet, Evans-av., near 64th-st.
50 feet frontage on Monroe-av., near 55th-st.
100x161 feet, Calumet-av., near 81st-st.
200x161 feet, Wabash-av., corner 81st-st.
192x141 feet, corner 67th-st. and So. Chicago-av.
205x125 feet, 52d-st., near Hoyne-av.; cheap.
50x195 feet, 46th-st., near Greenwood-av.
50x178 feet, Monroe-av., near 56th-st. Bargain.
150x183 feet, Madison-av., near 63d-st.
212x164 feet, corner Greenwood-av. and 54th place.
125x125 feet, South Chicago-av., near 91st-st.
100x120 ft, Bowen-av., near Grand-blvd.
S. w. cor. 42d-st. and Berkeley-av., 51½x123; $10,000.
Ellis-av., near 43d-st., 50x123, at $175.

The above is a selected list of choice property. Many pieces are offered below the market for quick sale. We look for a general advance in prices of property on South Side after May 1st. Now is the time to invest.

BARGAINS IN IMPROVED.

LANGLEY-AV., near 48th-st., elegant new stone front houses, 9 rooms each; not a dark room in them; these houses are modern in every respect, well built, and have every convenience; street paved, stone walks, etc.; at the prices at which we offer them they are the cheapest houses in Hyde Park. Call and see them.

FLAT BUILDINGS.

FORTY-SECOND-ST., near Drexel-blvd., fine 3-story flat building $11,000
FORTY-SECOND-ST., near Drexel-blvd., elegant new 2-story flat building 12,000
EVANS-AV., 2-story flat, well rented 7,200
CHAMPLAIN-AV., new stone-front flat building, 6 and 7 rooms each 8,000
LANGLEY-AV., new 2-story flat building 7,200
LANGLEY-AV., near 46th, 2-story flat 7,200
LANGLEY-AV., new stone-front flat building 7,500
ST. LAWRENCE-AV., 2-story flat building, near 46th-st. 6,800
JACKSON-AV., new 2-story brick flat building, full lot, east front; great bargain at 6,500
CALUMET-AV., near 43d-st., new 2-story brick and stone flats, each 6,500

HOUSES—HOUSES EVERYWHERE.
B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st., Cottage Grove-av. and 43d-st.

FOR SALE— CORNERS ON PRAIRIE-AV., RHODES-AV., CALUMET-AV., VERNON-AV., 43D-ST., 61ST-ST., 71ST-ST., AND ADJACENT STREETS. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 DEARBORN-ST.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—MADISON-ST.— $1,700 PER LOT. WILL SELL YOU 25, 50, or 75x175 feet to 25-foot alley. SOUTH FRONT. 175 feet east of 47TH-ST. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE— 50 to 226 acres in a body in Hammond; can be subdivided at once. 443 lots in Hammond, platted; ready sale. 82 ft., vacant corner, West Side; all improvements. State-st., near 35th, 48 ft. building; pays over 8 per cent. Windsor Park, Coles-av. corner. EDWARD F. WHITE, Room 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN— COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner north of 79th-st. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF VAcant property; valuations given on application. Taxes paid and assessments adjusted without cost. List your holdings with us. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WANTED—PARTIES WITH $500 TO $1,000 each to complete syndicate to buy and subdivide small choice acre tract. Address O 115, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—13 PER CENT NET INVESTMENT—New 4-story cor. building, centrally located, all rented; must be sold; $45,000. E. S. DREYER & CO., Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE OR rent cheap. V. N. WILLIAMS CO., 1022 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN—LARGE building on leased ground; suitable for storage warehouse. KENNEDY & BAKER, 85 Dearborn-st., Rooms 212, 213, and 214.

FOR SALE—50-FT. BUSINESS CORNER ON three streets three blocks from Madison; only $2,250; 100-ft. corner on boulevard; only $40; both very cheap. J. T. SUTOR, 1264 Madison-st., 150 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., 118 FEET north of 65th-st., east front lot 25x129; $150 a foot. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st., main floor.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— ELEVATED ROAD BARGAINS IN CORNERS AND INSIDE LOTS ON PRAIRIE-AV., CALUMET-AV., INDIANA-AV., MICHIGAN-AV. THE BEST LIST IN THE CITY. TURNER & BOND. 102 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN VACANT—GRANDblvd., corner near 39th and 43d-sts., at a sacrifice. Grand-blvd., 25, 50, or 75 ft., east front, near Oakwood-blvd.: can be sold way below the market. Calumet-av., 50x125 ft., near 34th-st.; $150 per ft. Drexel-av., 75x130, near 50th-st., $115 per ft. Drexel-av., 50x130, near 59th, $120 per ft. Drexel-av., 100x130, e. f., near 53d-st., $130 per ft. Jackson-av., 100x120, e. f., near 53d-st., $105 per ft. Wharton-av., 50x125, cor. 65th-st., $60 per ft. Everett-av., 120x150, cor. 55th-st., $150 per ft. South Park-av., facing Washington Park, 75 or 100x178 ft. to 20-ft. alley, $200 per ft. Michigan-blvd., e. f., near 42d, 100x161, price $275 per ft.; bargain. Vincennes-av., 26x150, near 44th-st.; next to fine residence; water, sewer, and gas in and paid for; also stone sidewalk; $120 per ft. Vincennes-av., near 70th-st.; $45 per foot. Rhodes-av., near 70th-st.; $45 per foot. Vincennes-av., corner near 46th-st., ... f.; $150 per ft. Stony Island, e.f., 50x158 ft., near 78th-st., two fronts, $85 per foot. REA, MENDEL & CO., Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery (Rotunda).

FOR SALE— 2730 CALUMET-AV., good brick house of 11 rooms, with frame cottage on rear of lot; lot 28⅔x120 feet, cheap. RHODES-AV., near 32d-st., nice little modern house, 10 rooms, $6,500. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW MODERN HOUSES, JUST completed, 3632 and 3634 Prairie-av., containing parlor, library, dining-room, and kitchen on first floor, four bedrooms on second, two bedrooms on third; large cedar closets; water on every floor; finished in hardwood throughout; beautifully decorated; plumbing of the best, water-tested, and guaranteed; these houses are built upon honor; location and all considered they are the best houses offered for the money on the South Side; houses open today from 2 to 5 p. m. E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—GRAND-BOULEVARD, N. W. cor. of 51st-st. 200x150; price $100,000. Grand-boulevard, N. W. cor. of 43d-st., 245x150. Price $350 per foot. Very choice sites for apartment building or hotel. Prices on this property will be enhanced fully 50 per cent by the elevated road. REA, MENDEL & CO., Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery Rotunda.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., A CORNER NEAR 22D-st., with modern dwelling; price $9,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE— MICHIGAN-AV., bet. 12th and 13th-sts., 30 ft., with frame improvements, and 25 ft., with brick improvements. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—FEE OF $160,000 ON MICHIGAN-AV., north of Park-row; under 99-year lease at 5 per cent net; well secured. E. H. THARP & CO., 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— WABASH-AV., near Auditorium, extra width lot, with cheap brick improvements. MICHIGAN-AV., near Pullman Bldg., double lot. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE FLAT—MODERN. PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 28TH-ST. Rents to net 9 per cent on price asked. WHITE, WOODRUFF & WENTWORTH, Tel. 5,196. 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—2813 WABASH-AV.—A THREE-STORY and basement stone-front, 14 rooms, with two-story brick barn; lot 22x120 to alley; price, $7,500; easy terms. W. G. CARLISLE, 69 Dearborn-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE HOUSES—

PEOPLE OF BUSINESS THRIFT Will See ELEGANCE AND ECONOMY IN OUR NEW 10-ROOM, STONE-FRONT HOUSES. WITH EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. Located at ELLIS-AV. AND FORTY-FIRST-ST. SOUTH FRONTS DOWN OPEN STREETS. Macadamized streets, concrete walks. NEAR CHARMING DREXEL-BOULEVARD. And is convenient to Illinois Central and Lake Shore boulevard suburban trains, and only two blocks from Cottage Grove cable cars.

These houses are in the heart of the best South Side residence district, and are only TEN MINUTES' RIDE TO THE WORLD'S FAIR SITE. SIX GOOD BED-ROOMS in each house. FURNACE HEAT AND ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES in every room. Electric bells and speaking tubes. Wood mantels, decorated walls. Entire house wired for electric gas lighting. FRONT AND REAR STEPS OF STONE.

PRICES ONLY $7,500 AND UPWARDS. PRICES ONLY $7,500 AND UPWARDS. TERMS: $2,000 CASH, BALANCE IN Monthly payments and long time, interest 6 per cent.

FOR INVESTORS. We can give you one or more of these houses under responsible lease at $60 per month, which makes them first-class investment property.

PLANS can be seen at our office. OUR AGENT will be at our BRANCH OFFICE at the property every day and evenings. THESE HOUSES ARE $1,000 UNDER THE PRESENT MARKET. You can if you wish buy one of these houses and almost pay for it out of the house in the next three years. SEE THEM BEFORE YOU BUY.

W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO. OWNERS AND BUILDERS. INTER-OCEAN BUILDING. INTER-OCEAN BUILDING. N. W. COR. DEARBORN AND MADISON-STS.

NOTE—We have just removed to our new and commodious offices in Inter-Ocean Building, where our increased business facilities will enable us to still better serve the generous patronage extended to us in the past, and where, by industry and integrity we hope to make new friends, whom we shall endeavor to faithfully serve. W. H. C. & CO.

FOR SALE—ON GRAND-BOULEVARD— NO. 4348. An elegant detached new modern home, 3-story and cellar, containing 13 rooms, 6 large chambers, ball-room, 31x22; entire house finished in various hardwoods, elegant sideboard, mantels, pier glass and hall tree of special design built in, open sanitary plumbing, slate sinks and laundry tubs; bath-room wainscoted with Italian marble with mosaic floor, linen chute from bath to laundry in cellar; also large cedar storeroom, elegant gas fixtures, electric gas lighting, automatic bells, etc. House heated by best system of low pressure heat; lot 53½x150 to wide alley. Considering the location and the advancing prices on this popular thoroughfare we will give the best bargain in a detached home in Chicago; price, $25,000. REA, MENDEL & CO., Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery, Rotunda.

FOR SALE— Stony Island-av., near 76th-st., 50 ft., e. f., $75 ft. Seipp-av., nr. Stony Island-av., and 72d-st., 200 ft. e. f., stone walks, trees, etc.; $50 ft.; bargain. Cor. Central-av., and 76th-st., 75 ft., $40 ft. Cor. Central-av., and 77th-st., 75 ft., $30 ft. Central-av., s. of 76th-st., 50 ft., e. f., $28. Elizabeth-av., s. of 76th-st., 50 ft., e. f., $28. Michigan-av., nr. 70th-st., 50x161, e. f., $38. Wabash-av., near 69th-st., 50x161, e. f., $40. Perry-av., s. of 75th-st., 50x161, e. f., $30. Winter-st., s. of 75th-st., 40 ft., e. f., $30. Wentworth-av., s. of 61st-st., 48 ft.; w. f., $105; bargain. Indiana-av. and 41st-st., new 9-room rock-faced house, $8,000. State-st., 48 ft., improved, s. 39th-st., at $16,000. 43d-st., 25 ft., improved, $10,000. 43d-st., 25 ft., improved, $8,000. Also large list other bargains, houses, and business investments. C. D. SPRINGER, 115 Dearborn-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE— SPECIAL. 47th-st., s. w. corner Calumet, 128x150, per foot, $250. 61st-st., s. e. corner Calumet, 160½x119; $200. State-st., near 58th, 50x178; $250. SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Corner Dearborn and Washington-st.

FOR SALE— SOUTH SIDE RESIDENCES. South Park-av., near 24th-st., brick residence of 16 rooms, two stories and attic, lot 27x156 (3353), $10,500. Wabash-av., near 36th-st., modern brick house, two stories, attic and cellar, 11 rooms, furnace, etc.; rent $80; $13,000. Ellis-av., near 44th-st., fine 3-story and cellar brick residence, 13 rooms; every convenience; owner will sell furniture (3832); price $15,000. SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE— MICHIGAN-AV., near 26th-st., 10 room house, modern, and large barn, deep lot, $9,500; easy terms. WABASH-AV., south 31st-st., fine corner, stone front house, all modern, $8,000. CALUMET-AV., near 33d-st., 10 room stone front modern house and brick barn, $8,500; easy terms. WABASH-AV. and 33d-st., stone front house, 10 rooms modern and barn, $7,500. WABASH-AV., first-class green stone front house, all latest, best modern improvements, 25 ft. wide, deep lot, $14,500; easy terms. J. D. WEBER, 171 La Salle-st., Room 44.

FOR SALE— RATLEDGE & WRIGHT, 88 and 90 Washington-st. Branch Office, 7116 Cottage Grove-av. Now is your time to buy. We offer you the very best bargains in Chicago. 100 PER CENT PROFIT IN 6 MONTHS. Lots on Drexel-av., $600, $650. Lots on Ellis-av., $600, $650. Lots on Storms-av., $600, $650. Lots on Schell-av., $600, $650. Between Cottage Grove-av. and the Ill. C. R. R. 80th to 81st, 82d to 83d; the depot at 82d; Cottage Grove-av. to be paved and Electric R. R. from 71st to 93d. These prices include sidewalks and graded streets. Do not delay in securing some of these lots. The price of these lots with all the improvements to be made around and near them this summer proves the future success.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—AT A BARGAIN—Near 36th-st., 10 rooms and bath in elegant condition; all complete; stone front; only $7,000. Park End-av., e. f., close to Washington Park, 14 rooms, hardwood finish, billiard-room, fine mantels, gas fixtures; good barn; all complete; lot 35x126; price $9,500. REA, MENDEL & CO., Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery, Rotunda.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTHEAST CORNER 36th-st., 49x100; price $1,200; easy terms. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—BY M. R. BARNARD & CO., 309 Chicago Opera-House. GROVELAND PARK—Two-story and basement brick residence, 12 rooms; lot 40x129½; barn—a bargain. INDIANA-AV.—Bet. 28th and 29th, east front, 2-story frame residence, brick basement; 12 rooms; elegant and complete. Lot 36x160; brick barn. UNIMPROVED. Bond-av., cor 78th, 87½x200; $25 per foot. 72d-place, 50 feet west of Madison-av., 50 feet; $55 per foot. St. Lawrence-av., n. w. corner 50th, 113¼x198¼; price $30,000.

FOR SALE— WABASH-AV., just north of 18th-st., 25 feet, with frame improvements. FOR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS. THIRD-AV., north of Polk-st., one piece of 150 feet. WABASH-AV., the best corner south of 18th-st., 158x178 feet. FOURTH-AV., near Van Buren-st., 50x108 feet. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD-BOULEVARD, STONE front, modern 12-room residence; every convenience; possession now; only $13,000; easy terms. C. C. LANDT, Owner, 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—FOREST-AV., NEAR 32D-ST., TWO modern stone 2-story and cellar houses, all imp., of 9 rooms each; $8,000 each. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W, Rookery.

FOR SALE—SOUTH PARK-AV., NEAR 28TH-ST. 25x183 feet, east front. A bargain. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—68X120 ON VINCENNES-AV., BEtween 38th and 39th; price $125; very easy terms. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. CORNERS—N. W. COR. 76th-st., 100x161; n. e. cor. 53d-st., 72x161; also 25 ft. near 60th-st.; all at market prices. JNO. J. KERRIGAN, 518 Inter-Ocean Bldg. Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—STONE FRONT 15-ROOM residence in fine condition, with brick barn, on Indiana-av., near 18th-st., by THOS. H. PHILLIPS, Room 28, 101 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VERNON-AV., NEAR 32D-ST.—VERY nice stone front dwelling; rent $57.50; price $7,500; on very easy payments. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—3527 INDIANA-AV., 2-STORY FRAME house and lot, $7,000. LEWIS UHLAUF, 85 Ashland Block.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY KINNEY & KIMBALL. 103 Dearborn-st., Rooms 8 and 9. Telephone 492.

3224 Michigan-av., 3-story and cellar brown-stone front residence, hardwood finish throughout, 15 rooms and with every modern convenience.
3472 Rhodes-av., 3-story and cellar new brown-stone front residence, strictly modern and first-class.
A strictly modern 2-story stone-front residence, Bowen-av., near Drexel-blvd.; $7,300.
2-story and cellar modern brick residence, Berkeley-av., near 42d-st.; $6,000.
First-class brick residence, Calumet-av., near 32d-st.; $19,000.
Several modern residences, Calumet-av., near 32d-st.; $9,000 each.
Modern brick residence, with 24 ft. lot, Drexel-blvd., near 46th-st.; $12,000.
3-story and cellar stone-front, strictly modern and first-class, 12-room residence, Drexel-blvd.; $22,000.
Strictly modern and first-class residence, Ellis-av., near 40th-st.; $15,500.
Modern 3-story brick residence, Ellis-av., near 43d-st.; $10,500.
Modern brick residence, with lot 35x180 ft., e. f., Ellis-av., near 43d-st.; $11,000.
2 strictly modern and first-class residences, Ellis-av., near 5th-st., at special bargain.
Cozy modern brick residence, Forest-av., near 32d-st.; $6,500.
2 strictly modern stone and brick front residences, Forest-av., near 33d-st.; $8,000 each.
A cozy 9-room brick residence, Forest-av., near 38th-st.; $4,800.
2-story frame and stone foundation and cellar residence, 8 rooms, lot 50x156 ft., Oak-av., near Vincennes-av.; $8,000.
2-story and basement brick, e. f., Langley-av., near 43d-st.; $4,500.
3 strictly modern brick residences, 41st-st., near Drexel-blvd.; $7,000 each.
2-story frame residence with 50-ft. lot, 41st-st., near Drexel-blvd.; at bargain.
2-story and cellar pressed brick front residence in 2 flats, Langley-av., near 43d-st.; $6,750.
Same near 46th-st.; $6,750; will pay good interest.
New strictly modern stone front residence, 9 rooms, Madison-av., near 52d-st.; $9,000.
2-story and basement brick residence, good condition, Bowen-av., near Langley-av.; $5,000.
2-story and basement brick residence with 25-foot lot, near St. Lawrence-av.; $5,000.
A very cozy 9-room brick residence, strictly modern and first-class, being built by owner for a home, with lot 54½x229 ft., 49th-st., near Greenwood-av.; $15,000; a decided bargain.
2-story cellar and attic brick residence with stone trimmings, 10 rooms, hardwood finish, with every modern convenience, detached, Lake-av., near 41st-st.; at bargain.
2-story and cellar frame residence with 80-foot lot, Rosalie-court; $9,000.
2-story and cellar pressed brick and stone front residence, Vernon-av., near 33d-st.; $7,750.
2-story cellar and attic brick residence with lot 63x150 ft., corner Vincennes-av.; $15,000.
Besides the above we have hundreds of other houses, also lots, blocks, and corners, on all parts of the South Side; if you desire a home call before purchasing.

FOR SALE— SOUTH SIDE. MODERN HOMES. By BARRY BROS., Owners, Rooms 417 and 418 Inter Ocean Bldg., 130 Dearborn-st.

We wish to say a word in regard to our method of doing business. We sell only our own property and buy everything—land, material, and labor—at wholesale, employing only skilled labor, which we hire by the year, as we have work for them all the time. We give our customers the benefit of all this, as well as of our own personal experience in this line, exclusively for years. We are thus enabled to sell a better house for less money than can possibly be built by a private individual. This we can prove to you if you will give us the opportunity. Owing to our extended operations we are enabled to sell our houses on easy terms, just as low as for all cash.

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING LIST:

Nos. 3225 and 3229 Wabash-av.—3-story 10-room, rock-faced buff Bedford stone fronts, stone steps, finished in hardwood throughout, with polished hardwood floors in hall, reception-room, and dining-room, wood mantels, latest improved grates, elegant buffet with beveled plate mirrors in dining-room; gas-fixtures wired for electric gas lighting; walls tinted and decorated; butler's pantry with sink, large light kitchen; basement contains laundry with metal tubs; furnace, fruit room, etc. In sewerage and plumbing we spare no expense, but use the best to be had. This location is the best on Wabash-av.; frontage all built up with fine private residences; only one block from station on alley elevated, one block to State-st. cable; lots 175 feet deep to 20-foot paved alley; price $11,500.

Nos. 3224, 3226, and 3228 Vernon-av.—Same as those described above; are convenient to Ill. Central station at 31st-st., also Cottage Grove cable cars; price, $11,000.

We are just completing 4 elegant private residences, Nos. 4241, 4243, 4245, and 4247 Drexel-blvd., which are well worth your attention; they have been pronounced by experts in building very cheap at the price, $18,000.

Our houses are all open for inspection week days and Sundays.

FOR SALE— HOUSES. New modern 10-room stone-front corner house, hardwood finish, on Calumet-av., $11,000. Modern 9-room brick house corner Rhodes-av.; a bargain. New modern 9-room house on 43d-st., $6,500. GEO. M. FADNER & CO., 150 La Salle-st., Basement.

FOR SALE—RARE SNAP—7-ROOM BRICK house, School-st., South Side, north 31st-st., $1,900; terms easy. McCORMACK, 1002 Opera-House.

FOR SALE—FOURTEEN LOTS ON WESTERN-av. and 34th-st.; cheap this week. B. H. HELLEN, Saratoga Hotel.

FOR SALE—FLAT BUILDINGS; FINEST RESIdence locality on So. Side; netting 12 per cent; all rented; $12,000 each; $3,000 cash. C. L. WOOD, 615 Chamber of Commerce.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HARRISON-ST., NEAR WESTERN-AV. 3-STORY BRICK FLAT BUILDING. 8 rooms each floor, renting for $57 per month. Lot 25x125 feet. PRICE $8,500. F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—238 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st. Tel. 2737. 486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av. 772 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av. 200 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av. Will sell in smaller pieces or lease 99 years. Above have switches from Pan-Handle, Wis. Cen. and Northern Pacific railroads. Address Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE PROPerty west of 40th-st. on all of the streets and avenues. Call at our branch office, 1973 W. Madison-st. Open Sundays. Also J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Tel. 620.

FOR SALE— Brick Houses—Two flats of four rooms each; desirable location on West Side; first-class bargains, price $3,500; very easy terms. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EAST OF HALSTED-ST., FULTON TO 13TH-STS., ANY AMOUNT OF FRONTAGE. VERY DESIRABLE FOR FACTORIES, WAREHOUSES, STABLES. WILL BUILD FOR TENANTS. FACTORY AND WAREHOUSE SITES, N., S., and W. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—SEVEN RAILROADS. Manufacturing, coalyard, and stoneyard sites on Pan-Handle road, Northern Pacific system (3 roads), and B. and O. Ry., north of 12th-st.; giving switches from an east road and a west road. 126 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep. Tel. 2737. 258 ft. on railroads by 627 ft. deep. 410 ft. on railroads by 486 ft. deep. Will sell in smaller pieces, or lease for 99 years. Also many other desirable locations. Owner. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—TEN-ROOM HOUSE, WITH LOT 30X150 feet, south front, on West Adams-st.; less than half-hour's ride from center of city; a cheap piece of property to the right party. Inquire J. H. CLOUGH, Room 14, 10 Pacific-av.

FOR SALE— We have a choice 40-foot lot, south front, on Warren-av., west of Kedzie-av., at $140 per foot cash or $150 on time. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., Tel. 620. 171 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BRICK BUILDING AND LEASE ON Blue Island-av., north of 12th-st.; three stories and basement; a store on first floor; flats above. Inquire J. H. CLOUGH, 10 Pacific-av., Room 14.

FOR SALE—A LARGE LIST OF CHOICE PROPerty west of 40th-st., on all of the streets and avenues. Call at our branch office, 1973 Madison-st. Open Sundays. Also J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st. Tel. 620.

FOR SALE— W. MADISON-ST., 30 ft., corner alley, east of Halsted-st.; well rented. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. VACANT, S. F., WASHINGton-blvd., 400 ft. from Garfield Park, fine improvements both sides. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st. Tel. 2737.

FOR SALE— GREAT BARGAIN NEAR GARFIELD PARK, corner of Adams and Homan, lot 125x113. SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive agents, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—$5,000, WORTH $6,000—WHAT WILL you give? Must sell; elegant 9-room house; one block of Madison-st., near Wood. N. ATCHISON, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ADAMS-ST., MODERN 8-ROOM flats; all modern improvements; $8,200. H. D. SMALLEY, 718 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—FLOURNOY-ST. LOT, SOUTH front, east of Albany-av.; this week $1,000. H. D. SMALLEY, 718 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT LOT, OGDEN AND HOman-avs., 25x125; $1,300 cash; worth $2,000. Apply to owner, 34, 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST MONROE-ST., EAST OF HALsted, 72x128, choice property for manufacturing or warehouse purposes. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— West Madison-st., near W. 47th-st., 50 feet; $100 per foot. Ashland-blvd., north of Taylor, 25 feet; $4,500. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56 and 57, 115 Dearborn-st., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS IN WEST SIDE flats and apartment buildings; from $5,500 to $60,000. N. ATCHISON, 99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FORCED SALE—$8,000, HALF CASH—Elegant stone front 14-room house, lot 25x125, beautifully situated on Sheldon-st.; rented for $60. MR. JACKSON, 3026 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—BEST BRICK COTTAGE IN CITY, only $2,500; easy terms; near Humboldt-blvd. ... line and steam cars. Address O 111, Tribune office.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

LEXINGTON-ST., near Western-av., modern 2-story, six room brick, marble mantels; convenient to street-cars; will take small cash payment and take monthly payments for balance; price $4,250
LEAVITT-ST., near Polk, brick residence, 7 rooms, furnace, and modern conveniences, lot 25x120 feet; price 4,500
OAKLEY-AV., near Polk-st., new modern 7-room residence, built by owner for a home; has all conveniences, laundry, furnace, 3 wood mantels, etc.; price 4,750
MONROE-ST., near Western-av., good two flat frame and brick, modern improvements; pay 9 per cent interest; lot 27x124; price 5,000
CONGRESS-ST., near Winchester, brick residence, 2-story and cellar; marble mantels and basins, and every modern improvement; price 6,750
WASHINGTON-BLVD., near California, new 2-story and cellar stone and brick; 10 rooms; furnace, etc.; a good home; must sell immediately; price 7,000
CONGRESS-ST., near Laflin, modern 3-story and cellar flat building of 8 rooms each, 2 furnaces, laundry, large attic, etc.; price 11,500
WARREN-AV., near Lincoln, fine brick residence, 2-story, cellar and attic, 9 rooms, lot 30x124; price 13,000
ADAMS-ST., near Ashland-av., elegant brick residence, 2-story, attic and basement, 10 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor; brick barn; price 13,500
CONGRESS-ST., near Loomis, 3-story and cellar apartment building, in 3 flats of 8 and 9 rooms, modern, hardwood finish; rental $100 per month; lot 25x170; price 14,000
LOOMIS-ST., near Jackson, double brick and frame flat building, furnace, etc., lot 50x125; good brick barn; will rent to good advantage; price 15,000
SHELDON-ST., near Washington, brick residence of 10 rooms, lot 25x130, to 40 foot court; a great bargain for quick sale ....
WASHINGTON-BLVD., near Wood-st., rock-faced residence, thoroughly modern and complete in every particular; a splendid home ....

SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE. LA GRANGE. 27 MINUTES FROM CHICAGO, on the C., B. & Q. R. R. Triple track, 42 trains daily. Choice residence lots in the Kensington Addition to LA GRANGE. Every city improvement included in our price. A bargain for the investor or home-seeker. Those wishing to select lots should call soon, for PRICES WILL ADVANCE. Come and talk with us and get plats and tickets. DO NOT FAIL TO SEE LA GRANGE. PRATT & ELY, 132 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— PARK-AV., near Robey—A 2-story and basement brick house, detached; 10 rooms, with good frame barn; lot 30x125 feet; all in first-class order; $7,500. 217 AND 219 PEORIA-ST.—Brick flat buildings, stone front; modern conveniences; now rented to pay 10 per cent on price asked. FULTON-ST., near Sacramento-av.—North or south front lots 150 feet deep; paved street; $1,200 each. Easy payments. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE PARTICULARLY— Washington-blvd., near Lincoln, 2-story and basement brick house, 10 rooms; frame barn; only $8,000. Adams-st., near Ashland-av., elegant 2-story, basement, and sub-cellar stone front at a sacrifice. Adams-st., 2-story and cellar brick, in 2 flats, 8 rooms each; rent $60; $7,000. Adams-st., n. e. cor. Honore, 50 feet and two frame houses; make an offer. H. A. OSBORN, 171 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—$3,000 CASH WILL BUY THE EQUITY in two nine-room brick houses, lot 40x100 to alley; one block to Ogden-av. and Harrison-st.; pays 12 per cent net; live in one, rent the other; greatest bargain in this city. W. T. CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE— THESE PRICES FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY: One lot, Lawndale-av., near Chicago-av., $475. One, south front, Division-st., near Hamlin-av., $525. Harding-av., near Augusta-st., 3 lots, each $475. $100 cash, $10 a month, or other terms if desired. HARRY GREENEBAUM, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— West Randolph-st., east of Halsted-st., fine corner, 120x153¾ to a 40-ft. street; elegant site for manufacturing or warehouse. SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—POLK-ST., NEAR ABERDEEN, FINE two-story brick, imp., lot 51x108 to alley; rents for over $100 per month; cheap; $10,000. SCHWARTZ & CO., 181 W. Madison-st., 720 W. Indiana-st.

FOR SALE— Manufacturing property, Kinzie-st., near Milwaukee-av., 60x80 ft., with frame improvements. MORGAN-ST., near Madison, 120x150 ft., alley all around, brick improvements; well rented. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ATTENTION—FIRST-CLASS INvestment, brick house, 23 rooms, rented to A1 tenants at $840 per annum, with lot 25x125 to alley; $7,500; terms made to suit; 503 Marshfield-av. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., Exclusive Agents, 135 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET CORNER SAWYER AND 15th-st., $2,100. Address O 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE— Millard-av., e. f., between 26th and 27th-sts., 125x125 feet; price, $27 per foot. MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY, 425 Chamber of Commerce. Branch Office: 6857 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS, 19 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st. Tel. 2737. Address Owner, J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., R. 4.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A BUNCH OF 21 lots on Chicago-av., Superior and Huron-sts., near California-av. for income paying property. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—$8,000, 108 WINCHESTER-AV., 2-STORY and cellar stone front building in flats with lot. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 135 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— BARGAIN. New stone front house, 1178 Washington-blvd., just completed; has every modern improvement; no better finished house on the West Side; location best in the city; easy terms; open every day. J. N. CUNNING, Owner, 84 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,250 BUYS GOOD BUSINESS LOT on North-av., near Humboldt Park. GEO. M. FADNER, 150 La Salle-st.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— BARGAINS FOR SALE— We are authorized by owners to close out the following property, and to a quick buyer we will make a very low figure: Evanston-av., north of Lawrence, 200 feet. Winthrop-av., north of Lawrence, 200 feet. Sheridan-drive, north of Lawrence, 100 feet. Lafayette-av., near the shore, 800 feet. Will sell all or any part. HIBBARD PORTER & BROS., 56 and 57, 115 Dearborn-st., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—THE CHOICE BRICK RESIDENCE, 1855 Barry-av., corner Waubun, located in lake-shore district, north of and near Lincoln Park; house has all modern conveniences, including steam heat; complete barn on premises; rare opportunity to secure very desirable house for moderate price and on easy terms. Apply to owner on premises, or DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 90 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—E. ERIE-ST., NEAR WELLS, STORE and flat building, 3 stories, brick, nearly new, rental $125 per month; price $15,000; a bargain. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—1829 WELLINGTON-AV., 12-ROOM brick residence; frame barn; lot 60x125. FRANK WELLS, 180 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN STONE FRONT, DEARborn-av., north of Division. Possession May 1. FRANK WELLS, 180 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL MODERN 10-ROOM BRICK houses on North Side for $6,500. HALSEY & LEE.

FOR SALE—25-FOOT LOT AND HOUSE, WELLS and Division. Inquire 313 Wells-st.

FOR SALE—MELROSE-ST., E. OF EVANSTON-av., very desirable frame house and lot, 50x150; price $6,000. ALDINE-ST., east of Evanston-av., house and 25-ft lot; $5,000. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON FREMONT-ST., AND 25 feet on Dayton-st., between Garfield and Webster-avs. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—40X100, WITH TWO GOOD BRICK houses on Indiana-st., near State; easy terms. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 99 YEARS—THIS manufacturing site: On Ontario-st., bet. Kingsbury and Market, 84x100 to alley; will furnish money to build; only five blocks from heart of business center. BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room W, Rookery.

FOR SALE—DIVISION-ST., NEAR STATE, DEsirable brick house and lot; has side light; price only $8,000, but want offer. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT 223 LA SALLE-AV., AND come in and make an offer; owner a non-resident and must realize. L. A. GILBERT, 712, 182 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NEAR LINCOLN PARK—HAVE SEVeral new houses (to be completed May 1), 8 to 12 rooms; all modern improvements; prices $8,000 to $15,000. Call for particulars. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 76th-st. L. H. STAFFORD & CO., 140 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— 52d-st., 50x188, near Sheridan-av.; will be sold $25 per ft. below value if taken at once. W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE— 25 feet on 41st-st., east of Grand boulevard at a bargain. SNOW & DICKINSON, Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. 69TH AND INDIANA-AV., 50x160, at $50. CHARLES G. HOSE, 507 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—MUST BE SOLD; $11,500; fine residence, Hyde Park; all modern improvements; 50 feet ground; 13 rooms. W. M. WELLS, 508 Tacoma Bldg.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

BY LOEB & GATZERT.

CALUMET-AV., cor. 60th-st., 128x160............$
CALUMET-AV., near 60th-st., 100x160........ 100
CALUMET-AV., cor. 60th-st., 124x160........ 125
CHAMPLAIN-AV., cor. 49th-st., 100x125........ 120
DREXEL-BLVD., near 45th-st., 100x250........ 400
DREXEL-BLVD., splendid corner near 45th-st.
ELLIS-AV., corner 71st-st., 58x125........ 30
GRAND-BLVD., 50 or 100 ft. near 41st-st.... 250
INDIANA-AV., 100 ft. between 58th and 59th-st., cheap.
INDIANA-AV., cor. 52d-st., 218x161........ 115
INDIANA-AV., cor. 77th and 78th-st., 600x161........ 30
MICHIGAN-AV., near Eda-st., 52x150........ 400
MICHIGAN-AV., cor. 44th-st., 103 ft.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 44th-st., 106x161 ft........ 250
MICHIGAN-AV., bet. 52d and 53d-st., 64x175........ 185
MICHIGAN-AV., bet. 51st and 52d-st., 50x161........ 185
MICHIGAN-AV., cor. 53d-st., 100x161........ 250
MICHIGAN-AV., cor. 81st-st., 6½ acres........ 20,000
MICHIGAN-AV., cor. 83d-st., 6½ acres........ 20,000
MICHIGAN-AV., bet. 80th and 81st-st., 50x161........ 27
PRAIRIE-AV., cor. 52d-st., 219x161........ 115
PRAIRIE-AV., cor. 60th-st., 149x178........ 125
PRAIRIE-AV., bet. 77th and 78th-st., 600x161........ 30
STATE-ST., cor. 70th-st., 150x161........ 75
STATE-ST., cor. 72d-st., 300x161........
STATE-ST., bet. 71st and 72d-st., 75x161........ 55
STATE-ST., bet. 81st and 82d-st., 300 or 600 ft........
SOUTH PARK-AV., bet. 71st and 72d-st., 50 or 75 ft., cheap.
SOUTH PARK-AV., bet. 69th and 70th-st., 75x125
SOUTH CHICAGO-AV., s. cor. north 79th-st........ 40
WABASH-AV., bet. 34th and 35th-st., 100x161........ 200

LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD HOUSES AND HOUSES SOUTH OF 50TH-ST.
KIMBARK-AV., 3 blocks from depot, an elegant 12 room frame; hardwood finish and all conveniences; with good barn; lot 50x158 ft.; price $20,000.
OAKENWALD-AV., near 46th-st., elegant 11-room rock-faced fronts, lots 25 feet each, $30,500.
KENWOOD-AV., modern 12-room house, 46 ft.; only $12,500.
SHERIDAN-AV., near 63d-st., 10 room house; lot 50x118; $9,000.
LANGLEY-AV., near 47th-st., several new 9 room stone fronts; 25 foot lots; only $8,600 and $8,300.
WOODLAWN, convenient to depot, near park, elegant 12-room frame, 50 ft.; only $12,500.
HOUSES on 41st, 42d, 43d, and 44th-sts.; from $6,500 upwards.
LAKE-AV., near 45th-st., detached 10 room brick; only $12,000.
GRAND-BLVD-PLACE, near Vincennes-av., modern 9-room brick; $6,500.
OAKWOOD-BLVD., near Vincennes, elegant modern 14 room brick, 50x156, $24,000.
MICHIGAN-AV., near 30th-st., fine modern 13 room stone front, $30,000.
47TH-ST., near Ellis-av., modern 11 room brick, 30 feet; only $11,000.
KENWOOD houses, choice locations, large lots, at $20,000, $25,000, $35,000, and $45,000.
Call and see us for particulars of above and others. We have a large list. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—

A SPECIAL BARGAIN.

We have a few lots on Yates-av., between 81st and 83d-sts., that we are offering for $25 per foot on very easy terms; $100 cash and $15 per month. A good and complete abstract will be furnished with each lot.

MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY, 420 Chamber of Commerce.
Branch Office, 6857 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—

161x100,
S. e. corner of 43d and Wabash-av.

161x90,
N. E. corner of 43d and Wabash-av.

150x80,
N. e. corner of 43d and Vincennes-av.

NASH & TREGO, 240 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—56TH-ST., CORNER NEAR JACKSON Park, $325.
Jackson-av., near 53d-st. A bargain.
Commercial-av., 25x125 ft., north of 81st-st.
Edwards-av., corner on 80th-st., only $45.
Monroe-av., south of 55th-st., 50x175, to 24 ft. alley, $120.
Woodlawn, corner, 48x125, near Jackson Park, $3,500.
Sheridan-av., near 65th-st., 50x165, $85.
New 2-story and basement stores and flat building at a bargain at Woodlawn, on 63d-st.
Two-story frame 8-room house on Madison-av., south of 53d-st., $3,150. REED BROS., Suite 416, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS, VACANT—
Cor. Kimbark-av. and 51st, 50x120; $175.
Cor. St. Lawrence-av. and 47th; $175.
Cottage Grove, bet. 66th and 67th-sts.; w. f.; $125.
Cottage Grove-av., bet. 65th and 66th, e. f.; $125.
Cor. Home-av. and Railroad-blvd., Oak Park; $40.
Cor. 81st and Lincoln-sts., 125x125; only $40.
Monroe-av., north of Plaisance, 50x188; $150.
Bowen-av., near Grand-blvd., 50 ft.; $120.
BRAY, GARVEY & CO., Room 96, Rookery.

FOR SALE— BARGAIN.
4619 AND 4621 ELLIS-AV.
NEW MODERN RESIDENCES.
Nearly completed; 3-story and cellar, rock-faced stone-front, stone porch and steps, polished hardwood throughout, with cabinet finish; recess sideboard, hall tree, and wardrobe built in, elegant console, and mantels, porcelain bath, laundry tubs, and sinks; the most improved sewerage and open plumbing; tiled bath-room, with nickel pipes; servants' bath; electric bells, electric gas lighting, fuel gas, and incandescent electric lights; artistically decorated; carefully and substantially built; lot 190 feet deep to alley.
Open today. W. H. PRUYN, Owner.

FOR SALE—AVENUE "B," NEAR 60TH-ST., 27X 161 ft., at $65 per ft.
Avenue A, near 69th-st., 25x180, at $75 per ft.
Northwest corner 69th-place and Jefferson-av., 50x 125, at $110 per ft.
71st-place, near Jefferson-av., 75x125 ft., at $50 per ft.
Corner Adams-av. and 70th-st., 96x161 ft.; $12,500.
80th-st., near Jefferson-av., s. f. 40x125 ft., at $100 per ft.
Ellis-av., e. f. near 60th-st.; great bargain.
47th-st., near St. Lawrence-av., 50x125 ft., at $140 per ft.
E. N. WEART & CO.,
Tel. 2053. 157 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
HERE
ARE A FEW BARGAINS.
60th-place, near Stony Island-av., 75x125........$ 100
63d-st., near Grace-av., with 7-room house, 27x60.. 3,500
61st-st., east of Illinois Central R. R., 60x125........ 110
Avenue A, cor. of 70th-st., 27x150........ 125
Stony Island-av., near 64th-st., 50x196........ 225
60th-place, cor. Adams-av........ 125
65th-st., cor. Myrtle-av., 48½x125........ 72
Woodlawn-av., near 64th-st., 50x165........ 80
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 54th-st., 100x125........ 250
State-st., north of 67th........ 175
We have something new every day.
Call and see us.
FIRTH & COCHRAN, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
50 or 100x125 feet, e. f., on Wharton-av., between 63d and 65th-sts., at $65 per ft.

50x125 ft., e. f., on Ellis-av., between 63d and 65th-sts., at $5 per ft. less than market price if taken at once.

L. A. GILBERT, Exclusive Agent, R. 713 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
No. 5628 Monroe-av., 2-story and cellar frame house; lot 34x175 to alley; east front; 10 rooms; finished in oak; first-class in every respect; price $11,000; terms reasonable.
WALTER C. NELSON, Owner, 95 Washington-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—120 FEET, FRONTing south on 63d-st., east of Indiana-av.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON, Exclusive Agents, Room 301, Chicago Opera House.

FOR SALE—50X196 FEET, STONY ISLAND-AV., including Washington-av. front; $82 per foot; near 71th-st. C. T. HASS & CO., 51, 88 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK PROPERTY—
5125 Washington-av., for sale house and barn, about $18,000; easy terms. Inquire of owner at office R. W. DUNHAM & CO., 187 Jackson-st. Description furnished.

FOR SALE—A 12-ROOM BRICK AT A BARGAIN Address 6623 Hartwell-av.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—STONY ISLand-av., near 64th-st., 50 or 100x190 ft., $295.
E. N. WEART & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Cottage Grove-av., 50x127, east front, between 42d and 44th-sts.; this choice business property is ripe for improvement and will be sold at a barain.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—100 FT. ON ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEAR 73d-st.; only $27.50 today. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PARK MANOR LOTS—
Calumet-av., bet. 69th and 70th, 50 or 150 ft., $50.00.
South Park-av., bet. 70th and 71st, 50 or 100 ft., $60.00.
CLARK & SEATON, Owners, 406 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

FOR SALE—ANY ONE LOOKING FOR A GOOD home will find what they want at 4053 Lake-av.; good 11-room house and barn; large lot; near Illinois Cen. R. R.; all first class; immediate possession; see owner at house for price and terms.

FOR SALE—48 FT. ON 67TH-ST., NEAR LANGLEY av.; only $60. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—COR. 73D AND LUELLA-AV., 100X125; only $30 per ft. for quick sale.
H. A. OSBORN, 177 La Salle, R. 6.

FOR SALE—ON CALUMET-AV., NEAR 44TH-ST., an elegant 2-story and basement brick stone front, 9 rooms, all modern; price, $8,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle.

FOR SALE—4 LOTS ON SCHELL-AV., N. W. COR. 74th-st.; only $900 cash; worth $1,000. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DETACHED MODERN RESIDENCE on 48th-st., near Grand-blvd. (No. 480); 40-ft. lot; paved street; good neighborhood; near trains and school; $8,750, on terms; land is worth over $4,000; rented till May next. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME RESIDENCE IN THE best part of Kenwood; brown stone-front pressed brick, 15 rooms; concreted basement; all modern improvements; built recently by owner for home. Address O 141, Tribune office.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

SPECIAL
by
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents.

Calumet-av., s. e. cor. 45th-st.; $125 per foot.
Prairie-av., n. e. cor. 44th-st.; $125 per foot.
Calumet-av., s. w. cor. 45th-st.; $125 per foot.
41th-st., s. w. cor. Calumet-av.; $250 per foot.
51st-st., s. w. cor. Calumet-av.; $250 per foot.
Prairie-av., s. e. cor. 58th-st.; $150 per foot.
51st-st., s. e. cor. Prairie-av.; $250 per foot.
51st-st., s. e. cor. Calumet-av.; $250 per foot.
Indiana-av., n. e. cor. 50th-st.; $120 per foot.
Calumet-av., n. e. cor. 46th-st.; $150 per foot.
Calumet-av., n. w. cor. 46th-st.; $150 per foot.
Calumet-av., n. e. cor. 45th-st.; $150 per foot.
Calumet-av., n. w. cor. 45th-st.; $150 per foot.
Prairie-av., s. w. cor. 58th-st.; $200 per foot.
Calumet-av., n. w. cor. 57th-st.; $150 per foot.
Indiana-av., s. w. cor. 61st st.; $250 per foot.

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents.
Cor. Dearborn and Washington.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
57th-st., corner near Jackson Park, $125 per ft.
47th-st., corner between State and Cottage Grove-av., below value.
43d-st., can offer greatest bargain on the street.
Drexel-blvd., near 53d-st., 100x125, cheap.
53d-st., corner Hyde Park, 120 feet, $105 per foot.
Vincennes-av., corner, 156 feet deep, bargain at $148 per foot.
Jackson-av., near 53d-st., bargain at $100 per ft., stone sidewalks and curbing.
77th-st., near Stony Island, a bunch of lots, $350 per lot.
South Chicago-av., corner, 104x147, $7,500.
75th-st., corner Jeffery-av., 97½ feet, $100 per ft.
200 feet in center of South Chicago, $100 per ft., fine site for office building or hotel.
Bargains throughout South Side too numerous to advertise. Call for particulars.
W. A. PRIDMORE,
115 Dearborn-st., Rooms 123 and 124, and 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—
SPECIAL OFFERING.
CHAMPLAIN-AV., north of 48th-st., 146 ft. front; payments one-half cash, balance 1 and 2 years at 6 per cent. This property can be delivered at $30 per foot under the market if sold at once.
WANTED—A QUICK BUYER.
A special sacrifice price for two corners on 16th-st., between Michigan and Oak Park-avs., Cicero. The force of circumstances will give any buyer this property at fully 25 per cent under the market. This is an opportunity that you should not overlook.
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT CO., 108 Dearborn-st., cor. Washington.
JOHN R. TOWLE. EDWARD B. SPRINGER.
GEORGE J. M. PORTER.
OLIVER P. STODDARD. W. B. SHARP. Tel. 2966.

FOR SALE—

465 FEET, EAST FRONT.

Michigan-av., beginning at the northwest corner of 50th-st.

NASH & TREGO,
240 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
300X125, CALUMET-AV., CORNER OF 59TH-ST.
50X160, CALUMET-AV., BETWEEN 59TH AND 60TH-STS.
75X160, CALUMET-AV., NEAR 60TH-ST.
132X125, CALUMET-AV., CORNER 47TH-ST.
132X160, INDIANA-AV., CORNER 60TH-ST.
150X178, PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 57TH-ST.
150X178, PRAIRIE-AV., CORNER 59TH-ST.
125X160, PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 60TH-ST.
242X134, INDIANA-AV., CORNER 61ST-ST.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—

CALUMET-AV., N. W. COR. 42D-ST.,

25x130, to alley.

This choice corner is only one block from the 43d-st. cross-town line of cars, and proposed station on the elevated road. Surrounding improvements all first class.
SNOW & DICKINSON, Exclusive Agents,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—

600 feet on Calumet-av., bet. 76th and 77th-sts.

595 feet on Champlain-av., bet. 75th and 76th-sts.

291 feet on Rhodes-av., cor. 78th, east front.

291 feet on Vincennes-av., cor. 78th, west front.

291 feet on Vincennes-av., cor. 78th, east front.

291 feet on Vernon-av., cor. 78th, west front.

200 feet on Yale-st., cor. 75th and intersection of Vincennes-road.

NASH & TREGO,
240 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., near 46th-st., 50x130 feet; reasonable.
SOUTH PARK-AV., north of 61st., 50x180 feet, east front, cheap.
CALUMET-AV., near 59th-st., 50x170 feet, $80.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
150 feet on 61st-st., east of I. C. R. R., opposite Jackson Park; $150 per foot; easy terms.
1,500 ft. on 71st-place, 72d-st., and 72d-place; choice improvements all about.
Prices range from $50 to $75 per foot; easy terms.
WALTER C. NELSON, Owner,
95 Washington-st., Room 40.

FOR SALE—
BY
D. S. PLACE & CO.,
151 LA SALLE-ST., MAIN FLOOR.
Indiana-av., near 55th-st., 200x161 ft., east front; price $125.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH PARK-AV.

75x124, between 71st and 72d-sts.	........$	70 per foot
50x124, between 71st and 72d-sts.	....	60 per foot
75x124, between 69th and 70th-sts.	....	60 per foot

LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DETACHED HOUSE, 304 FORTY-first-st., 30x130; near steam and cable cars; nine rooms; cellar, furnace, bathroom; price $5,800; a decided bargain. EDWARD BARBOUR, 211 Jackson-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN CAN BE OBTAINED ON Bond-av. by buying at once on a large cash payment. L. H. STAFFORD & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV., NEAR 55TH-ST., 175X 150 feet, at great bargain; attention of builders is specially directed to this property; dwellings costing $4,000 to $5,500 on this property will sell before completed for handsome profit.
THE METROPOLITAN INVESTMENT COMPANY,
S. E. corner Dearborn and Washington-sts.
(Ground Floor.)

FOR SALE—SOUTH CHICAGO LOTS FOR $500. 12 lots in Block 48, Hill's Addition, for $425 each.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WILL INFORM YOURSELF you will buy shares in Cheltenham Beach Syndicate. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., Room 47.

FOR SALE—LANGLEY-AV., CORNER OF 72D-ST.
L. H. STAFFORD & CO.,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MARYLAND-AV., NEAR 63D-ST.—ONE two or three lots, east front, $74 per ft.; are worth $82. E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 152 La Salle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—STONE FRONT MODERN RESIdence, $8,000; $1,000 or more cash; monthly payments; No. 4055 Vincennes-av.; nice neighborhood, near schools, trains, and street-cars; will take good lot we can use in part payment; possession May 1.
C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—50 FEET ON ST. LAWRENCE-AV., near 64th-st. L. H. STAFFORD & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CALUMET-AV., BET. 41ST AND 42D-sts., e. f., 30x130 feet, only $125 per foot.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
420 Chamber of Commerce.
Branch Office: 6857 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—
Bargain in non prohibition district, near Jackson Park, 80x130, northwest corner 60th-st. and Adams-av.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—
Ellis-av., near 54th-st., west front, 96x164. Price, $125 per foot.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—
MICHIGAN-AV., EAST FRONT, NEAR 46TH-ST., 100X160........$250 PER FOOT.
THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY ON MICHIGAN-BLVD; WILL SELL 50 OR 100 FEET.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—
A BARGAIN.
Indiana and Prairie-avs., cor. 52d-st., 219 ft. on each avenue, for a few days at $115 per ft.; near the line of proposed elevated R. R. and one block from 51st-st. street-cars; investigate this.
LOEB & GATZERT,
Exclusive Agents, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE CORNER, WOODLAWN-AV. and 71st-st., at $45 per foot.
CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—45TH-ST., NEAR COTTAGE GROVE-av.—24x115, south front; $90 per ft.; street improved.
E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO.,
152 La Salle-st., Room 14.

FOR SALE—50 FT., NORTH OF 43D-ST., NEAR Grand-blvd., at a bargain. H. D. SMALLEY, 718 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—THINK OF IT—$30 PER FOOT FOR land on the lake shore east of Ill. Central R. R. Join the Cheltenham Beach Syndicate. Apply to FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., Room 47.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON WHARTON-AV., NEAR 62d-st. L. H. STAFFORD & CO.,
149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Lots on 86th and Drexel-av.; $600 apiece; $100 cash, $15 monthly; these lots are 50 per cent cheaper than anything else in this vicinity.
OESTERREICHER & KAHN,
84 Washington-st., Room 12.

FOR SALE—N. W. COR. 70TH AND WABASH, 100 x160, at $45. CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—50X175 FT. ON MONROE-AV., E. F.; north of 56th-st.; only $125. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 43D-ST., 80 FT.; residence.
53d-st., cor. Farwell-av., 55 ft.; license district.
Cottage Grove-av., cor. 56th-st., 50 ft.
Coles-av., near 76th-st., 100 ft.
Arthur-av., near 83d-st., 150 ft.
Escanaba-av., cor. 84th st., 100 ft.
J. ROSTER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
Corner 64th-st., 2 blocks from Jackson Park and 63d-st., only $125 ft.; $75 ft. profit in this.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—50X130 FT. ON WABASH-AV., NEAR 54th-st.; only $37.50. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—

BY SNOW & DICKINSON,
EXCLUSIVE AGENTS.

Farwell-av., s. w. cor. 69th, 100x121........$ 75
Farwell-av., near 67th, 100x122........ 51
St. Lawrence-av., s. w. corner 69th, 100x125........ 100
St. Lawrence-av., s. w. corner 69th, 48x122........ 100
St. Lawrence-av., n. e. corner 69th, 48x122........ 100
67th-st., s. w. corner St. Lawrence-av., 50x124........ 200
67th-st., s. w. corner Langley-av., 120x125........ 125
Rhodes-av., n. w. corner 71st-st., 98x124........ 100
St. Lawrence-av., s. w. corner 71st, 50x125........ 200
Vernon-av., n. e. corner 71st, 147x123........ 100
Vincennes-av., near 71st, 50x123........ 15
Vernon-av., n. e. corner 71st, 250x123........ 75
Vernon-av., s. e. corner 71st, 50x123........ 125
Vernon-av., s. w. corner 71st, 100x123........ 100
St. Lawrence-av., n. e. corner 72d, 50x122........ 65
Rhodes-av., north of 73d, 240x123........ 50
Champlain-av., n. w. corner 72d, 100x125........ 60
South Park-av., n. e. corner 74th, 298x124........ 50
Vernon-av., n. e. corner 74th, 298x124........ 45
Vernon-av., n. w. corner 74th, 298x124........ 45
Vincennes-av., n. e. corner 74th, 298x124........ 45
St. Lawrence-av., s. w. corner 72d, 50x124........ 65

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Exclusive Agents,
Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—IN SOUTH SIDE "L" ROAD DIST—BUY WHILE PRICES ARE LOW.
Prairie-av. and 50th-st., 298 ft.
Indiana-av. and 50th-st., 298 ft.
Wabash-av. and 44th-st., 130x161 ft.
Prairie-av. near 54th-st., 50x170 ft.
Prairie-av. and 49th-st., 100x162 ft.
Calumet-av. and 45th-st., 198 ft.
Indiana-av. near 60th-st., 100x190 ft.
Michigan-av. and 60th-st., 99x187 ft.
State-st. near 76th-st., 200 ft.
State-st. near 81st-st., 600 ft.
Sixty-seventh-st. and Farwell-av., 120x125 ft.
Sixty-seventh-st. near McCheney-av., 48x125 ft.
Vincennes-av. and 66th-st., 56x123 ft.
McChesney-av. and 66th-st., 50x123 ft.
Evans-av. and 66th-st., 50x124 ft.
St. Lawrence-av. and 69th-st., 300x123 ft.
Farwell-av. and 68th-st., 250x125 ft.
Calumet and 61st-st., 240 ft.
Calumet and 50th-st., 200 ft.
B. A. ULRICH & SON,
90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—
JEFFERY-AV., cor. 78th-st., 78x132 ft.; $50.
STONY ISLAND-BLVD., near 71st-st., w. f., 96x110 ft.; $110.
STONY ISLAND-BLVD., near 73d-st., 25x165, e. f.; $125.
YATES-AV., near 78th-st., e. f., 50x125 ft.; $28.
CHEAP—INVESTIGATE—TERMS EASY.
BOND-AV., bet. 77th and 78th-sts., e. f., 50x200; $72.
COLES-AV., bet. 74th and 75th-sts., w. f., 100x180 ft.; $50.
COLES-AV., bet. 78th and 79th-sts., e. f., 200x200, at $45.
LUELLA-AV., near 73d-st., w. f., 100x125 ft.; $30.
ELIZABETH-AV., bet. 78th and 79th-sts., e. f., 40x125 ft.; $22.50.
VERNON-AV., from 69th-st. to 72d. 700 ft., e. and w. fronts; only $50.
VINCENNES-AV., bet. 65th and 66th-sts., 75 ft. east and 225 ft. w. fronts, at $50.
SPENCER-AV., bet. 77th and 78th-sts., w. f., 75x125 ft.; $30.
AVENUE A, s. e. cor. 69th-st., 23x168 ft.; $125; make offer.
The above are only a few RARE BARGAINS that we can offer for a few days. BUY NOW. DON'T WAIT.
W. M. BRYANT & CO.,
Room 415, 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAINS—
WILL DELIVER.
105 ft.—Prairie-av., corner of 51st........$ 200
200 ft.—Calumet-av., w. of 50th........ 125
53 ft.—Calumet-av., w. of 44th........ 125
50 ft.—Cor. Calumet-av., near 42d-st........ 165
147 ft.—Drexel-av., cor. 62d-st........ 100
206 ft.—62d-st., cor. Drexel-av........ 80
100 ft.—Prairie-av., e. f., near 55th........ 110
100 ft.—Indiana-av., cor. 54th-st........ 140
48 ft.—Vincennes-av., near 65th-st........ 45
48 ft.—Vincennes-av., cor. 65th-st........ 65
4 acres cor. of 88th and South Park-av........ 12,000
55 ft.—State-st., cor. of 93d-st........ 2,100
H. DALEY, 94 Washington-st., 'Phone 2510.

FOR SALE—
We are authorized by the owner to close out the following corners and to a quick buyer we will make prices right:
S. w. cor. Grand-blvd. and 47th-st., 100x150.
S. e. cor. Grand-blvd. and 48th-st., 125x150.
S. e. cor. Boulevard-place and Vincennes-av., 100x 156.
N. e. cor. Vincennes-av. and 49th-st., 198 frontage.
S. e. cor. Calumet-av. and 49th-st., 150x130.
N. e. cor. Cottage Grove and 63d, 240 ft. frontage.
N. e. cor. Berkeley-av. and 45th, 100x100.
N. w. cor. Champlain-av. and 64th-st., 48x125.
HIBBARD, PORTER & BROS.,
R. 56 and 57, 175 Dearborn-st., Sole Agents.

FOR SALE—
Adams-av., near 79th-st., lot 25x125, $30 per ft.

Bond-av., near 79th-st., lot 50x125, $60 per ft.

Calumet-av., near 43d-st., $90 per ft.
Prairie-av., near 81st-st., 50 or 100 ft. lots, $25 per ft.
Calumet-av., near 63d-st., lot 75x180.
Ellis-av., near 57th-st., 24 or 48 ft. lot, $100 per ft.
Farragut-av., lot 50x150, $32.50 per ft.
Rhodes-av., near 77th-st., 50x124, $25 per ft.
St. Lawrence-av., near 74th-st., 50 ft., $35 per ft.
CHARLES S. READ & CO.,
Successors to Wm. L. Pierce & Co.,
3905 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—A GREAT BARGAIN—
300X125........$37.50 PER FOOT.
NORTH OF 69TH AND EAST OF STATE-ST. THE CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE MARKET.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—
We offer the following bargain: Calumet-av., near 54th-st., 49x180 feet for $100 per foot.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY,
420 Chamber of Commerce.
Branch Office: 6857 Halsted-st.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW, MODERN, LOW-PRICED houses on 44th, near cable and Oakland schools, only $6,750 and $6,000; south front, paved street, hard-wood finish, bath, laundry, butler's pantry, furnace, mantels, bowls, decorations, etc.; good title, easy terms, monthly payments; worth seeing; open today and every day. C. C. LANDT & CO., 113 Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF CALUMET-AV. AND 70th-st. L. H. STAFFORD & CO., 149 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
Luella-av., 50x125, east front, near 76th-st., only $30 per ft. if taken at once.
W. F. TAYLOR & CO., 304 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—N. E. COR. 38TH-ST. AND STORMS-av., 300 ft. at $16 per foot; releases to suit.
CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN.
300x160........$70 PER FOOT.
PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN 62D AND 63D-ST.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—
50x175, e. f., Monroe-av.; $120.
50x125, e. f., Bond-av.; $75.
50x125, w. f., Linden-av.; $45.
50x133, Madison and 51st-sts.; $200.
25x125, e. f., Drexel-blvd.; $25.
50x163, w. f., Reynolds-av.; $25.
A nice list of houses, 9 rooms, stone and pressed-brick fronts, strictly modern, paying 10 per cent net; Kenwood. GROVE S. LEE, 5628 Lake-av.

FOR SALE—
300X124, VERNON-AV., S. W. COR. OF 73D-ST.
........$45 PER FT.
300X124, VERNON-AV., S. E. COR. OF 73D-ST.
........$45 PER FT.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—SPECIAL BARGAIN—
1,200x160........$30.

CORNER 83D-ST.; 600 FEET ON INDIANA-AV. AND 600 FEET ON PRAIRIE-AV. CHEAPEST PROPERTY IN THE MARKET.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—$175 PER FOOT—CORNER ON PRAIrie-av., north of 47th-st., 65x161, east front. BENJ. BISSINGER, 122 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—$275 FT.—STONY ISLAND FRONTage, facing World's Fair.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—$15 PER FOOT PROFIT IN SIGHT—Lake shore property costing $30 per foot. Get particulars of Cheltenham Beach Syndicate of FRANK WELLS, 107 Randolph-st., Room 7.

FOR SALE—PARK MANOR.
300 feet, between 70th and 71st-st., with all street improvements in and paid for.
Suite 416 Chamber of Commerce, REED BROS.

FOR SALE—2,400 FT. AT 92D AND STATE, WAbash, Michigan, and Indiana-avs.; $12.50 per foot.
CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—THE MOST DESIRABLE LOT IN Kenwood; will sell 45 or 50 feet; surroundings the very best; 2 blocks from 47th and 50th-st. stations.
W. P. BUTLER,
461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—50X125, SOUTH PARK-AV., NR. 69TH-st.; $62.50 a foot; want offer.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO SECURE business chances around World's Fair site; improved property suitable for hotels and other business; prices $4,000 to $25,000; easy terms; large selected list vacant and improved.
BRANDENBURG & GILBERT,
503 and 504 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE CORNER LOTS.
66x250 cor. Drexel-blvd. and 45th-st.
100x130 cor. Champlain-av. and 49th-st.
55x125 cor. Langley-av. and 48th-st.
130x125 cor. St. Lawrence-av. and Boulevard-place.
16 cor. lots at Parkside, near Stony Island-blvd.; cheap and easy terms. E. S. DREYER & CO.,
90 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Calumet-av., bet. 60th and 61st-sts., 75 feet at........$ 90
Calumet-av., bet. 59th and 60th-sts., 50 feet at........ 100
Prairie-av., cor. 50th-st., 300 feet at........ 125
Ione-place, near Grand-blvd., 40 feet........ 100
MILLER & BARNES, 215 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BUNCH OF 24 LOTS, 102D AND 103D-sts., Tracy-av., C., G. T. R. R.; will sell cheap. ¼ cash, or will exchange for 2-s. and b. brick house. Address O 160, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORNER OF GREENWOOD-AV. AND 44th-st.—Choice corner for a first-class flat building. P. A. GEORGE,
97 Clark, 53 Reaper Block.

FOR SALE—PRAIRIE-AV., BETWEEN 45TH AND 46th-st., east front, 100x161, $125 per ft.; ¼ cash. E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 152 La Salle-st., Rooms 14 and 16.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—MY HOME, 4322 ELLIS-av., brick, 12 rooms, 12 large closets; built for self; east and south fronts; nicely decorated; two blocks from I. C. R. R.; ½ block to cable branch; $10,500; terms easy; barn included, $11,000. OWNER, 16 Central Music-Hall.

FOR SALE—I CAN SELL 24 LOTS IN HILL'S addition So. Chicago at $275 this week; ¼ cash, bal. 1, 2, and 3 years; abstract with each lot.
A. H. KINKAID, 37, 118 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DON'T NEGLECT TO TAKE A share in Cheltenham Beach Syndicate.
It will pay you. Can you buy any property so cheap on the lake shore east of the Ill. Central R. R.? Apply to FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., Room 47.

FOR SALE—FINE BRICK HOUSE, TEN ROOMS, cheap, Jackson-blvd. OWNER, 351 W. Adams-st.

FOR SALE—67TH-ST., NEAR VINCENNES-AV.
25 feet at $160.
TURRELL & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—N. E. COR. 38TH-ST. AND COTTAGE Grove-av., 300 ft. at $30 per foot; releases to suit.
CHARLES G. ROSE, 807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON ELIZABETH, NEAR 79TH-st.; only $30; worth $35. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—25 FT. ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR 73th-st.; only $50; cheap at $60. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

HYDE PARK REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—MY HOME, 4322 ELLIS-av., brick, 12 rooms, 12 large closets; built for self; east and south fronts; nicely decorated; two blocks from I. C. R. R.; ½ block to cable branch; $10,500; terms easy. OWNER, 16 Central Music-Hall.

FOR SALE—
ONLY $41 PER FOOT.
1,380 feet on South Park, Vernon, and Vincennes-avs., north of 74th-st. Six corners.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—200 FT. ON STATE-ST., S. W. CORNER 76th-st.; only $32.50. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

LAKE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—57TH-ST. AND WEST 63D-ST., ONLY five blocks from suburban trains and 6 cents fare; $5 and $7 per foot in blocks; 205x125 to 16-ft. alley; great opportunity for small means. Terms, ¼ down and one to nine years for balance. Invest $200 and make $600 before the 4th of July. You can do it here. E. P. HOTCHKISS & CO., 152 La Salle-st., 14 and 16.

FOR SALE—$4,500 BUYS 2-STORY AND BASEment 7-room house; lot 30x187; also 2-story barn; house modern, streets all improved; must have $1,000 cash. Whoever buys this place clears $1,000, as it is worth $5,500 today; one block from street-cars, two blocks from 65th-st. Station on Rock Island R. R. Call and see for yourself. 6618 Perry-av.

FOR SALE—
1,271 feet frontage on 74th, Laflin, and Bishop-sts., with railway frontage on 75th-st., one block from depot, one block from Ashland-av. and near Auburn; a great bargain, only $12 per front foot; one-third cash. B. A. ULRICH & SON,
88, 90 Washington-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—100X160 FT. ON DEARBORN-ST., NEAR 75th; only $32.50; worth $35. BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WE CAN GIVE YOU A GOOD chance to make money; buy lot at Brighton Park for $250, $100 less market price. Also house and lot at Chicago Lawn for $2,000, worth $2,500. Call quick.
JERNBERG, RYLANDER & CO.,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OWNER WILL SACRIFICE 5 LOTS in Chicago Lawn for immediate sale; near depot. Address O 161, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—HALSTED-ST. FRONTAGE—72 FEET near 63d, at $85 for quick sale; all assessments paid.
C. L. WOOD, 615 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—EMERALD-AV., 50 FT., E. F., 100 FT. south of 73d-st.; only $40. H. D. SMALLEY,
718 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—2-STORY FRAME FLAT BUILDING, 425 Garfield-blvd., near School-st.; fine neighborhood; principals only; $4,800.

FOR SALE—ASHLAND-AV., BET. 49TH AND 50TH-sts., w. f., lot 50x150; this can be purchased at a bargain if taken at once. CHARLES S. READ & CO., successor to Wm. L. Pierce & Co., 3905 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—$315 PER LOT FOR THIS WEEK ONly; 28 lots Chicago Lawn, fronting on 66th-st.; adjoining lots selling for $350 and $400. FIELDHOUSE & FROST, 167 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

FOR SALE—
A SOUTH ENGLEWOOD SACRIFICE.
Near 87th and Halsted-sts., lot 25x150, with elegant 2-story 8-room house; no reasonable offer refused.
MADDEN BROS., 167 Dearborn-st.

LAKE VIEW REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
NORTH SHORE BARGAINS.

Diversey-st., near Park-av., 50x150........	$300.00
Park-av., near Diversey-st., 50x192........	145.00
Hampden-court, near Wrightwood-av., 50x125........	140.00
Surf-st., corner east of Evanston-av., 148x150........	160.00
Deming-court, near Lincoln Park, 100x146........	165.00
St. James-court, near Lincoln Park, 50x146........	175.00
Aldine-st., east of Evanston-av., 50x192........	90.00
Evanston-av., near Diversey-st., 65x115........	110.00
Evanston-av., corner Melrose-st., 150x166........	155.00
Evanston-av., north of Lawrence, 175x235........	37.50
Evanston-av., corner Barry, 100x100........	175.00
Evanston-av., corner Belmont, 62x125........	160.00
Wellington-st., near Sheridan-drive, 50x166........	200.00
Byron-st., near Halsted, 50x122........	125.00
Buena-av., corner Clarendon, 125x125........	120.00
Belmont-av., near Sheridan-drive, 50x165........	175.00
Lawrence-av., corner Winthrop, 150x110........	40.00
Winthrop-av., north of Lawrence, 200x150........	40.00
Lafayette-parkway, east of Sheridan-drive, 50 to 600 feet by 130........	45.00
Belmont-av., near Clarendon, 115x120........	110.00

SNOW & DICKINSON,
Cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN DRIVE—THE MOST prominent corner, a frontage of 250 feet on the drive, south of Buena Park, for $19,000; will divide.
W. P. BUTLER,
461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—
50 HOUSES AND LOTS.
12-room house, central, lot 50x165........ $4,000
8-room house, central, lot 50x165........ 4,200
7-room house, new; easy terms........ 2,500
Lot 80x177, e. f., $1,300; a bargain.
R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

CICERO REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
Lots 225 feet deep in the best part of Austin. This subdivision is conceded by all to be the best arranged and improved in the market. Streets 80 feet wide, alleys 20 feet wide; building line 40 feet back; all stone sidewalks, sewers, streets paved with macadam, water pipes all in under stone curb. A splendid water supply from Oak Park; pure drinking water. Every house in the subdivision is worth from $4,000 to $8,000. Convenient to cars on Wisconsin and N. W. Railroads; also Electric Railway on Madison-st. connects with cable.
Our agent in office in the Franklin-st. depot (Randolph-st.), on the premises, will show the property daily. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
Corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK—ONLY SEVEN MILES west of Court-House, on Wis. Cent. R. R.; only 4 blocks west of Grant Locomotive Works; streets graded, trees planted, sewer built, sidewalks laid; lots on Harrison and Twelfth-sts., Lombard and Austin-avs., and all intervening streets; only $400 and upwards. Office in depot on the ground. Call for free tickets and plats. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st.

JEFFERSON REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—IRVING PARK—A NEAT COTTAGE and large lot for $1,400; small payment and very easy terms.
Others at $2,300, $2,500, $2,700, and $4,000. All in good neighborhood, one block from station. These are all special bargains. Terms will be made very easy.
I also have some desirable vacant lots for sale at very low prices—$9 to $12 per foot. If you want a bargain in a house and lot or a vacant lot it will pay you to call on the owner and get further particulars.
C. F. HUNTING, 813 Chamber of Commerce.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE OAKLAWN INVESTORS' ASSOciation is being formed for the purpose of purchasing 380 lots at the junction of the Wabash railroad and 95th-st.
Shares, $225. Terms, $25 cash; balance $10 per month. This beautiful tract of land is partially covered with large oak trees, is 50 minutes' ride from the city on the suburban trains of the Wabash railroad. The land is high, with perfect natural drainage. Depot only one block away, and a more desirable location or a more pleasant place for a home cannot be found.
The 95th-st. electric road, connecting South Chicago and the Stickney tract, will run along the south side of this property, and in a short time these lots will be very desirable. You had better arrange to go out and look at the property at once, as all of the shares will soon be sold. For plats and full information call at our office. REED BROS.,
Suite 416 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED PROPERTY AT SOUTH EVANSTON.
JUDSON-AV., 11-room house, price........$5,500
WESLEY-AV., 7-room house, price........ 3,500
HINMAN-AV., 8-room house, price........ 5,250
MAPLE-AV., 9-room house, price........ 5,800
JUDSON-AV., 11-room house, price........ 8,000
HINMAN-AV., 9-room house, price........ 7,500
LINCOLN-AV., 5-room cottage, price........ 1,800
BENSON-AV., 9-room house, price........ 3,500
CHICAGO-AV., 9-room house, price........ 5,500
RIDGE-PLACE, 7-room house........ 2,300
RIDGE-AV., 14-room house, price........ 14,000
Also several new houses with all modern improvements ranging from $3,000 to $7,500 on favorable terms and vacant lots on and near the Sheridan Drive. O. F. GIBBS, 316, 25 Dearborn-st.,
Branch Office, 620 Lincoln-av., S. Evanston.

FOR SALE—JOIN THE RIVERSIDE LAND ASsociation now forming for the purchase of a beautiful tract of land at Riverside, C., B. & Q. railway through the center; 48 trains daily; 25 minutes' ride; land to be subdivided, improved, and depot built without extra cost to shareholders.
Shares $500 each, $125 down, balance easy; one share equals 3 lots; large profit assured.
Apply to CHAS. T. GILBERT, Secretary,
Room 540 Rookery Building.
FRANK W. SMITH, Treasurer,
Cashier Corn Exchange Bank.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
C. C. H. FYFFE, Attorney, 95 Dearborn-st.
H. P. VICTOR, Marshall Field & Co., wholesale.
OTIS JONES, Hicks Stock Car Co., Rookery.

FOR SALE—DON'T FAIL TO BUY A LOT IN THE Ashland-av. and 95th-st. subdivision
On Rock Island suburban railroad; 36 trains daily; Adjoins Longwood and Beverly Hills; 2 depots; Sidewalks, shade trees, graded streets.
$500 per lot and upwards. Easy terms.
Buy at first prices for speculation or a home.
For plats and particulars apply to
CHARLES T. GILBERT, R. 540 Rookery Bldg.

FOR SALE—GLEN ELLYN HALF ACRE LOTS—$500 EACH; ONE-FIFTH CASH, balance at 6 per cent. This property is high, rolling, and picturesque, having an elevation of 200 feet above the lake; plats and particulars furnished.
W. H. & W. A. PRIDMORE,
115 Dearborn-st., Rooms 123 and 124.

FOR SALE—A SNAP—30 LOTS IN FINE SUBURB; will guarantee to retail at $25 per lot profit immediately; small cash; will take trade.
FORDHAM & MEANS, 210, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—EVANSTON, VERY FINE new 12-room house; nice location; all improvements. ALLEN VANE, 201 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—LA GRANGE HOUSES AND LOTS.
E. B. BUSHNELL, Owner, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT MORGAN PARK ONLY $225; payable $2 per week; no advance payment; free excursion every Saturday. C. H. STODDART, 225 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS NEAR THE NEW STOCK-yards on Lake Shore, only $25 each; they will sell next summer for $250 each; title perfect; abstract furnished. J. B. HOGUE & CO., 171 La Salle, Room 4.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME IN ELMHURST; below cost. Address B A 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE RESIDENCE, 3-ACRE LOT, at Fort Sheridan, near drive; take city home. WILLIAM LANDT, 127 State-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME 11-ROOM HOUSE IN Hinsdale, with either 100 or 174 feet front. Beautiful view, fine modern house. Owner has to leave city, only reason for selling. Possession given in April. Inquire of N. C. KING, Room 35, 161 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICEST CORNERS IN BERWYN and La Vergne at $15 per foot, on easiest terms.
CHARLES G. ROSE,
807 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—BUNCH 100 LOTS, WINNETKA, $40 per lot. L. C. & J. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAINS IN LOTS AT FERN-wood, Roseland, and Pullman; easy terms; good suburban service. Call for free plats, tickets, etc.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—WE MAKE A SPECIALty of EVANSTON and NORTH SHORE property; can offer some choice houses and building sites.
RICE & CREIGHTON,
119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BIG BARGAIN AT HARVEY—
Two blocks east of street-car shops, on 155th-st. and Vincennes-road; corners on the Grand Trunk R. R.; 24 acres; easy terms. Don't fail to look this up. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st., R. 33 and 34.

FOR SALE—NEW FRAME HOUSE, STONE FOUNdation, Morgan Park; lot 50 feet front; $2,600; easy payments. J. L. BENNETT & CO., 87 Dearborn.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—4 ACRES IN LAKE FOREST, WITH frame house, and only short walk northeast of depot; price $6,000.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN AT NEW STOCK-YARDS—20 acres, four blocks west of Tolleston, near Mich. Central R. R., in Sec. 1, 36, 8. This price is $50 an acre under the market. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn-st., Rooms 33 and 34.

FOR SALE — THE OAKLAWN INVESTORS' ASsociation enables you to purchase lots at about the prices acres are worth. Call for plats and information. REED BROS.,
Suite 416 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE LOT, BLOCK 56, HARVEY; make offer. Address O 111, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GLENCOE—A BARGAIN.
2 blocks depot; 8-room house; lot 118x200 feet.
W. A. HOOBY, Owner, 14 Traders' Bldg.

FOR SALE—VERY FINE NEW MODERN HOUSE and corner lot, 72x200, only 5 blocks from both depots, at Evanston; price $12,500; want offer.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ARGYLE PARK, ON SHERIDAN Drive—Very desirable home; price $7,500.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, 155 La Salle.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—
ACRES FOR SUBDIVISION.
Read this carefully. We offer only bargains.
5 acres near the Morgan Tract, 119th-st. and Ashland-av........ $1,800
5 acres near Grant Locomotive Works, Sec. 19.. 1,700
10 acres cor. 16th-st. and Desplaines-av........ 1,500
5 acres at Dauphin Park........ 3,000
40 acres cor. 79th-st. and Crawford-av........ 1,200
15 acres on Archer-av., near Kedzie-av........ 2,000
80 acres on Wisconsin Central R. R. in Proviso.. 450
40 acres near Broadview Land Association........ 400
70 acres on 95th-st., east of Oaklawn........ 400
12 acres at Thatcher's Park........ 1,400
40 acres in Palos........ 85
160 acres adjoining Morgan Tract, fronting on Halsted-st. and Pan Handle R. R........ 1,150
40 acres near Cragin........ 850
10 acres on Division-st., east of Austin-av........ 1,500
40 acres at La Vergne; very choice; near station. ....
40 acres cor. Austin-av. and 51st-st........ 700
FIRTH & COCHRAN, 90 Washington.

FOR SALE—ACRES—
22 acres at Beverly Hills, 87th-st., at $2,750.
10½ acres near South Park-av. and 91st-st.
20 acres near Stony Island and 87th-st.
5 acres near Yates-av. and 87th-st.
20 acres near Woodlawn-av. and 83d-st.
6½ acres near 80th-st. and South Park-av.
5 acres near Indiana-av. and 91st-st.
40 acres in S. Chicago on railroad; $1,500.
11 2-7 acres in S. Chicago at $1,250.
10 acres corner 52d and Robey-sts.
6 acres corner Laflin and 74th-sts.
8 acres at Longwood Station on Rock Island railroad; stone sidewalk and paved street.
40 acres near Western-av. and Chicago Central railroad near Longwood, only $1,350 per acre.
20 acres corner Kedzie and 87th-st., $1,750.

All above properties are suitable for immediate subdivision into lots.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

FOR SALE—
ACRES. ACRES. ACRES.
6½ ACRES, STATE-ST., NEAR 92D.
9 ACRES ON 87TH-ST. AND PRAIRIE-AV.
20 ACRES ON 87TH-ST. AND JEFFERY-AV.
70 ACRES, STONY ISLAND-AV. AND 97TH-ST.
15 ACRES, STONY ISLAND-AV. AND 89TH-ST.
10 ACRES, SOUTH PARK-AV. AND 99TH-ST.
5 ACRES ON THE BELT LINE, NEAR LAFLIN-ST.
10 ACRES, 71ST-ST. AND OGDEN-AV.
20 ACRES, 59TH-ST. AND OGDEN-AV.
20 ACRES, 55TH-ST. AND KEDZIE-AV.
20 ACRES AT CHICAGO LAWN, 63D TO 67TH-ST.
80 ACRES, 83D-ST. AND REESE-AV.
NESSLER & LEACH,
405 CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

FOR SALE—
700 acres at the new station called "Sherman," formerly Alpine, on the Wabash R. R.
Depot and telegraph station on the ground; post-office and general country store.
Take map and observe, it is parallel with Harvey.
This is the place for a great manufacturing town.
The land is high and rolling; drainage perfect.
Not for sale at $1,000 or $2,000 per acre as in Harvey, but the modest sum of $150 per acre will take the whole business, including a number of houses and barns, etc.
Terms to suit. Address
JULIUS WAHL,
Exclusive Agent,
Telephone 1378. 45, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRES—

REAL ESTATE TO BE GIVEN AWAY

for manufacturing sites at a well-known railroad center near Chicago, 2, 4, or 5 acres to the right parties.

Apply at once.

GEO. W. COLE & CO.,
707 Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—

ACRES.

40 acres in Worth, Sec. 2.
20 acres in Worth, Sec. 1.
20 acres in Worth, Sec. 1.
20 acres in Worth, Sec. 5.
10 acres in Worth, Sec. 4.
120 acres in Worth, Sec. 16.
5 acres in Palos, Sec. 24.
REED BROS.,
Suite 416, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—
AT ONE-HALF VALUE.
80 acres adjoining the
MORGAN TRACT.
S. E. cor. 119th-st. and Ashland-av., at $1,250 per acre.
The Morgan Tract has just been sold for $960,000, or $2,000 per acre.
20 acres near the MORGAN TRACT with 2,600 FEET ASHLAND-AV. FRONTAGE, at $1,200 per acre; one-third cash, balance in four years.
FIRTH & COCHRAN, Exclusive Agents,
90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO MAKE money—I have 111 acres in Lyons, near the Stickney transfer, that can be bought, if taken this week, for $450 per acre, but must be bought at once and $20,000 paid down on or before April 1, as the contract expires on that day; the balance can run 3 and 5 years at 4 per cent interest.
This property could have been sold last year for $800 per acre; and the only reason it is offered for the present price is the short time left to raise the $20,000. WM. REED, 1309 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—TOWN SITE—160 ACRES NORTH WEST of the city; high land; R. R. runs right through the property; must be sold. W. H. WELLS, 302 Tacoma Bldg.

FOR SALE—
6½ acres on Indiana and Prairie-avs., between 77th and 78th-sts.; 600 ft. on each street at only $30 per ft.
LOEB & GATZERT,
Exclusive Agents,
85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—
20 acres close to Burnside Station, on the Illinois Central and five other railroads; ripe for subdivision. WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO.,
145 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—
5 acres, corner 111th-st. and Euclid-av.; $4,000.
W. P. BUTLER,
461 The Rookery.

FOR SALE—10 OR 15 ACRES AT EVANSTON.
40 acres at Park Ridge.
160 acres in Bloom on railroad.
200 acres in Worth on Calumet Terminal.
J. ROSTER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—200 ACRES BEAUTIFUL LAND AT $175 per acre; on Wabash Railroad, south of Worth Station. W. T. CUSHING, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST ACRE INVESTMENT in the vicinity of Chicago. O 135, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—WAUKEGAN—5 ACRES; CHOICEST there. NICHOL & RYDER, 150 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
20 acres west of Cheltenham, on 79th-st., $5,000.
20 acres between Grand Crossing and South Chicago, $2,000.
5 acres 88th-st. and South Chicago-av., $2,210.
80 acres 95th-st., in South Chicago, $1,750.
5 acres West Cheltenham Beach, on 83d-st., $5,000.
THEODORE WINNINGHAM, R. 46, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND 8 MILES FROM the Court-House, Chicago; inside the city; at $140,000; ¼ cash, balance in 1, 2, and 3 years. If not sold in 30 days from Feb. 18 price will be $2,000 per acre, or $160,000 for all. Address for 30 days A R 151, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES N. E. COR. KEDZIE-AV. and 83d-st., 4 blocks east of Clarkdale, at crossing of Wabash and C. & G. T. R. R.; ripe for subdivision; bargain; $1,500 per acre.
E. N. WEART & CO., 157 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—18 ACRES ONLY 2 BLOCKS FROM Douglas Park; $108,000. DAVID WILLIAMS, 127 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
ACRES.
20 acres (subdivided), cor. 63d-st. and Blanchard-av., n. e. quarter Sec. 24, township 38, range 13.
Address offers to owner, P. O. Box 886, Ogden, Utah.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES ADJOINING SANTA FE depot and river at Willow Springs. J. H. BANKS, owner, Willow Springs, Ill.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES, WINNETKA STATION only half mile; price $250; a snap. L. C. & J. C. KEELER, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
A 100-acre tract lying on two of the principal West Side streets, fronting east on section line street. Very accessible and ripe for subdivision. Lies high and dry. Inquire of
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TYPICAL SOUTHERN HOME ON the gulf; Pass Christian, Miss.; grounds 300x2,500; orange, magnolia, and olive trees in abundance. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MODERN RESIDENCE AND VACANT property on the South Side from owners; we will advertise free and push it; no sale no commission. REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery, Rotunda.

WANTED—ACRES—WE HAVE A CLIENT WHO wishes to purchase a tract of from 5 to 10 acres on North Side, not over one mile from station where there is good suburban service; will go as far out as twenty-five miles; will not pay over $500 an acre.
REED BROS., Suite 416 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—NORTH OF 22D-ST.
IMPROVED or VACANT property; $25,000 to $150,000 to invest; would BUY GROUND LEASE FOR 99 YEARS, 6 per cent. Address H 5, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT AND IMPROVED CITY OR suburban property from the owners; we have many purchasers for North, South, or West Side property. BASS, KESSLER & ENNES, 108 Dearborn, S. W. cor. Washington-st.

WANTED—50 TO 100 FEET ON 79TH-ST., EAST of Stony Island; state lowest price. Address O 15, Tribune office.

WANTED—10 TO 20 ACRES, EXTRA WELL LOcated, for immediate subdivision; quick deal.
THOMAS CLUCK,
32, 92 La Salle-st.

WANTED—10 OR 12 ROOM HOUSE, INDIANA OR Calumet-av., between 43d and 55th-sts.; give full description of house and particulars as to terms; value not to exceed $12,000. Address O 176, Tribune office.

WANTED—MICHIGAN-AV.—FINE RESIDENCE; $25,000 to $35,000; north of 25th-st.
B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—RESIDENCE IN LAKE VIEW, EAST of Evanston-av., not to exceed $8,000. Address O 123, Tribune office.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS, DETACHED MODern residence north of Chicago-av.; also acre tracts on or near railroad; have buyers waiting.
J. ROSTER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—NORTH SIDE ACRES—WE HAVE CUSTOMERS WAITING AND CAN USE AT ONCE TRACTS FROM $25,000 TO $125,000. IF YOU HAVE SOMETHING THAT IS DESIRABLE AND WANT TO MAKE QUICK SALE BRING IT IN IMMEDIATELY.

OWNERS OF CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY, VACANT OR IMPROVED, CAN SECURE QUICK AND ADVANTAGEOUS SALES BY LISTING THEIR PROPERTIES WITH US.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY WHO WANT TO AVAIL THEMSELVES OF QUICK SALES WILL SERVE THEIR INTERESTS BEST BY LISTING THEIR PROPERTIES WITH US.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE & INVESTMENT CO.,

108 DEARBORN-ST., COR. WASHINGTON,
(Main Floor.)
CHICAGO. TEL. 2966.

JOHN R. TOWLE. EDWARD B. SPRINGER.
GEORGE J. M. PORTER.
OLIVER P. STODDARD. W. B. SHARP.

WANTED—FROM OWNERS—
IMPROVED AND VACANT corners and inside on State, Madison, Taylor, Harrison, Van Buren, and 12th-sts., Cottage Grove, Milwaukee-av., or any section or half section; business street, south or west.
VACANT LOTS in HYDE PARK, bet. 43d and 50th-sts., $25 to $100 a foot.
E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 139 La Salle-st.

WANTED—GOOD RESIDENCE LOT ON 45TH-st., between Grand-blvd. and Vincennes-av.
CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AND INVESTMENT CO.,
108 Dearborn-st., cor. Washington.
Main floor. Tel. 2966.
JOHN R. TOWLE. E. B. SPRINGER.
G. J. M. PORTER.
OLIVER P. STODDARD. W. B. SHARP.

WANTED—MODERN 3-FLAT BLDG; RESIdence locality; $6,000 to $8,000; from owner.
C. L. WOOD, 615 Chamber of Commerce.

WANTED—WANT TO BUY DOWN TOWN BUSIness block, $100,000 to 150,000; will give Nebraska ranch, with or without stock; worth $60,000, and stock $30,000; the balance will pay cash.
THOMAS CLUCK,
32, 92 La Salle-st.

WANTED—RESIDENCE, WARREN-AV. OR MONroe-st. Will give clear city lots northwest for good equity. Address O 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—VACANT—FROM $5,000 TO $10,000, east of Clark, north of Division; part payment in good and well-rented property on Ogden-av. and Harrison. Also wanted, flat building, South Side, $10,000, part payment in clear lots in South Englewood. JOHN N. STONE & CO.,
167 Dearborn-st., Room 712.

WANTED—VACANT NORTH SIDE PROPERTY from owners; we will push it and advertise free of charge; no sale no commission.
REA, MENDEL & CO.,
Tel. 4927. 42 Rookery Building.

WANTED—BY THE CHICAGO REAL ESTATE Bargain Co.—The best home that $3,000 will buy within 3 miles of Court-House.
5 or 10 acres, at a bargain, as near West Madison-st. as it can be gotten, for cash.
Lots on West Side; vacant; parties who want to sell vacant West Side will do well to call if they will sell them at close figures.
Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY A DETACHED FRAME house on the South Side; to be paid for in rent; price to be about $6,000. Address O 140, Tribune.

TO EXCHANGE.

CLEAR LOTS IN THE CAPITAL OF A GROWing State to exchange for lease and furniture of a European hotel. Address O 129, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—HAVE GOOD JOB-PRINTING OFfice, worth $6,000, in operation and finely located; what have you got? The owner of this has other business. Call or address W., care Childs Chair company, cor. Wabash and Van Buren.

FOR EXCHANGE—4 COTTAGES, WELL LOCATed; brick; at $2,250, $9,000; clear of incumbrance; want good Illinois farm; must be clear, and worth it.
1,100 acres near Minneapolis, clear; $5 per acre; want Chicago equity.
800 acre farm near Fort Smith, Ark.; 30 acres orchard in fine bearing fruit; $15 per acre, $9,000; want Chicago property. ROWLEY & BLACK,
85 Washington-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—960 ACRES GOOD, CHEAP Western land for suburban property. What have you? Address O 184, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—100 ACRES OF LAND IN DOVER Township, Canada, 200 acres in Monroe Co., Wisconsin, unincumbered, $10,000 stock in Lansing Land Improvement Co. of Michigan. Address O 125, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—COMPLETE SAWMILL PLANT and good farms, for mdse. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

TO EXCHANGE—BRICK BLOCK FOR ACRE property. 177 La Salle-st., office 4. HOGUE.

TO EXCHANGE—WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXchange for fine table lamps? Can use most anything, dentistry, groceries, dry goods, furniture, sign painting. Address O 163, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE — FOR HOUSE AND LOT, 90 acres, 24 miles from Court-House, on railroad.
OWNER, 358 South Paulina-st.

WANTED—GROCERY STORE IN EXCHANGE for real estate. 3600 Archer-av.

WHAT HAVE YOU TO EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class table board and room down-town? Address P 3, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

FOR LEASE—99 YEARS, NO REVALUATION, 47X 153 or 100x153, on best corner in the city for apartment building or hotel; easy terms. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION—LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
50x100 }
75x100 } Harrison, near Desplaines-st.
100x100 }
175x100 }
100x125 } Pan-Handle and Northern Pacific R. R. sys-
150x125 } tems and Taylor-st. Can give any terms
200x125 } wanted.
2,000x125 }
Address owner, (Tel. 2737)
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

TO LEASE—A FARM OF 160 ACRES, LOCATED IN Sec. 21, Town of Lyons, 2 miles west of Chicago Lawn, and adjoining the famous Stickney tract, where extensive improvements are being made; farm is known as Phelps' Farm and has 80 acres under the plow, balance seeded; good house, barns, fences, etc.; possession immediately. Apply at 252 Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—
Charming location for an apartment building, 125 ft. square, corner Ray and Calumet-av.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

AMOUNTS OF $500 TO $50,000
TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.
A special fund. No delay.
BUILDING LOANS MADE.
Lowest rates. Money ready.
Call for my rates.
PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, Main Floor,
95 Washington-st., near Clark-st.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY LOANED ON CHICAgo real estate, funds on hand, at lowest rates; property examined promptly and no charge made for drawing papers.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO.,
91 Dearborn-st., main floor.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN ON CENtral business property at 5 and 6 per cent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS
115 and 117 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY including building loans, made promptly at current rates. BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED ON IMPROVED REAL EState in the City of Chicago for a term of years at a cost to the borrower of less than 5 per cent; also monthly payment loans made to parties wishing to buy or build homes.
The United States Loan Syndicate,
310 Opera-House Building.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT
LOWEST CURRENT RATES
ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 115 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED CHICAGO real estate in sums to suit at lowest rates.
F. A. HENSHAW & CO., 95 Washington-st., 2d floor.

MONEY LOANED ON REAL ESTATE AT LOWest rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO. E. R. JUDD, Loan Dept. Mgr. s. e. cor. Madison and La Salle-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE IN large and small amounts, at
5 AND 6 PER CENT.
LOEB & GATZERT, 85 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT.
MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
158 and 160 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

TO LOAN—$2,500, $5,000, $7,500, $10,000—AT CURRENT rates. SHORTALL & SCOTT,
90 Washington-st.

WANTED—$20,000; WILL PAY GOOD INTEREST and big commission; good property. Address O 50, Tribune office.

WE HAVE A LARGE AMOUNT OF MONEY TO loan on improved city property in amounts of $5,000 and upward at 5, 6, and 7 per cent. WATERS, WILKINSON & CO., 96, 157 La Salle-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS, low rate of interest; in sums to suit; on Chicago real estate
E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT IN SUMS of $10,000 and upward; city business and residence property owners only. O 43, Tribune

FINANCIAL.

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—HAVE been engaged in the chattel mortgage loan business 9 years; have good standing and will furnish excellent references; would like to meet some one who has $5,000 to $20,000, and would be willing to invest in that line; will show him handsome profits; answers must be in party's correct name; no post-office addresses will be considered. Address B C 102, Tribune office.

A STEEL MANUFACTURING CONCERN, HAVing recently erected works costing over $100,000 upon ground worth $30,000 and most favorably located in this city, finding their present facilities inadequate to the demands of their increasing business, want to borrow $40,000 upon their entire plant; only those having the funds apply with address to O 82, Tribune office.

AT LOWEST RATES—MONEY TO LOAN ON 1ST and 2d mortgages. Room 3, 155 Washington-st.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, COR. Clark and Washington—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES ON Chicago property bearing 6 and 7 per cent. Collections promptly made by us without charge.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Inter Ocean Building,
N. W. corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—BUY A SHARE IN THE OAKLAWN Investors' Association at $225; terms, $25 cash, balance $10 per month. By investing in the syndicate you save 33⅓ per cent. REED BROS.,
Suite 416 Chamber of Commerce.

HAVE NOTE OF $500; WILL ALLOW ACCRUED interest and 2 per cent discount; due May 10. Address O 138, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY LOANED ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, etc.; lowest rates. WILLIAMS, 79 Dearborn-st., Room 48.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD MERCANTILE paper at lowest rates obtainable. WATERS, WILKINSON & CO., 96, 157 La Salle-st.

THE NATIONAL
LOAN AND INVESTMENT CO.,
DETROIT, MICH.
Incorporated under the building-loan law of Michigan.
Authorized capital stock, $20,000,000.
Issues stock in shares of $100 each, payable in monthly installments of 75c each. Matures in about seventy-eight months, when the holder of the stock will receive its full face value—$100. Money invested can be withdrawn at any time before maturity and the holder will receive a proportionate share of the profit.
This stock is safe as Government bonds and pays much larger profit.
Better than any savings bank.
Money is loaned to members only, and is secured by first mortgage on improved real estate and the borrower's stock in the company.
Offers the best advantages for saving, either of large or small depositors.
Call and investigate this at once.
City solicitor wanted.
M. R. BARNARD, Manager,
309 Chicago Opera-House.

WANTED—A KNIGHT TEMPLAR WHO WILL financially aid, temporarily, another one in need. Address O 133, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH $25,000 TO $30,000 FOR half-interest in zinc mine in Missouri; will pay 25 per cent; will bear strictest investigation.
H. P. CALDWELL, 128 Washington-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ARE YOU TIRED OF DISAPPOINTMENT? Weary of answering advertisements that do not mean what they say? Do you wish to make an investment in a field broad enough to satisfy the ambition of any reasonable man, where the returns will be certain and the profits great? If so, we can offer you that opportunity. For $10,000 we will sell you an interest in our business.
The profits on the investment will be $20,000 within the year. Cash and the best of references are requisite to fill the bill; answer quick. Address O 109, Tribune office.

A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—HAVE been engaged in the chattel mortgage loan business 9 years; have good standing and will furnish excellent references; would like to meet some one who has $5,000 to $20,000, and would be willing to invest in that line; will show him handsome profits; answers must be in party's correct name; no post-office addresses will be considered. Address B C 102, Tribune office.

A 1 SAMPLE ROOM, NORTH SIDE, $2,000.
Boarding-house, South Side, $800.
A1 hotel, central, $3,150.
PALLISTER & KOST, 1119 Chamber of Commerce.

AT GOLSEN & CO.'S, TACOMA BUILDING—
Fine sample-room, centrally located........$1,800
Light business, paying, lady or gent........ 500
Fine corner lunch counter, business district........ 1,000

CASH PAID FOR STOCK OF DRY GOODS clothing, shoes; confidential. G 112, Tribune.

FOR SALE—WE WILL SELL FOR $2,500, PART cash, a sample-room in business center of South Side doing large business; 3 years' lease, low rent; the best bargain of the year; don't miss this; it must be sold at once for the best of reasons; it's a snap.
WHEELER, FLETCHER, REIN & CO.,
314 Stock Exchange Bldg.,
167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—16-ROOM ROOMING-HOUSE; BEST location in Chicago; long lease, low rent; price $1,500; part cash, balance easy terms; best bargain in Chicago; on account of sickness.
WHEELER, FLETCHER, REIN & CO.,
314 Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—FINE MEAT MARKET; $75 to $100 daily. Apply Room 75, 162 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—INTEREST IN A WELL-ESTABlished manufacturing business; staple goods; price, $40,000. This is better than real-estate or stocks. Address O 121, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN FOR THE RIGHT MAN. A good horseshoeing shop. Reason for selling, going into other business. Address O 118, Tribune.

FURNITURE AND LEASES OF FLATS AND houses to sell; bargains. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS GROUND FLOOR lunch-rooms, business center; also W. Madison-st. restaurant. Inquire of BINGHAM, 316, 167 Dearborn.

FOR SALE—GROCERY STOCK; LARGE TRADE; $3,300. Address O 169, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY AND MARKET, WEST Madison-st.; $750. Address O 166, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — HARDWARE STOCK; LARGE trade; $3,000. Address O 167, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — "STANDARD BIT COMPANY'S" plant, Rockford, Illinois, at Sheriff's sale, Monday, March 23, 2 p. m.; splendid chance; little money required.

BIG BARGAIN FOR ONLY $4,500—A WELL ESTABlished liquor store, with long cheap lease and big stock, at 229 West Indiana-st.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STOCKS CLOTHing, furnishing, hats, shoes. Address O 40, Tribune office.

HAVE YOU TRIED TONTINE? THE NORTH AMERICAN TONTINE BOND CO. can sell you installment bonds of low-down numbers; negotiators wanted; territorial rights. 609 Chamber of Commerce.

I OWN ENTIRE IN FEE SIMPLE A VERY PROMising GOLD MINE and PLACER claim, located upon a large stream ½ mile from the county seat of one of the richest mining districts in Colorado; ¼ mile from railway station, very near several active mills, and surrounded by rich dividend paying mines; millruns recently made on ore taken from the surface veins of this mine showed from $10 to $60 per ton, free milling. The mine should now be opened and I will give any suitable person one-fourth interest in the entire property for the sum of $5,000 cash, to be expended at once upon the property. If you have the money in hand address, giving your own address, O 82, Tribune office.

INTEREST IN OLD-ESTABLISHED, HIGHLY profitable business for sale; good reasons for selling; $30,000 to $40,000 required; money can be doubled in 12 to 15 months. Address O 151, Tribune office.

I WANT TO BUY A SAMPLE-ROOM IN BUSINESS center of South Side; will pay from $2,000 to $3,000 cash; all correspondence will be strictly confidential. Address O 85, Tribune office.

LUNCH COUNTER—BEST LOCATION IN CITY, doing business of $5,000 a year profit; price $2,500. GEO. W. CARR & CO.

PARTY WITH $300, HALF INTEREST IN THEATrical business. Address VAN, 209 East Illinois-st.

ROOMING-HOUSE—11 NICELY FURNISHED rooms on Washington-blvd.; all modern improvements; rent $60 per month; $500 buys it.
PALMER & MILLER,
Room 85, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—TO BUY—I WILL PAY CASH FOR furniture and lease of transient rooming house east of State and north of 18th-sts. Address O 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY HAVING A SUITABLE SITE on South Side, east of Wabash-av., north of 39th-st., to erect and lease for a term of years a family hotel of about 120 rooms. Address H 31, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY TO TAKE THE BOOT AND shoe department in the largest department and general merchandise house in Illinois outside of The Fair in Chicago. Address C. A. WAIT, Decatur, Ill.

WE HAVE ONE OF THE NICEST LITTLE cigar stores in the city; central location; cheap rent; sickness compels owner to sell; price only $900. PALMER & MILLER,
Room 85, 125 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PURCHASER FOR A LITTLE PATENT that will make a fortune for the right party; 100,000 manufactured and ready for the market; a lady could handle it.
Room 83, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—PARTY WITH MONEY AND ABILITY to join a business enterprise which will pay big returns, and safe, with or without services. Address O 133, Tribune office.

30-ROOM HOTEL, N. SIDE, FINE NEIGHBORhood; full of first-class paying boarders; sickness cause of selling. Address O 130, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices; call on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 83 Van Buren-st. Expressing.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at
77 cents per hundred.
TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR FURNITURE and household goods; houses and hotels a specialty. W., 21 Park-av.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND CHARCOAL BROILer; state price and size. N 104, Tribune.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

BARGAIN—N. SIDE, 15-ROOM HOUSE PAYING big; ½ cash, balance to suit; must sell this week. Address O 119, Tribune office.

COMPLETELY FURNISHED 7-ROOM FLAT, Calumet-av., near 37th-st.; nice furniture; all light rooms; rent only $35; price $300; bargain. Address L 78, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—
The lease and furniture of the best furnished and best paying rooming house on West Side; owner going East; rent only $35; we will sell for $800; part cash; don't fail to see this.
WHEELER, FLETCHER, REIN & CO.,
314 Stock Exchange Bldg., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE IN MODERN 7-ROOM flat; splendid location and flat can be leased. Call or address. 448 Bowen-av.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A 6-room flat, 167 Cleveland-av.; $400 cash; cost $1,000; new and good; owner going away; the best bargain on the North Side. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL THE LEASE AND furniture of 6-room flat on Evans-av., near 45th-st., for $250. Apply at 3741 Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—FURNITURE AND LEASE OF 11-room house, half way to World's Fair; full and paying; snap on rent; $1,000; investigate this.
GEO. W. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

FOR SALE—20-ROOM HOUSE, BEST LOCATION in Chicago; long lease; part cash, balance on easy terms, or will take part in trade. Address O 6, Tribune office.

214 SOUTH LEAVITT-ST.—FOR SALE—FURNIture and carpets of 10-room house; with chance to rent house; this is a great bargain; possession in April. Call see owner.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL, This is the only school in the city where the superior system is taught competently, and which maintains at a great expense a separate department for placing its pupils in suitable positions at or before graduation. Special dictation class for writers of all systems; $2 a week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

CUTTER WANTED—ARE YOU A CUTTER? IF so do you use the A. D. RUDE new method of cutting?

LEARN TO SPEAK FRENCH OR GERMAN IN five weeks; gratuitous explanatory lesson. Address O 146, Tribune office.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING DAY AND NIGHT, 125 Dearborn-st.; preferable to business colleges. M. B. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co.

THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—
Auditorium.
All languages taught by seventeen native teachers.

WEST SIDE BUSINESS COLLEGE, 282, 284, AND 286 West Madison-st. Nineteenth year. Day and evening sessions. FREDERICK F. JUDD, Principal.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, fortune-teller and healer, 445 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—7-ROOM, MODERN, HARDWOOD, etc., furnished; Forest-av., nr. 35th-st.; to right party $80; worth that empty. GEO. G. GOODMAN, 115 Monroe-st.

FOR RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE FOR A term of years if desired; first-class and modern in every respect; location unexceptionable; rent free to May 1. Apply at Room 66, No. 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED MODern 10-room house, 2581 Calumet-av. Price $80.

TO RENT—CORNER HOUSE, 16 ROOMS, partly furnished, near Douglas Station on Ill. Central; $115 per month for two years. Address O 51, Tribune office.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT HOUSE 3002 Prairie-av. L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 64.

FOR RENT—3141 RHODES-AV.—VERY CONvenient modern stone-front house; $47.50; also 3133 Rhodes-av., brick residence, 9 rooms; $37.50. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—12-ROOM STONE FRONT HOUSE on Calumet-av., near 33d-st.; rent $60 per month. J. ALMON AUSTIN, 170 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1, 1891.
$25 per month, 3-story brick, 497 So. Western-av.
$25 per month, 3-story brick, 529 So. Western-av.
$17 per month, 2-story brick, 1169 Grenshaw-st.
$16.67 per month, brick cottage, 1183 Grenshaw-st.
$16.67 per month, brick cottage, 1152 W. Taylor-st.
$16.67 per month, brick cottage, 1168 Taylor-st.
$16.67 per month, 1160 Fillmore-st.
$16.67 per month, 1169 Fillmore-st.
$17.67 per month, 1164 Harvard-st.
Inquire 555 South Western-av.

FOR RENT—115 HONORE-ST.—2-STORY AND basement and brick residence of 9 rooms; possession May 1st. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE, 1 block north Garfield Park; 8 rooms, modern improvements; $30; or sell on $35 monthly payments. 117 La Salle-st., office 4. J. HOGUE.

North Side.

TO RENT—WEBSTER, COR. SEMINARY-AV., lot 86x125; elegant modern brick residence, 13 rooms, two baths, steam heat, etc.; brick barn. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—FROM MAY 1—1838 WELLINGton-av., south front, 12-room brick residence; frame barn; lot 65x160. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—SEVERAL MODERN 10-ROOM brick houses on North Side; $80. HALSEY & LEE, 92 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT HOME ON LA SALLE-av., north of Division; furnished complete; $1,800 per year; with carpets, curtains and part furniture, $1,500 per year. Address D N 22, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT HOUSES; RICHLY furnished; both South and North Side; $90 up to $300. NICHOL & RYDER, 150 La Salle.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSES AND FLATS IN ALL desirable localities; a fine large flat on Lincoln Park, $40. R. N. LLOYD & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

Hyde Park.

FOR RENT—MODERN 8-ROOM RESIDENCE No. 5719 Rosalie-ct.; possession at once; key with janitor of Rosalie apartments. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

Suburban.

TO RENT—THAT ELEGANT MODERN RESIdence, delightfully situated in the Third Division of Riverside, known as Evergreen Place; presently occupied by Geo. A. Ellis, Esq.; the house stands on lot 200x250 ft.; contains about 15 rooms; is surrounded by ornamental trees, has all modern improvements, and is in every way desirable. Apply to owner, WM. A. HAVEMEYER, 31 Lake-st.

FOR RENT—ELEGANT PLACE AT LAKE Forest, Ill.; house large and suitable for hotel or boarding-house; hot and cold water; possession May 1. CHARLES GOODMAN, Room 76, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NICE 5-ROOM FLATS WITH ALL conveniences, new bldg., 536, 538, and 540 Wabash-av.; janitor service; well lighted and ventilated; apply to janitor on premises all day or to JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—PICKWICK BUILDING, MICHIGAN-av. and 20th-st., from May 1, several elegant 5, 7, and 8-room apartments, with baths, steam heat, hot water, elevator, etc. MALCOM McNEILL & BROS., 59 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO CHOICE FLATS IN "The Essex Building," northwest corner Wabash-av. and 25th-st.; modern improvements, steam heat, and janitor service. Inquire J. H. CLOUGH, 10 Pacific-av., Room 14.

TO RENT—CHOICE SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, steam heat, to man and wife. 232 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—EIGHT-ROOM APARTMENTS IN THE elegant new apartment building 3004-6 Prairie-av.; hardwood finish throughout; steam heat, elevator, and electric light and every modern improvement to be found in a first-class apartment building. Apply to owner on premises.

TO RENT—LOVELY 7-ROOM, MODERN BRICK flats, South Side; also 6 rooms furnished; 5 cent fares. Call at 97 Calumet Building.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT FURNISHED FLAT, 7 rooms; gas stove and range; first floor. 96 31st-st., Flat 2. Call at once.

West Side.

TO RENT—
4-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. $14.50
5-room flat, 10 Morgan-st. 18.50
6-room flat, 278 W. Randolph-st. 27.50
Freight elevator; janitor service. Janitor, Flat E, 278 Randolph-st., or V. H. SURGHNOR, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 310.

TO RENT—NICE 4 AND 8 ROOM FLATS. APPLY at 658 Fulton.

TO RENT—CHOICE LIGHT SIX ROOM AND bath flats, $16 and $20. Corner Robey and Congress-sts.

TO RENT—WASHINGTON-BLVD., NEAR CALIfornia-av.; parlor floor, use of bath-room and laundry, $20; with barn, to a physician, $25. CARROLL BROS., 1227 Jackson-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM APARTMENT IN "THE Charlevoix," 37 Rush-st., hardwood finish and floors, steam, hot water, telephone, etc.; every room is large and light. Inquire at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 610.

TO RENT—333 OHIO-ST., SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, south front, steam heat, janitor, etc.; possession immediately, or May 1st. Inquire at 85 Dearborn-st., Room 610.

TO RENT—IN THE "NEWPORT," CORNER PINE and Ontario-sts., 6 and 7-room flats; steam heat and janitor service. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE 7-ROOM FLAT IN THE Kirkwood. 560 East Division-st.

TO RENT—271 E. HURON, S. BET. STATE AND Dearborn, nice pleasant flat of 7 rooms; easy walking distance of business center.

TO RENT—5 NICE 7-ROOM FLATS, RENT $30 AND $35; some more 6 and 7 rooms, $20 and up. PALLISTER & KOST, 1119 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT IN "ONTARIO Building." Inquire Room 407, 59 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES; OR SELL; furnished or unfurnished. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

Hyde Park.

TO RENT—
Flats in the apartment building corner of 44th-pl. and St. Lawrence-av., steam heat, janitor service, and all modern conveniences.

No. 4619 Evans-av., three 6 and 7 room flats, modern and new, $30 and $32 per month.

Flats in the new stone-front building on n. w. corner of 46th-st. and Evans-av., from $25 to $30 per month.

Also a large line of desirable flats throughout Hyde Park. Call for list. Apply W. A. PRIDMORE, 4305 Cottage Grove-av., Tel. 10,067.

City office 115 Dearborn, R. 123 and 124.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—22 46TH-ST., NEAR Lake-av., 7 and 8 room flats; new brown-stone house, finished in hardwood and tile vestibule; private residence style and all conveniences; $40.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, 4156 ELLIS-AV.; first-class references required.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—2625 MICHIGAN-AV.—NICELY FURnished suite of double parlors; also single rooms.

TO RENT—A FEW CHOICE FURNISHED rooms; all modern conveniences; the Columbia Block, n. w. cor. Cottage Grove and 41st-st.; ten minutes to Jackson Park. Call Flats A, C, L, and F.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED ROOMS, en suite or single; all modern improvements. Cambridge 39th and Ellis-av.

TO RENT—SUITE OF ROOMS, PARLOR FLOOR. 2411 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—1515 MICHIGAN-AV., ELEGANTLY furnished rooms, en suite and single.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM. Flat 6, 161 Wabash-av. Take elevator.

North Side.

TO RENT—GRAND PALACE HOTEL, CLARK and Indiana—Newly furnished; steam heat; $3 weekly; transients, 50c; restaurant by Campagnon, late of Chicago Club, table board, $1 per day, table d'hote, 50c; ladies' and gents' Turkish baths, 50c.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, LARGE OR SINGLE room; moderate; gentleman. 235 La Salle-av.

West Side.

TO RENT—2 LARGE UNFURNISHED ROOMS with alcove; furnace heat, gas, hot and cold water; near Robey on Monroe-st. E. A. FULLER, 87 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—LARGE, NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room to gentleman in strictly private family. Address O 138, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS—ENTIRELY new furniture and new house, with every modern convenience; strictly private family; single and en suite; ten minutes walk from the P. O. O 64, Tribune.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

FOR RENT—TWO LARGE STORES, WITH basements, 25x100 feet each, in good brick building on State-st., near 29th. Inquire J. H. CLOUGH, 10 Pacific-av., Room 14.

TO RENT—MAY 1—DOUBLE OR SINGLE stores, 247 and 249 Wabash-av. SAWYER & GARGETT, 99 Madison-st., Room 6.

North Side.

TO RENT—114 NORTH CLARK-ST., ON ALLEY, store and basement and 3 floors containing 20 rooms, all light and desirable; reasonable rent for a term of years. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—STORE AND BASEMENT AT 98 N. Clark-st. and fixtures for sale. The best location on North Clark-st. for any business. Call in store.

West Side.

FOR RENT—STORES—BETWEEN RIVER AND Halsted-st. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—STORES AND BUSINESS PROPerty. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn.

TO RENT—STORE, 160 WEST MADISON-ST. L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 64.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—PART OF THIRD FLOOR MARINE Building, 21 La Salle-st.; passenger and freight elevators; size about 65x85; 3-year lease; rent $65 per month. JOHN GATELY & CO., 21 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES, SINgle or en suite, facing street; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service. 239 and 241 Wabash-av. Inquire Room 33.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE OFFICES, single or ensuite, in the "Fairbank Building," corner of Wabash-av. and Randolph-st.; hot water heat, gas, and electric light; passenger and freight elevator service. H. A. WHEELER, No. 60 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1ST—SUITE OF FOUR large, light offices, with vault, s. w. cor. Lake and Dearborn-sts.; wide, separate entrance; suitable for salesroom. Apply W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN 23 MODERN BUILDINGS. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st. Telephone 681.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM; ALL FURNISHED. 34 151 Monroe.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND DESK ROOM IN 30 OFfice buildings. GEO. W. CARR & CO., 461 Rookery.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE OFFICES, SINGLE OR en suite, in building 30 and 32 Dearborn-st. Apply to W. G. CARLISLE, 40 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD OFFICES IN STAATS ZEItung Building. Apply to H. C. COOKE, Staats Zeitung office, Washington and Fifth-av.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM, OFFICE, AND PARTS in all the modern buildings. PALLISTER & KOST, 1119 Chamber of Commerce Building.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN ROOM 70 ILLINOIS Bank Building.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN ELEGANT OFFICE. 115 Dearborn-st.

Lofts.

TO RENT—LOFTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—BARN IN FIRST-CLASS LOCATION for boarding stable South Side. C. G. WHEELER, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—LARGE 2-STORY AND BASEMENT brick barn, 24 stalls and accommodations for an equal number of vehicles, rear of 538 and 540 Wabash-av.; apply to janitor on premises all day. Or JAMES L. WALLER & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—REVERE HOUSE, 200 ROOMS, OPPOsite County Buildings and 2½ blocks from C. and N. W. R. depot; all modern improvements; building 8 to 14 N State-st., whole or in part; suitable for light manufacturing; flats large and small; also basements. Apply to owner. Basement bell. THOMAS MACKIN, 276 E. Indiana-st.

TO RENT—TO PRINTERS, ETC.—WITH STEAM power and heat, in Taylor Building, 140 to 146 Monroe-st., 1 front room, 45x65; or will divide, making 2 rooms, 2 basement rooms, 45x55; freight and passenger elevators; splendid light and janitor service; automatic fire-sprinklers, and low insurance. WARREN SPRINGER, 201 Canal-st. Phone 4166.

TO RENT—SPLENDID ROOMS FOR LIGHT manufacturing in my elegant new building; all glass partitions; fine light; hydraulic passenger and freight elevators; steam power and heat; toilet closets for each room; janitor service and low insurance; rent $25 per month upward; send for catalogue. Telephone 4166. WARREN SPRINGER, 201 Canal-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS WITH POWER, ALL SIZES, for manufacturing; we are agents for a large list of factory buildings and warehouses. Call or send word to H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLOORS AND BUILDINGS FOR MANufacturing. W. H. McNAUGHTON & CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BEST BUILDING ON THE NORTH Side, 195 and 197 Michigan-st.; floors with power, heat, and with office room on first floor. W. P. BUTLER, 462 The Rookery.

TO RENT—A LARGE BUILDING, SUITABLE for manufacturing, wholesale business, or storage; elevators, engine, boilers, etc. RICE & CREIGHTON, 119 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FINE LOCATIONS FOR lunch rooms. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—221 RANDOLPH-ST., N. E. COR. OF Franklin; 4-story and base. brick building; good light; desirable for wholesale business. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle.

TO RENT—2D FLOOR, 25X91, LIGHT THREE sides, steam heat, passenger and freight elevators; nice room for office and business purposes. C. W. MARKS, 5 and 6 East Washington-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, LOFTS, OFfices, residences, and flats; a large inquiry. General management of property solicited. GETCHELL, BARNEY & CO., 407 Tacoma Building.

WANTED—TO RENT—STORES, LOFTS, AND buildings in down-town business district; business property our specialty. B. F. CRONKRITE & CO., 119 and 121 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—
WE HAVE TENANTS for LOFTS with and without POWER on NORTH SIDE, south CHICAGO-AV.; WEST SIDE, EAST of HALSTED. Can rent several BUILDINGS. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—
Wanted—The RENTING and CARE of your BUSINESS, MANUFACTURING, AND RESIDENCE PROPERTY. Established 1876. E. W. WESTFALL & CO., 130 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT—HARRISON BROTHERS WANT RESIDENCE PROPERTY TO RENT FOR OWNERS. WE CAN SECURE TENANTS NOW FOR MAY 1. NO CHARGE FOR LISTING OR ADVERTISING. 121 LA SALLE-ST.

WANTED—TO RENT—HIGHLY RESPONSIBLE tenant wants house, about 8 rooms, South Side, near lake; state rentals and particulars. O 30, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—YOUNG MAN DESIRES quiet room on North Side, near down-town. Address O 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—NICE ROOM ON SOUTH Side, with or without board, by young lady. Address O 92, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—IMMEDIATELY, HOUSES at Hyde Park, South Park, Kenwood, Oakland for customers. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 90 Washington-st., 2d floor.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FIRST FLAT, 5 ROOMS, North Side; not over $25; give number. Address O 133, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR FIRST-CLASS boarding, furnished house or flat, where owner will board; best of references. B D 140, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OR GOOD FLAT on the North Side. NICHOL & RYDER, 150 La Salle.

WANTED—TO RENT—FROM APRIL 1, COTtage, 6 or 7 rooms; 35th to 65th-st., east of State. Address O 145, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BEST 5-ROOM MODERN flat, good neighborhood, for $20 month; possession either April or May 1. Address O 162, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A GENTLEMAN, SINgle room in a private family; terms moderate. Address P 1, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—AT KENWOOD OR HYDE Park, within 4 blocks from station; modern house, 9 or 10 rooms; kitchen on main floor. Address P 6, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON SOUTH SIDE—Strictly modern house or flat of 6 or 7 rooms by family of 4 adults; location must be first-class and close to Penna. and C. & E. I. R. R.; not farther south than 65th-st. State rent or no reply. Address O 149, Tribune office.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

FOR SALE—A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF double and single door safes, new and second-hand. If you want to buy a safe it will pay you to call and see us. We must reduce our stock. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A LETTER-FILING CABINET WITH base in antique oak. Address O 158, Tribune.

MEDICAL.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. BENNETT, 41 S Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS TREATED SUCCESSfully; board and skillful attendance during confinement. DR. SCHROEDER, cor. Hanover and 27th-sts.; office, 70 State-st., R. 312; hours 2 to 5:30 p. m.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A LOT OF HORSES and mares. Inquire for Foreman at Ogden-av. car barns.

FOR SALE—AT REASONABLE PRICE, A Stanhope phaeton, in good condition. Before 9 a. m. and between 1 and 2 p. m., stable in rear of 99 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1 DOUBLE DISSOLVING STEREOPticon; complete outfit with oil or gas, with views or without. Call or address N. W. Calcium Light Co., 84 South Market-st., R. 235.

FOR SALE—
Old newspapers at 25 cents per hundred. TRIBUNE COUNTING ROOM.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

WILSON'S STUDIO, 48 STATE-ST.—12 CABinets and one little crayon, $2; 12 cabinets and one life-size crayon, $5; use of flowers and laces.

SEWING MACHINES.

FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES AT PANIC prices; $15, $18, $22.50, and for the very finest made $30; fully warranted 5 years in every particular; attachments for fancy work included. MARTIN'S, Wholesale and Retail, 247 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WITH $500 IN PLACING A NEW INvention on the market. Large profits assured. Particulars can be learned by addressing O 122, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

STEAM YACHTS, STEAM LAUNCHES, BOAT engines and boilers complete and in progress, at our works on North Branch; illustrated catalogue free. CHAS. P. WILLARD & CO., 236 Randolph-st.

BOOKS.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR OLD BOOKS, rare books, costly books, all kinds of books, libraries, encyclopedias, and magazines at SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 96 Dearborn-st., Palmer House.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY'S CARD.

The "Special Clearing Sale" advertised by us during the past few weeks has succeeded in helping us dispose of nearly all the instruments then named and many more with them, but our current trade has brought in the following list of good, second-hand pianos:

UPRIGHTS.

1 Weber, 1 Hallet & Davis, 1 Mathushek, 2 Steinways, 1 Gabler, 1 Kimball, 1 Lester, 1 Pease.

All but three of these are full 7⅓ octaves, and the cases are rosewood, burl walnut, and ebonized.

SQUARES.

1 Knabe, 2 Hallet & Davis, 2 Chickerings, 2 Steinways, 1 Fischer, 1 Haines Bros., 1 Gabler, 1 Miller, 1 Bradbury, 1 Krakauer, 1 Garland, 1 Grovesteen.

While this is an unusually fine list, representing all the noted makers, we appreciate the fact that it is a large list, and to dispose of them rapidly we will sell very cheaply.

First callers or correspondents will obtain first choice.

Our regular stock of new pianos contains, as usual, the favorite

KNABE, "THE PEERLESS."
KNABE, "THE PEERLESS."
KNABE, "THE PEERLESS."
FISCHER
FISCHER
FISCHER
PEASE
PEASE
PEASE
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND
NEW ENGLAND

LYON & HEALY, STATE AND MONROE-STS.

VOSE & SONS PIANOS—
VOSE & SONS PIANOS—
VOSE & SONS PIANOS—

NEW STYLES. ESTABLISHED 1851. ESTABLISHED 1851. ESTABLISHED 1851.

THE MOST DURABLE PIANO MADE.
THE MOST DURABLE PIANO MADE.
THE MOST DURABLE PIANO MADE.

27,000 NOW IN USE.
27,000 NOW IN USE.
27,000 NOW IN USE.

LOW PRICES. EASY TERMS.

OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.

NEW PIANOS TO RENT. ONE YEAR'S RENTAL ALLOWED IF PURCHASED. OPEN EVENINGS.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. MADISON-ST., CORNER MORGAN.

HEADQUARTERS
HEADQUARTERS
HEADQUARTERS
for
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.
PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Our four large warerooms and numerous display parlors are filled with a complete assortment of cheap and medium-priced instruments, as well as with a full line of the

INCOMPARABLE STEINWAYS
INCOMPARABLE STEINWAYS
INCOMPARABLE STEINWAYS

for which we are the only authorized representatives in Chicago. We are still offering special inducements to purchasers of

SECOND-HAND UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES
SECOND-HAND UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES
SECOND-HAND UPRIGHTS AND SQUARES

and our assortment at present is unusually attractive, consisting of STEINWAY, LESTER, H. F. MILLER, GEO. W. LYON, CHICKERING, BEHNING, KNABE, MASON & HAMLIN, HAINES, HALLET & DAVIS, and other well-known makes.

INSPECTION INVITED. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
LYON, POTTER & CO.
174 and 176 Wabash-av.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO.'S

ANNOUNCEMENT

OF SPECIAL BARGAINS

IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

1 Steinway parlor grand.
1 Decker Bros. grand.
1 Hallet & Davis parlor grand.
2 Chickering concert grands.
1 Chickering parlor grand; little used.

4 Chickering uprights	$200 to $400
3 Steinway uprights	150 to 350
1 Knabe upright	325
1 Weber upright	275
1 Hallet & Davis upright	275
1 Hardman upright	125
1 Weber upright	175

We have about forty SQUARE pianos of the leading makes in fine order; some of them nearly new.

We are constantly receiving a fine stock of Chickering, Chase Brothers, and Wissner pianos, which we shall continue to offer at regular prices.

CHICKERING-CHASE BROS. CO., 229-231 Wabash-av., Andrews Building.

F. H. KING, Manager.

ESTEY & CAMP, ESTEY & CAMP, ESTEY & CAMP.

Are selling pianos and organs cheap; all grades to suit every purchaser and size of pocketbook.

NO FANCY PRICES!

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BAGAINS!!!

1 McPhail & Co.	$75
1 Arion	75
1 Camp & Co.	100
1 Light	100
1 Decker Bros.	200
1 Estey (upright), $185 and	225

ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP. ESTEY & CAMP.

233 State-st. 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

1 Steinway piano	$135
2 Chickering pianos	$130, $175
2 Vose and Sons pianos	$140, $165
3 Emerson pianos	$125, $150, $200
3 Hallet & Davis pianos	$150, $165, $190
3 Upright pianos	$100 each

Call and get our prices before buying. Payments $5 to $10 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 222 Wabash-av.

$5 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano; fully warranted; price $165, $175, $200, and $225. French walnut, mahogany, rosewood and oak cases. Open evenings.

ADAM SCHAAF, 276 W. Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$175 STEINWAY PIANO; 7⅓ OCTAVES; easy terms; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 EACH UPRIGHT PIANOS.
1 W. W. Kimball.
1 Cable & Comp.
1 Weser Bros.
1 Smith & Comp.
$10 down; $5 monthly. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FISCHER UPRIGHT PIANO—HANDSOME; cash $175; easy payments. J. O. TWICHELL, 222 Wabash-av.

$190 CHICKERING PIANO; EASY PAYments. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FIRE—PIANOS DAMAGED BY FIRE.

IMMENSE BARGAIN SALE OF PIANOS damaged by fire and smoke; 50 standard pianos, all classes and makes, new and second-hand, will be sold at once at prices to suit all. A. H. RINTELMAN & CO., 146 State-st., second floor.

OUR STOCK OF BAUER PIANOS is again complete, embracing a fine assortment of all the favorite styles.

We are offering the largest stock of second-hand pianos in the city. Prices from $35 up. Terms to suit buyers. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 156 and 158 Wabash-av.

"ALBRECHT" PIANOS HAVE THE PATENT NOTE INDICATOR, PATENT (SOFT) PRACTICING PEDAL. Perfection of tone, touch, mechanism, material and workmanship. Cash, or payments, if desired. HORACE BRANCH, 208 State-st.

$125 BUYS A NEARLY NEW HAZELTON PIANO. J. O. TWICHELL, 222 Wabash-av.

THIS WEEK—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS, $175, $185, $200 each, $10 cash, $8 per month. J. O. TWICHELL, 222 Wabash-av.

12 SQUARE PIANOS; ALL MAKES—$25, $40, $50, $65, $75, $90, $100, and $125 each; $10 cash, $5 monthly; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$65 BUYS UPRIGHT PIANO; $5 MONTHLY. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$125 buys a nearly new——Kimball Piano——J. O. TWICHELL, 222 Wabash-av.

$150 GABLER PIANO, CABINET GRAND; easy payments; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

200 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT; $4 and $5 per month; one year's rent allowed if purchased; wareroom open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 Madison-st., corner Morgan.

J. O. TWICHELL, 222 WABASH-AV. Has the largest stock of second-hand upright pianos in the city; payments to suit buyers. J. O. TWICHELL, 222 Wabash-av.

HALLET & DAVIS UPRIGHT PIANO; A great bargain; $185; easy terms. J. O. TWICHELL, 222 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS—Sold direct by the manufacturers. Cash or time payments. Pianos to rent. B. SHONINGER CO., 236 STATE-ST.

$125 FISHER PIANO; $10 CASH, $5 MONTHly; open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

HOW TO SELECT PIANOS.

Look carefully over the recorded opinions of eminent musicians and be guided by their unbiased judgment. After doing this you are certain to find that the

KIMBALL PIANOS

stand second to none. They are indorsed by such renowned artists as PATTI, TAMAGNO, ALBANI, DEL PUENTE, NORDICA, ARDITA, LEHMANN, KALISH, and a host of other leading lights in the musical world.

The W. W. KIMBALL CO.

Are sole agents for the celebrated pianos of HALLET & DAVIS and EMERSON CO. Sold for cash or time payments on THE STRICTLY ONE-PRICE SYSTEM. Second-hand instruments taken in exchange. Bargains in second-hand instruments. LOWEST PRICES. EASY TERMS. The public is cordially invited to call and inspect our new warerooms. The finest in the United States. We have the largest stock of pianos in the city to select from.

W. W. KIMBALL CO., 243-253 Wabash-av. One door south of Jackson-st.

THE PLACE TO BUY A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO CHEAP. THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO COMPANY, 248 WABASH-AV.

Look what we have to offer this week. Slightly used and second-hand uprights of all sizes and different kinds of woods. All prices, from $25 upwards; terms, from $5 down and $5 per month and upwards. Our large stock comprises a number of the leading makers, among which are the Weber, Wheelock, Decker Bros., Chickering, and Lindeman. The above pianos will be sold at a great sacrifice in price. We also have a large number of Emerson, Stuyvesant, Kimball, Kutzman, Bradbury, and Seiff pianos at un heard of prices. We offer these great bargains to quick buyers.

Don't make a mistake in the place. THE MANUFACTURERS' PIANO CO., 248 WABASH-AV.

Branch house for Weber, Wheelock, Lindeman, and Stuyvesant pianos.

OUR WEEKLY LIST OF BARGAINS—

1 Emerson upright	$150	1 Steinway	$200
1 Lyon & Healy upright	170	1 Behning	90
1 New Scale Kimball upright	190	1 Haines Bros.	85
1 Kranich & Bach upright	190	1 Hazelton	85
1 Conover Bros. upright	225	1 Hallet & Davis	100
1 Stultz & Bauer upright	175	1 Chickering	95

Pianos exchanged, tuned, polished. Cash or easy payments. CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 195-197 Wabash-av.

STECK and IVERS & POND PIANOS. With special and patented features exclusive to themselves. Also CONOVER BROS.', COLBY, SMITH & BARNES, JEWETT, and AYRES & WYGANT. A most complete line and large stock to select from sold on liberal terms.

REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC.

AYRES & WYGANT CO., 182 and 184 Wabash-av.

$160 EMERSON CABINET GRAND PIANO; easy payments. Open evenings. ADAM SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

A STEINWAY PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP; party about to leave town; will call. Address O 46, Tribune office.

$100 WILL BUY A GOOD UPRIGHT PIANO but little used; cash or easy payments; will call. Address O 48, Tribune office.

ORGANS—1 ESTEY, $30; 1 ESTEY, $35; 1 MAson & Hamlin, $35; 1 Smith American, $30; 1 Burdett, $40; easy payments. CHICAGO MUSIC CO., 195-197 Wabash-av.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL "THE NATIONal Builders' Album of Beautiful Homes," a new work that will sell easily and at a good profit. National Builder Publishing Co., Room 115, 185 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO SELL THE PINLESS Clothes Line; the only line ever invented that holds the clothes without pins; a perfect success; patent recently issued; sold only by agents, to whom the exclusive right is given; on receipt of 50 cents we will send a sample line by mail; also circulars; price list and terms to agents; secure your territory at once. Address The Pinless Clothes Line Co., 11 Hermon-st., Worcester, Mass.

WANTED—WE OFFER AGENTS BIG MONEY in exclusive territory; our new patent safes sell at sight in city or country; new agents first in field actually getting rich; one agent in one day cleared $86; so can you; catalogue free. Alpine Safe Co., 363-371 Clark-st., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS; NEW GOODS; twenty-five splendid selling articles; catalogue free. Ladies' Supply Co., 287 W. Washington, Chicago.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS CARPENters and machinists to sell a new article adapted for their use; something novel and popular. Melick Chronometer Co., Room 10, 173 Randolph-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE FIRST-CLASS lady agents; legitimate business and large moneys. References required. Address O 157, Tribune.

WANTED—AGENTS—WE HAVE THE BEST 10C article on earth; 300 per cent profit; $1 an hour easily made; 2 samples, postpaid, 10c; circulars free. Novelty Company, Cuyahoga Falls, O.

STORAGE.

AMERICAN STORAGE COMPANY'S NEW FIREproof warerooms at 81, 83, 85, and 93 South Jefferson-st., are the lightest and cleanest in the city for storing furniture. Telephone 1,273.

CHICAGO STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 97 TO 103 Van Buren-st.—Best storage for furniture and merchandise; private rooms; moving, packing, and shipping; tel. 801. SNOW & GOODNOW, Proprietors.

C. W. HANDLEY FURNITURE AND STORAGE Co.—Cheapest and best storage in city; money loaned; goods packed and shipped, careful handling. 3807, 3809, and 3811 Cottage Grove-av.

JEFFERSON WAREHOUSE AND STORAGE CO., 151 and 159 South Jefferson-st.; new building; 7 floors; clean and well lighted; low rates; money advanced.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE AND PIANOS—Largest, oldest, and safest in the city. Moving and packing furniture a specialty. W. Side—154, 156, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,519. S. Side—259 and 255 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,248. GEORGE PARRY.

UNION PARK Fireproof Furniture Storage Warehouse. CLEANEST, CHEAPEST, BEST. Moving and packing furniture a specialty; private rooms; money loaned. Tel. 7,153. 503 and 505 Carroll-av. LUTHER BROS., Props.

HOSPITALS.

CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTItute and Invalids' Hotel, corner Wabash and Van Buren-st.—For the treatment of all chronic and surgical diseases, deformities, eye and ear, special and nervous diseases, etc.; a regular faculty of seventeen physicians, surgeons, and specialists.

HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURING confinement; female complaints successfully treated; strictly confidential; reasonable terms; baby adopted. MRS. DR. ZARA, 1409 Wabash-av.

LADIES' PRIVATE HOSPITAL BEFORE AND during confinement; all female complaints treated successfully; also babies adopted; strictly confidential. MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ, 279 W. Adams-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF FIRM HYMAN & POSNER from this day. Hyman retains business and pays all debts.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION—THE LIMITED partnership of E. B. Davis & Co. was dissolved January 5, 1891, E. B. Davis continuing the business alone, collects all outstanding accounts, and assumes all liabilities after that date. F. J. Schweitzhal is not in any way connected since above date, and the use of his name as such is without authority.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

R. T. FORD, LAWYER, 204 DEARBORN-ST. Practices in all courts. Advice free.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by the FORD ROOFING CO., 153 Washington-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

IT WILL PLEASE YOU, ONE OF OUR BEAUTIful make suits. DAVIS BROS., 48 S. Clark-st.

TYPEWRITERS.

SAVE MONEY BY CONSULTING TYPEWRITER headquarters, 144 La Salle-st., near Madison; repairing of all makes a specialty. Telephone 2821.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

A. H. S. 148 EAST INDIANA-ST., PAYS THE highest price for gentlemen's cast-off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended to.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket Office, 104 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	†8:15 am	†7:25 pm
Peoria Express	†1:30 pm	†1:25 pm
Spirit Lake and Dakota Express	† 1 pm	†1:45 pm
Council Bluffs & Minneapolis Ex	*1:34pm	*1:35 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth, Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Express	*5:30 pm	*7:50am
Omaha Limited Vestibule	*7:00 pm	*8:05 am
Joliet Accommodation	†3:20 pm	†10:10 am
Peru Accommodation	†4:45 pm	†10:20am
Council Bluffs night Express	*10:30 pm	*7:15 am
Minneapolis & Spirit Lake Ex.	*10:30 pm	*1:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:00 pm	*6:20 am
Kan. City, St. Jos. & Atch. Exp.	*11:00 pm	*6:20 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. ¶Ex. Monday.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE AND 20th-sts. Ticket offices 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at Lake-st. depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & New Orleans Limited	†3:20 pm	†4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	†3:00 pm	†4:25 pm
New Orleans Fast Mail	*8:15 am	*7:20 am
St. Louis & Texas Express	*8:50 am	*7:20 am
St. Louis & New Orleans Fast Ex.	*8:45 pm	*7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass.	†2:50 pm	†4:00 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	*4:30 pm	*9:05 am
Springfield Express	*8:40 pm	*7:20 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	†1:20 pm	†7:00 pm
∘Rockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	†11:25 pm	*6:20 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	†4:30 pm	†10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	*8:55 am	*6:00 pm
Dubuque & Rockford Express	[illegible]	*7:30 pm

∘On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. ∘Daily except Sunday. Sioux City to Chicago. ‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. ¶Daily except Monday.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND KANSAS CITY RY.—Trains leave Grand Central station at 8:40 p. m. daily; 9:40 a. m. ex. Sun.; arrive 7:30 am. and 11:55 p.m.

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 208 and 232 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*11:25 pm	*6:15 pm
	‡6:30 pm	‡8:30 am
	*10:30 pm	‡6:30 am
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	*11:30 pm	*7:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	‡6:30 pm	‡7:00 am
	‡6:30 pm	*9:00 am
	*11:15 pm	*9:25 pm
Pierre, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville and Beloit	*9:00 am	*6:15 pm
	*9:00 pm	*8:30 am
Milwaukee and Racine	*7:20 am	†11:30 am
	*8:00 am	*1:20 pm
	‡8:30 pm	*4:00 pm
	*1:30 pm	*9:45 pm
	‡10:30 pm	*6:25 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*8:00 am	‡10:30 am
	*11:20 pm	*7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	‡3:00 pm	*7:00 pm
	*11:30 am	*1:20 pm
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	‡10:30 pm	*6:25 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	‡3:00 pm	*7:00 pm
	‡10:30 pm	*6:25 am
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	‡3:00 pm	*11:20 pm
	*10:30 pm	*6:25 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	*9:15 am	*2:10 pm
	*4:15 pm	*10:20 am
Rockford and Elgin	*11:20 pm	*11:20 pm
Rockford via Harvard	*7:15 am	*5:50 pm
	‡ 3:00 am	*6:45 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	4:00 pm	*10:25 am

‡Daily. *Daily except Sunday. ‡ Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark street.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	†8:25 am	†6:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	*3:20 pm	*1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	*9:00 pm	*7:15 am
Custer Park and Eaest Accom.	†4:20 pm	†10:10 am
Worth Accomodation	†6:00 am	†9:00 am
Worth Accomodation	†10:30 am	†1:50 pm
Worth Accomodation	†5:25 pm	†7:25 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:20 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex.	9:25 pm	7:20 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 201 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:20 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal, & Can. Local Ex.	9:25 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Streator	†8:20 am	†6:15 pm
Rockford and Forreston	†8:20 am	†2:15 pm
Council Bluffs and Local Points	*11:45 am	*7:15 pm
"Burlington's No. 1" to Denver	*1:00 pm	*8:20 am
Rochelle and Rockford	†4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls & Sterling	†4:20 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	†4:20 pm	†10:35 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	*5:20 pm	*9:20 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	*5:20 pm	*9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston and Texas	*5:20 pm	*9:15 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denver	*6:10 pm	*6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	*4:10 pm	*8:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Lincoln, & McCook	*10:20 pm	*1:00 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	*6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	†10:50 pm	†10:10 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis and Peoria Express	†7:45 am	†7:25 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	†7:45 am	†7:25 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	†1:20 pm	†1:15 pm
Joliet and Streator Express	†4:50 pm	*9:20 am
Kansas City Limited	*5:30 pm	*9:20 am
Denver Limited	*7:20 pm	*8:20 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Exp.	*6:00 pm	*2:05 pm
St. Louis Red Express	*7:20 pm	*7:50 am
California Fast Express	*3:00 pm	*2:00 pm
Kansas City Express	*11:20 pm	*7:50 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND ALTON—GRAND UNION PASsenger Depot, Canal-st., bet. Madison and Adams-sts.

Trains	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	†12:20 N'n	†3:35 pm
Kan. City & Den. Vestibuled Lim.	‡6:20 pm	‡8:45 am
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	‡11:20 pm	‡7:20 am
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	‡9:00 pm	‡7:20 am
Springfield & St. Louis Day Ex.	†9:00 am	†7:20 pm
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex.	‡11:20 pm	‡7:20 am
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	†5:00 pm	†9:35 am

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Evansville Route—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st. and at Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts. Pullman sleepers to Nashville.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville Day Line	*8:20 a m	* 7:20 p m
Evansville Night Line	‡11:25 p m	‡ 7:05 a m
Chicago and Nashville Limited	‡ 3:00 p m	‡11:00 a m
Chicago and Attica Line	* 4:10 p m	* 9:55 a m

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES (N. P. R. R. Co., Lessee). Trains depart for St. Paul and Minneapolis, *5:00 p. m.; *10:45 p. m.; Portland, Ore., *10:45 p. m.; Ashland and Iron towns, *5:00 p. m., †10:45 p. m.; Duluth, *5:00 p. m.; Chippewa Falls and Eau Claire, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Waukesha, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh and Neenah, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *10:45 p. m.; Burlington, †4:35 p. m. For time-tables apply at City Office, 205 Clark-st., or Depot, Harrison-st. and Fifth-av.

*Daily. † Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Trains leave Union Station, Canal and Adams-sts., for Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Minneapolis: *5:30 p. m.; *11 p. m.; †8 a. m. For Milwaukee: †8 a. m.; †11:3 a. m.; †3 p. m.; *5:30 p. m.; *7:30 p. m.; *11 p. m.; Sunday only, 8:30 a. m. For Omaha and Sioux City, *6 p. m.; *11:10 p. m. For time to other points apply at City Ticket Office, 207 Clark-st., or at Union Station. *Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY—To Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, Muskegon, Saginaw, Manistee, Traverse City—Leave foot of Lake-st.—week days, 9:00 a. m., †4:40 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; Sundays 11:15 p. m. Get tickets via West Michigan route at 67 Clark-st. *Sleepers to Grand Rapids and Muskegon. †Parlor cars to Grand Rapids.

EASTERN.

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Pacific Express	† 8:40 a m	* 7:20 p m
Limited Express	* 3:15 p m	*11:15 p m
Day Express	*10:20 a m	* 6:20 p m
Atlantic and 3d Pacific Express	* 8:15 p m	* 8:05 a m
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	* 8:15 p m	* 7:20 a m
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 p m

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office, No. 73 Clark-st.

Oct. 1, 1890.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Velvet"	* 9:20 a m	* 5:20 p m
Indianapolis and Cincinnati, "The Electric"	* 8:25 p m	* 7:35 a m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:20 a m	* 6:15 p m
Lafayette and Louisville	* 7:20 p m	* 7:10 a m
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:05 p m	*10:20 a m

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOTS, LAKEfront, foot of Monroe-st., foot of Twenty-second-st., Thirty-ninth-st., and Hyde Park. City office 193 Clark-st. No extra fares are charged on Baltimore and Ohio limited trains.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 7:20 a m	6:40 p m
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 a m	* 9:20 p m
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 p m	*11:40 a m
Pittsburg Limited	* 6:25 p m	* 8:25 a m
Night Express	*10:40 p m	* 5:20 a m
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:25 p m	* 9:15 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

PENNSYLVANIA LINES.—MADISON AND Canal-sts., Chicago. Ticket offices, 65 Clark-st. and at the station. Trains leave for New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg, at F *8:15 a. m., P *10:30 a. m., F *3:15 p. m., F *5:00 p. m., P *9:20 p. m., F *11:20 p. m. For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and the South, P *9:45 a. m., *9:20 p. m. Express trains arrive at Chicago F *7:50 a. m., F *7:30 a. m., F *9:45 a. m., P *5:30 p. m., F †5:30 p. m., F *5:10 p. m., P *9:20 p. m.

F via Ft. Wayne route. P via Pan-Handle route *Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

Pennsylvania Lines Chicago Passenger & Ticket Offices will be removed from 65 Clark street to "248 CLARK STREET—CORNER JACKSON," on or about May 1st.

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways—Trains depart from Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, and Twenty-second-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York Fast Mail (via Old Road)	‡ 6:20am	‡ 9:20am
New York & Boston Day Ex.	* 9:20am	* 3:10 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex.	* 3:20pm	* 9:10 am
Vestibule Limited	* 5:20pm	* 9:10 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	* 7:20pm	* 7:25 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:20 pm	* 6:45 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	*11:10 am

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.

CHICAGO AND ERIE—LATE CHICAGO AND Atlantic Railroad—Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st. and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila'pa Ex.	x 1:25 pm	x 8:25 am
N. Y., Boston, & Phil'a Vest. Lim.	x 2:30 pm	x 8:30 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:25 am	o 6:30 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:30 pm	x 8:30 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 4:25 pm	x 10:15 am
Columbus, O., through car	x 1:25 pm	x 8:25 am

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at depots and 121 Randolph-st., 194 Clark-st.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	9:10am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:15pm	7:20 am

"THE NICKEL-PLATE."—NEW YORK, CHICAgo and St. Louis Railroad—Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday): Leave Chicago 7:25 a. m. Central Standard Time. Arrive Chicago 9:10 p. m. Central Standard Time. For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 121 La Salle-st., or CHAS. E. WALKER, Agent Passenger Department, 73 Clark-st., Chicago.

EASTERN. Continued.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R. AND B. & A. R. Rs.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Trains leave for Detroit, †6:55 a. m., *9:00 a. m., *3:10 p. m.; for Kalamazoo, †4:30 p. m.; for Grand Rapids via New Buffalo, †9:00 a. m., †4:40 p. m., *11:15 p. m.; for Grand Rapids, via Kalamazoo, †4:30 p. m., *10:10 p. m.; for Detroit, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, and Boston, *12:30 p. m., *3:10 p. m., *10:10 p. m. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st. Station, foot of Lake-st.

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Saturday.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Steamers.

FAST ROUTE TO LONDON AND CONTINENT. NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD STEAMSHIP CO.

Express Steamer Service twice a week from New York to Southampton (London), Havre, Bremen.

SS. Havel, Wednesday, March 18, 1 p. m.
SS. Eider, Saturday, March 21, 1 p. m.
SS. Fulda, Tuesday, March 24, 6 a. m.
SS. Trave, Wednesday, March 25, 6:30 a. m.
SS. Saale, Saturday, March 28, 8 a. m.
SS. Spree, Tuesday, March 31, 9 a. m.

SPRING SAILINGS 1891.

Havel	Tues.	April	14	Eider	Sat.	May	16
Elbe	Wed.	April	15	Trave	Tues.	May	19
Eider	Sat.	April	18	Fulda	Wed.	May	20
Trave	Tues.	April	21	Saale	Sat.	May	23
Fulda	Wed.	April	22	Spree	Tues.	May	26
Saale	Sat.	April	25	Werra	Wed.	May	27
Spree	Tues.	April	28	Aller	Sat.	May	30
Werra	Wed.	April	29	Lahn	Tues.	June	2
Aller	Sat.	May	2	Kaiser	Wed.	June	3
Lahn	Tues.	May	5	Ems	Sat.	June	6
Ems	Sat.	May	9	Havel	Tues.	June	9
Havel	Tues.	May	12	Elbe	Wed.	June	10
Elbe	Wed.	May	13	Eider	Sat.	June	13

Safety, speed, comfort unexcelled. First cabin, $75 and upwards a berth, according to location. Second cabin, $50 an adult. Steerage at low rates.

H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO., 80 Fifth-av., Chicago, General Western Agents.

1840—FIFTY-FIRST ANNIVERSARY—1891

OF THE OLD RELIABLE

CUNARD LINE

FAST EXPRESS MAIL SERVICE every Saturday from New York. Also Fortnightly Wednesday Sailings. Books now open for advance cabin engagements. "First come, first served."

Etruria	18th April	16th May	13th June	11th July
Umbria	2d May	30th May	27th June	25th July
Aurania	25th April	23d May	20th June	18th July
Servia	11th April	9th May	6th June	4th July

Early application necessary to secure choice of location.

F. G. WHITING, Manager Western Dept., 121 Randolph-st.

INMAN LINE.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN

LARGEST, FASTEST, AND MOST MAGNIFICENT

STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.

FRANCIS C. BROWN

Gen'l Western Agent.

77 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago:

	March 17.	March 10.
New York	$133,297,899	$121,247,551
Boston	15,258,718	15,260,157
Chicago	13,976,000	12,314,000
Philadelphia	11,663,104	10,049,441
St. Louis	3,901,799	3,826,276
Baltimore	2,450,311	2,179,365
New Orleans	2,333,259	

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 70@75c discount; Boston, 17@20c discount; St. Louis, 25c premium.

The few banks that are well loaned up to their limit are unquestionably the exception to the rule. There are a few of such institutions, but most of the banks undoubtedly have a smaller line of loans than they desire. Dealers in commercial paper have an opportunity to get a wider and more accurate view of the money market than almost any one else, and they are firm in their statements that money is easy. That is proved by the large sales of paper to banks. Sales so far this month are rather larger than they were for the corresponding period a year ago. Even then the supply is considerably below the demand. The minimum rate is no longer 6 per cent. The choicest names are going at 5½ and 5¾ per cent. Money is being offered here quite freely outside of banks at 5½ per cent. The banks are still holding pretty firmly to 6 per cent, but almost any one can get money at that rate.

The sterling market again advanced yesterday. The Government raised the price of gold bars with the effect of hampering the exportation of gold, but notwithstanding that it was reported that $1,000,000 was engaged for shipment Thursday. Yesterday's sterling quotations were as follows:

	Sixties.	Demand.
Posted	486	489
Actual	485½	488½
Documentary	484	486½

A comparison of some New York National bank statements made March 14 with the condition of the First National of this city shows that Chicago's great bank stands at the head of the list of American banks. The net deposits of the National Park were $25,668,000; Chemical National, $23,292,000; First National of New York, $21,812,000; Importers' and Traders', $21,791,000; Fourth National, $18,643,000. The deposits of the Chicago First National were $25,681,000, being considerably more than the largest of the New York banks.

A little more activity and a considerably stronger feeling were the features at the Stock Exchange yesterday. Street's Stable Car stock was active and firm, although the close at 33⅞ was at the lowest point for the day. West Chicago street railroad stock was strong, selling up to 132¾ and closing at 132. The industrial stocks are still slow. Yesterday's list of sales was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

15 C. Brew. & M. Co.	48½	50 Street's S. C. L.	34
15 do.	48½	200 do.	34
15 do.	48½	25 do.	33⅞
14 do pfd.	49	200 do.	34
10 C. P. & P. Co. pfd.	42	150 do.	34
50 N. C. St. R. R. Co.	165½	50 do.	34
50 do.	166	50 do.	34
50 do.	166	100 do—b10	34
50 do—b30.	166	50 W. C. St. R. R. Co.	132½
50 do.	166½	50 do.	132½
50 do—b60.	167½	50 do.	132½
50 do.	168	50 do.	132½
50 Street's S.C.L. b 30.	34	200 C. P. & P. Co.	45½

BONDS.

$1000—cash C.G.L. & C. Co. 5s.	86¼	$2000 C. G. L. & C. Co.	87
		1000—cash	87

SALES SECOND CALL—2:15 P. M.

150 C. & C. C. & D. Co.	80¼	50 Street's S. C. L.	33⅞
100 Street's S.C.L.b 30.	34¼	29 N. C. St. R. R. Co.	167½
100 do—b 3.	34¼	50 do—b 60.	168
50 do—b 10.	34¼	1 Chi. Arc L. & P. Co.	100
147 do.	34	50 W. C. St. R. R. Co.	132½
50 do.	34	100 do—b 30.	132½
50 do.	33⅞	150 do.	132

BONDS.

$1000 W. C. St. R. R. 1st M. 5s. 100½

The following prices were bid at the Stock Exchange except where a † indicates an asked price and no bid:

Chicago National	260	Nat. Linseed Oil Co.	30
Continental National	145	Street's W. S. C. L.	33¾
Corn Ex. Bank	275	†Street's W.S.C.L.pfd.	99
Jennings Trust Co.	110	†Title Guar. & Tr. Co.	118
†Union National	180	W. Chi. Street R. R.	132
†Abstract S. V. Co.	102½	W. Stone Co.	102
†Allen P. C. W. Co.	120	C. Cons. B. & M. 6s	104
Am. Straw Board Co.	78	C. P. & Prov. Co. 6s 1910	93
†Cal. Iron & Steel Co.	18	†Chi. City Ry. 5-20 4½s.	98½
C. & C. Can. & D. Co.	79½	†C. P. Ry. Co. 5s 1903	100
Central Music Hall	375	Chi. B. of T. 10-30 5s	102
Cen. Union Tele. Co.	57	C. Auditorium 5s, 1929	102
†C. Brew. & Malt. Co.	48½	†Chi. Panopt'n Co. 5s	85
C. B. & M. Co. pfd.	48½	†C. Cm. S. Y. Co. 5-20 5s	103
C. P. & P. Co. Lim.	45½	Cen. S. D. Co. 5s, 1907	99
C. P. & P. Co. pfd.	41	†Com. Vit. Co. 6s 1906	103½
Chi. City Railway	201	C. G. L. & C. Co. 5s. 1937	87
†Chi. Passenger Ry.	96	Con. Gas 1st m. 5s, 1936	77½
Chi. Telephone Co.	200	N. C. C. R. 1st m 6s. 1900	111
Chi. Arc L. & P. Co.	96	†N. C. C. R. 4½s, 1927	97
†Chi. S. Ry. of Indpls.	120	N.C.St.R.1st m. 5s,1906	98½
D. Match Co. of Ill.	122	†Td. S. & T. Co. 6s 1905	102½
†Illinois Steel Co.	71	†W. D. Ry. C. 5-20 5s.	101½
N. Chi. S. R. R. Co.	166	W. C. S. R. R. 1st m. 5s	100½
†Nat. Railway Co.	110	†W.C.S.R.R.T.Co.5s	98

A dividend of ½ per cent was yesterday declared on the stock of the Distillers' and Cattle-Feeders' Trust. The books close March 20.

A circular will be issued today by the New York Biscuit company containing a dividend announcement. It is expected the dividend rate for the quarter will be 2 per cent.

The annual report of the Calumet Canal and Dock company was issued yesterday. It is, like all preceding reports, chiefly notable for the large amount of pertinent information which it does not contain. To the people who have been carrying on an active warfare to bring about a change of management, the most interesting thing in the report is the closing paragraph of President C. R. Cummings' address. It is as follows:

"In presenting to you this report I take the liberty of saying that with your annual meeting my official connection with the company as President will cease, as I will not under any circumstances except a reelection. I became President of the company at a time when sales of property were difficult, and the company was embarrassed with a debt of $2,000,000, at a fixed interest of 6 per cent. In the years that have elapsed that debt has been practically paid, the property has increased largely in value, and is in constant and active demand, and the common stock has advanced in market value to very nearly par, and its actual value is above par. Under these circumstances, and burdened with the necessity of attending to my private affairs more closely, I feel that I can retire and leave the company and its affairs in a prosperous condition to the administration of others. I retire with the expression of thanks to the stockholders of the company, whose confidence placed me and has since retained me in my position."

The report has but a meager supply of the information that is really useful in helping to form an intelligent idea of the value of the stock. The value placed on the real estate is $4,302,420. A year ago it was valued at $4,421,399. During the year the sales were $1,300,411, which, by the way, is $300,000 less than a director of the company recently stated for publication that the sales of the year had been. The present inventory shows an advance in the schedule price of 34 per cent.

Regarding the preferred stock the report says: "At the date of this report there remains outstanding of the preferred stock 1,126 shares, which with the interest amounts to $159,892, excluding therefrom the 864 shares which are held in trust to be delivered to the company for cancellation as soon as we are prepared to deliver possession of lands agreed to be taken in exchange therefor."

In the statement of receipts and disbursements for the year there is an item entered on both sides as simply "S. V. White" of $131,047. What that item may mean the stockholder has no clew, nor is there any special disposition at the office of the company to give enlightenment on any such point. After some guessing the information was had that S. V. White at one time owned some $100,000 of preferred stock which he turned in for bills receivable, and that this item represents in some way a portion of that transaction. All information is refused as to how much is still outstanding under that trade.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 17.—[Special.]—The bullish sentiment was largely in the ascendency in Wall street this morning. It looked at the opening as if there was to be a continuance of the movement which seemed fairly under way yesterday. The first quotations were either steady at last night's closing or from ⅛ to ¼ higher, and in the case of Illinois Central even 1½ higher. Many a hesitating bull was lured by the prospect and began looking for stocks. Prices advanced for the first hour, then the trouble commenced. The order for $1,000,000 of gold for export by Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co. was the first upsetting fact. It was like a blow from a club, and sent the market reeling. This was followed by another order for $500,000 by another firm. Then came the rumor of a big failure on the consolidated exchange—that is, big for that exchange—in which 4,000 shares of St. Paul alone were closed out under the rule. The unsatisfactory condition of Murietta & Co. in London, which cable reports announced were sure to fail, and intimations of further troubles with the Bank of Deposits in Paris were altogether more than the bulls could stand up under, and there was a wretchedly quick reaction that carried off from ½ to 1 point in a jiffy.

Rock Island, Burlington, St. Paul, Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, and Missouri Pacific all fell together, and in ten minutes' time the whole aspect of the market had undergone a change. The bull movement may be ready to be sprung on the public, but it is evident that there are some things to be considered even yet. A slight recovery from the lowest prices was the result of the first hour of the afternoon, though the market was still feverish and fearful. There was an evident desire to await further developments and to study the situation more carefully, particularly as to gold shipments.

Barring the partial recovery from the lowest prices there was little to the market during the afternoon. The bulls were considerably disturbed at the ease with which the market broke, and were timid about making another immediate effort to advance it. The possibility of further gold shipments was a particularly discouraging feature to them and did much to check their enthusiasm. The general list showed losses for the day of ¼@⅞. Ontario and Western was very active and higher on the growing belief that it will ultimately be controlled by the Vanderbilt interests in the same way as the Rome and Watertown is. It opened at 17 this morning and advanced to 18⅝.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing M'h 17.	Closing M'h 16.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	1,000	24	23¾	23¾	24
Atchison	1,995	27⅞	26¾	27⅛	27⅛
Atlantic & Pac.	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	[illegible]
Am. Sugar	5,705	77½	76¾	76¾	77⅛
Do pfd.	175	86¾	86¾	86¾	[illegible]
C., B. & Q.	37,612	80⅛	78¾	79⅛	79½
Canada Southern	1,100	50¾	50	50⅜	50⅜
Canadian Pacific	200	77	77	77	76⅞
Ches. & O.	100	17½	17½	17½	[illegible]
Do 1st pfd.	300	52½	52½	52½	[illegible]
Do 2d pfd.	400	33	32¾	32¾	33
Colo. Coal	200	39	39	39	38½
C., St. L. & P. pfd.	100	51	51	51	51½
C. & E. Ill.	500	47½	46½	47¼	[illegible]
C., C., C. & St. L.	1,630	61¼	60¾	60⅞	61¼
Do pfd.					
Chicago Gas	4,290	45¼	44¼	44¼	44⅞
D., L. & W.	12,675	135½	134½	134½	135¼
Del. & Hudson	200	134½	134¼	134¼	134⅝
Den. & R. G.	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
Do pfd.	200	59¾	59½	59¾	59⅞
D. & C. F. Co.	200	35⅞	35	35¼	35½
Erie	200	19½	19¼	19⅜	19½
Do pfd.					
E. & T. H.	100	115	115	115	[illegible]
Hocking Valley	500	27¾	26⅝	26⅝	26⅞
Hocking Coal	200	16½	16	16	[illegible]
Ill. Central	300	96½	95	95	94⅞
Jersey Central	150	115½	114⅞	115½	[illegible]
Linseed Oil	100	30	30	30	[illegible]
Kan. & Texas pfd.	300	21⅝	21¼	21⅝	21½
Lake Shore	1,100	110⅝	110	110⅝	110⅞
Louis. & Nash.	9,256	74⅝	73¾	74	74½
L. E. & W.	200	14	14	14	14¼
Do pfd.	200	56⅞	56½	56½	56⅞
L., N. A. & C.	300	30	30	30	30
Lead Trust	2,220	18½	18¼	18⅜	18½
Laclede Gas	116	15½	15½	15½	[illegible]
Mo. Pacific	3,475	68	67⅝	67⅞	68
Manhattan	672	105¼	104½	105	105
Mob. & Ohio	4,875	43½	42¾	43	43
Nat. Cordage	1,900	89¾	89	89¼	[illegible]
Northwest	1,335	105¼	104¾	104¾	105
New England	5,510	35½	35	35⅜	35⅝
Northern Pacific	1,500	27½	27	27	27¼
Do pfd.	4,000	70¾	70	70⅛	70⅝
New York Cent.	100	102	102	102	[illegible]
N. Y., Sus. & W.	500	17⅞	17	17	[illegible]
Do pfd.	500	68	68	68	[illegible]
Nor. Am. Co.	1,615	18⅝	18	18	18¼
Oregon S. Line	400	24	24	24	[illegible]
O. Ry. & Nav.	100	72	72	72	[illegible]
Ont. & W.	24,300	18⅝	17	18½	17
Pac. Mail	1,000	37¾	37	37⅛	37⅜
Peo., D. & E.	310	19	18¾	18¾	19
Reading	600	30	30	30	30⅛
Rich. Termi.	4,600	18⅛	17⅝	17⅝	18
Do pfd.	100	70	70	70	[illegible]
Rock Island	5,735	67¾	66⅝	67	67⅛
R. W. & O.	200	134	134	134	134
St. Paul	36,950	56⅜	55⅛	55⅛	56½
Do pfd.	965	113¼	113	113	113½
St. P. & Dul. pfd.	125	90½	90½	90½	[illegible]
So. Pac.	350	31¾	31¼	31¼	31¼
S.L. & S.F. 1st pfd.	100	57½	57½	57½	[illegible]
Silver B.	12,000	98½	97¾	98	98
Tex. Pac.	450	14½	14½	14½	14¾
Tol., A. A. & N. M.	300	12½	12	12	[illegible]
Union Pac.	14,475	48¼	47½	47¾	48¼
W. & L. E.	300	31¼	31	31	31¼
Do pfd.	200	71½	71½	71½	71½
Wabash pfd.	200	19⅝	19½	19½	19⅝
Western Union	1,477	81⅝	81	81	81⅝
Wis. Cent.	600	19½	19	19	19¼

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	121	U. S. 4½s, reg.	103
U. S. 4s, coup.	122	U. S. 4½s, coup.	103

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	145	Fargo	140
American	115	United States	62

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

[illegible]

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., March 17.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	3,660	27½	27⅝	26¾	27
American Sugar	1,145	77⅛	77½	76¾	76¾
Do pfd.	25	87	87	87	87
Bost. & Mont. Min'g	65	42	42	41¾	41¾
Bell Telephone	122	199¼	200	199	199¾
Bay State	10	27½	27½	27½	27½
Bonanza	1,000	30	30	30	30
C., B. & Q.	2,700	79¼	80⅛	79	79¼
Cal. Southern pr.					
Calumet Mining	52	260	260	260	260
C. & West Mich.	100	44⅞	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
C. Cent. pr.	100	18	18	18	18
Fitchburg pfd.	40	79	79	79	79
Illinois Steel	100	70	70	70	70
Fort Wayne	100	13	13	12⅝	13
Kearsarge Mining	330	17	17	17	17
Lowell	40	17	17	17	17
Lamson	50	19	19	18⅞	19
Mexican Central	300	21	21	21	21
Mexican Tel.	20	60	60	60	60
New England	2,400	35⅜	35⅜	35	35⅜
Do pfd.	200	107½	107½	107½	107½
Oregon S. Line	70	23½	23½	23½	23½
Osceola Mining	100	30	30	30	30
Pettingell	40	25	25	25	25
Quincy Mining	20	94	94	94	94
Santa Fe Mining	450	10	10	10	10
San Deigo	200	23	23	23	23
Sullivan	1,250	10	10	10	10
Tamarack Mining	20	145	145	145	145
Thomp. & Hous.	376	45¼	45¼	45	45
Do pfd.	15	25	25	25	25
Union Pacific	1,400	48	48	47½	47½
West End	200	21¼	21¼	21	21
Do pfd.	112	83¼	83¼	83	83
Wisconsin Cent.	300	19½	19½	19	19
Westinghouse	1,150	12	12½	11⅞	11⅞

Bond quotations:

17000 Atch inc.	64	17000 Atch 4s	79
25000 do.	63⅞	1000 do.	77¼
30000 do.	63¾	1000 C B Q con 5s.	101
5000 Mex. Cent. 4s.	72½	10000 Mex Cen 1st inc.	28¾
42000 do.	72	1000 C B Q 7s	125
6000 Atch 4s.	77¾	500 C B N 5s	100½

Money at the clearing-house is 5 per cent. Call loans are 5½@6 per cent and time paper is 5@7 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 17.—The market closed unsettled. Pennsylvania, 50¾@51; Reading, 15 1-16 15¼; Lehigh Valley, 49@49¼; Reading general 4s, 80 79½; do first preferred, 48½@49¾; do second preferred, 34 asked; do third preferred, 25@25.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 17.—Closing: Consols, money, 96 13-16; do account, 96 11-16; United States 4s, 123½; do 4½s, 104½; New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio firsts, 30½; Canadian Pac., 79¾.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance today is £70,000.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 17.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks today were as follows: Alta, 85c; Bulwer, 15c; Best and Belcher, $1.50; Bodie Consolidated, $1.50; Chollar, $2.20; Consolidated California and Virginia, $12.75; Crown Point, $2.35; Gould & Curry, $2.40; Hale & Norcross, $2.45; Mexican, $2.85; Mono, 75c; Navajo, 30c; Ophir, $4.20; Potosi, $3.65; Savage, $1.90; Sierra Nevada, $2.10; Union Consolidated, $2.25; Utah, 80c; Yellow Jacket, $2.30; Commonwealth, 75c; Nevada Queen, 30c; North Belle Isle, 65c; North Commonwealth, 25c.

GOSSIP ON 'CHANGE.

The markets yesterday were vicious ones, as many of the professionals discovered before the session closed. There was an unexpected development of strength in all speculative property, but the advance was marked by sudden breaks that started in as if the beginning of a material

decline, but from which there were equally sharp reactions about the time the scalpers got short in expectation of a decline. Provisions, corn, and oats led the interest, wheat bringing up the rear. The weather generally was cloudy, and seasonable temperatures prevailed over the winter wheat districts.

The *Trade Bulletin* says that the stocks of grain in private elevators in Chicago are 1,050,000 bu wheat, no corn, 525,000 bu oats, 90,000 bu rye, and 151,000 bu barley.

The feeling late in the afternoon was easier, due to the fine weather and advices that at some points seeding was about to begin. For this reason privileges were lower. Puts on May wheat at 91c were quoted at $1.00¾ and calls at $1.01¾@1.02¾; puts on May corn were 61¾@62c and calls 63¾c.

Speculative trading in grass seeds has again settled to a point of inactivity, with next to no inquiry for March delivery, and it is suggested that outstanding trades in this future have been settled. Receivers yesterday held over several lots of country seed in the absence of bids meeting their approval.

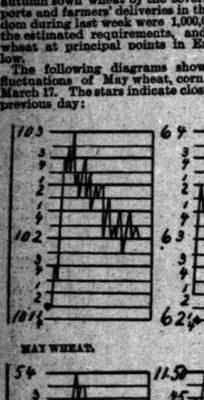
While the reduction in stocks of flaxseeds continues to make a good showing there is little interest manifested on the side of buyers, with May delivery dragging at recent figures. Within a week the supply in regular warehouses has decreased 95,849 bu, Inspector Stevens reporting a total of 1,526,597 bu at the close of last week. The quantity afloat in the harbor remains the same, at 160,554 bu.

Fleming reports the nominal rate on lake freights on the basis of 3c for wheat to Buffalo, including storage until the opening of navigation. With stocks of grain so small, that of corn being less than 300,000 bu at the close of last week, vessel-owners and agents are not optimistic regarding the immediate future of the grain-carrying industry. The latest official report showed a total of 379,746 bu grain floating in the river, which is chiefly wheat.

The *Northwestern Miller* reports the wheat in the private elevators at Minneapolis at 4,581,245 bu, or an increase of 95,345 bu from last week. The aggregate stocks at Minneapolis are 10,475,045 bu, against 10,456,026 bu one week ago. The stocks at Minneapolis and Duluth are 14,834,650 bu, against 14,823,575 bu one week ago. The *Market Record* reports the stocks in country elevators in Minnesota and the Dakotas at 6,467,000 bu, against 6,814,000 bu one week ago—a decrease of 347,000 bu. The aggregate stocks in the three States are 21,-661,650 bu, against 21,337,575 bu last week—a decrease of 345,916 bu. The aggregate stocks one year ago were 21,800,963 bu.

The private cables contained all sorts of bullish information. Some from France stated that the French crop would not exceed 340,000,000 bu and that there would be required from outside sources fully 120,000,000 bu. Another stated that Spain would require 15,000,000 bu more wheat from abroad than last year, owing to the damage to the autumn sown wheat by the severe frost. The imports and farmers' deliveries in the United Kingdom during last week were 1,000,000 bu less than the estimated requirements, and the stocks of wheat at principal points in England are very low.

The following diagrams show the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and pork March 17. The stars indicate closing prices of the previous day:



THE MARKETS.

With fairly large local receipts, quiet early cables, and a large increase on passage, first sales of wheat were made about the closing price of the previous day, but within fifteen minutes of the opening there was an almost instantaneous jump from $1.01⅞ to $1.02¾, and a few moments later $1.03 was touched. From this point on to the close of the session the market was very erratic, but with a downward tendency breaks and rallies of ½@¾c were frequent. At $1.02 there were enough buying orders to hold the market whenever that price was reached on a break, and there were indications of a reaction near the close on the strength of the foreign cables. These foreign advices would have been more potent had it not been for the fact that the crowd generally believed that the foreigners were liberal sellers in this and other American markets. There was a free covering of shorts at the advance, the Northwest doing a great deal of buying through the commission houses. The reported failure of a Spanish banking house in London caused a little flurry early, but as there had been talk of its trouble for some time it was not unexpected, and some of the force of the news was lost. The tone of all the private cables was strong, and the information received from the continental crops uniformly bullish. Outside markets were generally steady to firm. There was a little less call for cash wheat at Minneapolis. The local cash market was quiet for in store wheat, while samples met with a very fair inquiry on milling and shipping account. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 1c under May and $1.01½ for No. 2 red and 99¾c for No. 2 spring. The notable speculative buyers early were Schwartz-Dupee, Milmine-Bodman, McCormick, Mitchell, Sullivan, Logan, and the scalpers. Milmine-Bodman sold freely later. Dunn sold May and Cudahy sold July wheat liberally at the advance. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 99@99c, No. 4 do at 90c, and No. 3 spring at 99c@$1.00. Total cash sales about 45 cars and 5,000 bu.

Shippers came into the corn market as liberal buyers right at the opening and started the local crowd. They found little corn for sale and prices were quickly advanced 1c from the opening and 1¾c over the close of the previous day, 54c being touched with light sales at that figure. Domestic markets were all higher, some of them following this market and some even going higher. St. Louis, for instance, showed an advance of 2c. St. Louis was unquestionably short, and there were enough buying orders from that city alone to have advanced the market here had there been no local buying. Cables showed a slight advance. Local receipts were fair, but were estimated lighter for today. Receipts at outside points were insignificant except at St. Louis, where there was a good deal of stuff on its way to the seaboard. Local stocks of contract corn are less than 200,000 bu, against over 3,000,000 bu on Jan. 1 last year. Samples were strong and higher. There was only a moderate supply and the demand was active. Prices showed a marked advance. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 52@53¼c for No. 2 and No. 2 yellow, 50¾@51c for No. 3, and 49@50c for No. 4 yellow. At the speculative market Bartlett-Frazier, as usual, set the pace for the other traders, and bid prices up rapidly, buying all that was offered. Counseiman, McDonald, Staniford, Lormick, and Logan were among the other notable buyers of the session. Sample sales were at 50¾@60c for No. 4 mixed, 60@61¼c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow, and 55@60c for ears. Through billed No. 3 and No. 3 yellow sold at 50@53¼c.

Oats received no little attention and ruled higher all around despite the fact of large receipts aggregating 370 cars, of which 174 were contract and better. There was a good demand for samples, and in the regular market the advance of ¼@1¼c was helped by the purchases on the part of traders who a few days ago sold short, the advance in wheat and corn evidently scaring them in. May advanced 1¼c, to the old figure of 54c, but closed at 53¾c asked, with June dull at about ½c discount. Sales at the opening at the medium figures, with August quiet at 32¾@32c. Fowler sold May and bought July. Bartlett-Frazier, Armstrong, and Kennett-Hopkins favored the buying side, and McCormick sold some. No. 2 in store remained lifeless at about 51¾@52c, and samples were active at the advance of ¾@1c. Free on board sales were at 49@50c for No. 2 mixed and 49c for do white. 51¾@52¾c for No. 2 mixed, and 53¾@54c for No. 2 white.

Rye futures were as near lifeless as for any day during the last month. Traders did not know just what to do and the general tone was one of heaviness in the absence of any regular demand. Bartlett reported the sale of 5,000 bu in settlement at 81½c, but in a regular way nothing like this was obtainable and it was said that a small lot was at one time offered at 80c. Cash sales were not reported. A few cars No. 2 free on board sold at 81@81¾c and No. 2 in store was inactive at 80c.

Barley was quiet and not essentially changed, with the market, if anything, favoring buyers, who were confronted with a moderately liberal supply of attractive malting grades. Anything at all desirable was salable at fairly satisfactory figures, with really choice as high as 86c, though owing to the quality of transportation stuff was below that. Free on board lots of No. 2 sold at 69@70c and No. 4 at 60@62c.

Hogs higher and less than estimated in number. The Eastern and foreign markets higher, and grain on the up-grade the first two days of the week, life provision market showed an advance, and there was a sharp demand from the shorts that was followed by a fractional improvement in prices. Pork attracted the most attention and showed the greatest advance, lard and ribs being rather neglected. The fact that Cudahy was manipulating and covering his short pork and that Armour was on the buying side of the market had considerable effect. When the inquiry let up there was an easier feeling, but a reaction to about medium figures never took hold to any sessions. There was a fair shipping inquiry, but buyers were not always willing to accept sellers' figures, and as a result there was not a great deal of business. Cudahy while a buyer through brokers during the early part of the session was the sole seller on the call, other sellers at that time being the Chicago Packing company and A. S. White. Counselman and brokers supposed to be acting for Armour were leading buyers. Cash sales of number of pork and lard. Cash pork was quotable at $11.00@11.12½. May lard opened at $6.80, sold to $6.87½, to $6.82½, and closed at $6.85. Sales, according to weights, were at $6.80@6.85, sold to $6.80, to $6.87½@6.90, to $6.82½, to $6.85, and closed nearly at $6.85@6.87½. Cash lots sold at $6.80@6.90 for regular weights, and $6.90@7.00 for selected. Cudahy sold 10,000 the green shoulders, New York cut, at 5½c, 60 boxes dry salted bellies at 5½c, and 150 brls lard loans at $5.15.

The Hogs market was quiet. Packers are firm and buyers are waiting to see when the wheat excitement is going to do. Millers decline to sell bakers without a proportionate share of patents, as they say they cannot afford to make the bakers and have the patents on their hands for an indefinite period.

Millstuffs were in light supply and steady. Bran sold at $13.50@13.60, middlings at $19.00@20.00, and wheat screenings at $14.00@15.00.

Flaxseed was not supported by the demand for account of local crushers noted the previous day, and as a consequence trade lots fell off about 1c, while the market was otherwise steady but intensely dull. A small quantity of May sold at $1.30 and the close was that, with other futures inactive and No. 1 in store offered at $1.30. Several cars on track went at $1.30@1.30½. Timothy seed was dull and heavy in tone, with the offerings apparently more than ample for the indifferent demand on the part of usual buyers. March was offered in vain at $1.30 and sample sales were at $1.09@1.23½ for poor to country lots. March prime clover seed was offered at a previous nominal quotation of $4.50 and fair to nearly prime cash sold at $4.15@4.45.

A fairly liberal trade in the street produce markets was recorded, with prices in no instance departing far from those recently established. A possible exception to this was butter, which was quiet and lower; the receipts were only moderate, but with a declining tendency buyers were naturally disposed to take hold sparingly, and a slow outward movement resulted. Eggs were firm at no advance in nearly all the offerings were small, and with an excellent home and shipping demand stocks were well reduced. Cheese remained firm, with a steady demand; Parliament reported the sale at 99s of a car of summer made cheese which had been in cold storage. Fruits and vegetables were in the usual favor.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Monday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
March	$ 99	$ @	$ 99¾
May	1.01⅜	1.01⅜@1.03	1.03⅛
July	97⅜	97⅛@ 99¾	99¾
CORN.			
May	$ 62¾	$ 62¼@ 64	$ 63⅞
July	60¾	60¼@ 62¾	61¾
OATS.			
May	$ 52¾	$ 52 @ 54	$ 53¾
June	51¾	52¼@ 53	52¾
July	48¾	49 @ 50	49¾
MESS PORK.			
May	$11.20	$10.25 @11.50	$11.35
July	11.57½	11.60 @11.80	11.75
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
May	$ 6.35	$ 6.37½@ 6.47½	$ 6.42½
July	6.57½	6.52½@ 6.72½	6.65
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
May	$ 5.37½	$ 5.45 @ 5.60	$ 5.50
July	5.62½	5.77½@ 5.87½	5.80

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	March.	May.	July.
No. 2 wheat	$ 79¾	$ 79¾	$ 77¾
No. 2 corn	39¾	39¾	39¾
No. 2 oats	....	21¾	20¾
Mess pork	10.37½	10.52½	10.52½
Lard	....	6.10	6.17½
Short ribs	5.05	5.07½	5.17½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Monday by car-loads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 2.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	*17	29	4	50
Spring wheat	1	36	4	41
Corn	21	443	51	515
Oats	174	136	....	310
Rye	15	1	....	16
Barley	....	57	17	74
Total	238	761	77	1,076

*Included were 25 cars No. 2 Turkish, which will not pass on contract.

Inspected out: 1,128 bu corn and 6,900 bu oats. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 32 cars wheat, 190 cars corn, 152 cars oats, and 40,-000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 48 hours ending at 5 o'clock Monday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1891.	RECEIPTS. 1890.	SHIPMENTS. 1891.	SHIPMENTS. 1890.
Flour, brls	14,575	17,008	6,136	16,304
Wheat, bu	52,057	13,587	51,107	13,479
Corn, bu	255,343	371,766	127,749	282,355
Oats, bu	300,411	116,786	126,708	243,291
Rye, bu	13,359	12,513	2,880	6,392
Barley, bu	46,717	42,852	7,178	43,669
Timothy seed, lbs	600,000	....	227,000	....
Clover seed, lbs	98,775	437,871	95,072	438,225
Other seed, lbs	82,000	....	62,562	....
Flaxseed, bu	12,268	10,187	15,944	16,257
Broomcorn, lbs	96,100	36,000	19,200	6,655
Cheese, lbs	80,850	90,655	117,305	197,000
Butter, lbs	265,070	276,206	420,516	554,381
Hides, lbs	39,000	307,575	37,000	680,400
Wool, lbs	67,724	170	167,977	471,393

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows the dates named:

Western.	RECEIPTS, BU. Mar. 17.	Mar. 16.	SHIPMENTS, BU. Mar. 17.	Mar. 16.
Chicago	52,057	41,805	51,107	10,962
Milwaukee	1,000	1,000	1,000	....
St. Louis	40,000	56,000	15,000	48,000
Toledo	14,468	6,982	2,968	1,200
Detroit	23,966	22,367	12,631	9,913
Peoria	3,037	7,000	4,750	9,700
Minneapolis	148,150	269,040	51,870	25,910
Duluth	25,430	31,938	15,000	680
Total	343,997	449,952	153,771	115,573
Eastern.				
New York	68,200	19,200	32,408	....
Philadelphia	12,545	8,624	2,420	18,000
Baltimore	11,949	4,093	....	....
Total	112,694	31,887	34,828	18,973
Grand total	456,691	481,839	188,599	134,546
Same days 1890	181,440	349,351	73,961	148,005

The following were reported on passage to the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	March. 14, 1891.	March 7, 1891.	March 15, 1890.
Wheat and flour, qrs	2,240,000	2,280,000	2,840,000
Corn, qrs	340,000	340,000	720,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	March 14, 1891.	March 7, 1891.	March 15, 1890.
Wheat, qrs	1,240,000	1,020,000	520,000
Corn, qrs	100,000	70,000	400,000

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending March 14, 1891.	Week ending March 7, 1891.	Week ending March 15, 1890.
Flour, brls	138,000	220,000	270,000
Wheat, qrs	136,000	116,000	163,000
Corn, qrs	76,000	97,000	371,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

BEANS—Dealers reported a fair degree of firmness as a result of moderate demand for the offerings. Quotations follow: Navies, hand-picked, $2.20@2.30 per bu; medium, hand-picked, $2.10@2.20; poor to common lots, $1.40@1.75.

BROOM-CORN—There was a fair demand for desirable corn at fully steady to firm prices, and in the aggregate a liberal trade was recorded. The receipts last week were 219,400 lbs; shipments, 22,600 lbs. Quotations: Fair to fine hurl, 4½@5¼c per lb; rough and coarse hurl, according to color, 3½@4¼c; choice green carpet brush, 5½@6¼c; green self-working, 5½@6¼c; crooked, 1½@2½c.

BUTTER—This staple was lower, influenced, but not controlled, by the course of values at the Elgin market. Offerings were full and buyers took hold sparingly, so that trade was rather dull. The receipts last week were 1,769,023 lbs; shipments, 1,962,854 lbs. Revised quotations follow: Creamery separator goods, 31@32c; fine, 30@30½c; fair to good, 27@28c; fancy dairies, 27@28c; medium to good, 23@26c; roll butter, 20@23c; packing stock, fresh, 19@20c; old, 16@18c.

BUTTERINE—Dairy, solid, 13c; extra dairy, 15c; fancy creamery, 18c; rolls and prints, ½c additional.

CHEESE—Dealers were favored with a good trade and a recent strength was continued. The receipts last week were 914,000 lbs; shipments, 1,000,000 lbs. Quotations: Strictly choice full cream, twins, 11¼@11½c per lb; do cheddars, 10½@11c; do Young Americas, 11½@12c; full cream goods, though slightly less desirable, sell at a fractional discount from above; pound skims, 9½@10c; hard skims, 4@7c; brick cheese, 13@15c.

COTTONSEED MEAL—There was an improved demand for barrie, with tierces steady and quiet. Sales were: 200 pork barrels at 82½c; 1 car-load tierces at $1.01½.

DRIED FRUITS—Common dull and slow, with a fair inquiry at medium figures for evaporated apples; sun-dried apples were in light supply. Quotations: Choice to fancy evaporated apples, 12½@13½c per lb; fair to good, 11½@12c; Southern do, sun-dried apples, 9@11½c; Southern do, 6½@7½c; old peaches, 6@8½c; new blackberries, 8@8½c; new unevaporated raspberries, 28@30c.

EGGS—There was a good demand for the rather small offerings, and prices were ½@1c higher, with sales at 20c per doz.

GAME—Rabbits were utterly neglected and nearly unsalable, while there was a fair inquiry for ducks at the following quotations: Good to choice mallard ducks, $2.25@2.50 per doz.; red-heads, $2.75@3.00; teal ducks, $1.75@2.25; small ducks, $1.25@ 1.75; jack snipe, $1.25@ 1.50; rabbits, $5@6 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Though quiet, there was in the aggregate a liberal trade, with oranges and apples firmly held when attractive, and cranberries dull, the season approaching to close. Good to fancy apples, $4.75@5.00 per brl, and common stock, $3.50@4.50; bananas, $1.25@1.75 per bunch; Messina lemons, $3.50@4.50 per case; Florida bright oranges, $3.00@3.50 per case; Indian River, $4.00@4.75; California Riversides, $4.00@4.50; Washington navels, $4.25@4.50; cranberries, Wisconsin bell and early cherry, $9.00@9.50 per brl; bell and bugle, $12.00@ 12.50; Cape Cod, $12.00@13.00; pineapples, $2.00@4.00 per doz; grapefruit, 25@30c per gt.

HAY—The large offerings of prairie met with slow sale, while there was a ready outlet for choice timothy at firm figures. Sales were: On track, 2 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.00@12.50; 17 cars upland prairie at $8.00@11.00. Receipts, 1,137 tons; shipments, 119 tons.

HIDES—A quiet market was the rule, with prices not generally changed. The receipts last week were 2,-254,226 lbs; shipments, including the take-off at the Stock-Yards, 2,316,141 lbs. No. 1 light and heavy green salted, 6½@6¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 5½@6c; No. 1 do glue stock, 4½@4¾c; No. 1 calfskins, 8c; No. 2 do, 7½@8c; deacons, each, 25@35c.

OILS—Were nearly steady, with a fair consumptive demand for linseeds on local and shipping account. Quotations: Standard white carbon, 120 deg. Sc; water white, 150 deg., 8½c; headlight, 175 deg., 9½c; Eocene, 150 deg., 8c; Kensington, 150 deg., 8c; gasoline, 74 deg., 9c; benzine, 70 deg., 8c; linseed, raw, 56c, and boiled, 58c; turpentine, 43½c; extra lard oil, 65c; No. 1 lard oil, 55c; No. 2 do, 50c; whale oil, 50c; and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 35c.

POTATOES—Offerings were fair and the market was quiet at the recently ruling prices, which were follows: Fair to choice Burbanks, $1.00@1.10 per bu on track. Rose and Beauty of Hebron, $1.05@1.08; common and mixed lots, 90@$1.00. Sweet potatoes were in moderate supply at $2.75@3.00 per brl.

POULTRY—Trade was quiet with a fair but not urgent demand for fowls; shippers were in the market for spring chickens, ducks, and turkeys. Quotations follow: Good to choice hen-turkeys, dressed, 14@15c per lb; mixed lots, 10@13c; gobblers, 10@12c; spring chickens, 22@25c; spring ducks, 18@20c; young ducks, 12½@13½c; dressed geese, 8@9½c; live geese, full-feathered, $3.00@7.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—There was a fair demand for green stock, and prices were nearly steady; offerings were more than ample. Quotations: Old vegetables—Beets, $1.25@1.50 per brl; cabbages, $4.00@6.00 per 100; onions, $3.00@3.50 per bu; and $2.00@4.00 per brl; carrots, $1.00@1.25 per brl; rutabagas, 30@35c per bu. New vegetables—Asparagus, 30@35c per dozen bunches; 25@30c per doz; cucumbers, $1.00@1.25 per doz; green onions, 25@30c per dozen bunches; lettuce, 25@30c per doz; new cabbages, $1.50@2.00 per crate; pie-plant, 4@5c per dozen bunches; radishes, 25c per doz; spinach, $1.00@1.25 per brl; tomatoes, $1.00@1.25 per 10-lb box, Florida grown.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.12.

WOOL—Sales were usually in a small way, with a steady range of prices reported. The receipts last week were 115,940 lbs; shipments, 479,115 lbs. Quotations: Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern fine, unwashed, 16@18c; fine medium, unwashed, 18@20c; medium, unwashed, 20@22c; coarse unwashed, 20@22c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Dakota, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed, 15@16c; medium unwashed, 18@20c; coarse unwashed, 20@22c.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Following is a statement of the movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Date.	Cattle.	Calves	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, March 16	13,000	200	45,000	12,000
Tuesday, March 17	6,000	200	20,000	6,000
Week thus far	24,000	600	74,000	18,000
Same period last week	20,000	600	78,000	17,767
Shipments—				
Monday, March 16	4,700	....	17,000	4,722
Tuesday, March 17	2,000	100	12,000	2,000
Week thus far	7,700	100	29,000	6,722
Same period last week	8,515	75	29,100	2,566

Today's receipts are estimated at 13,000 cattle, 36,000 hogs, and 8,000 sheep.

CATTLE—Prices advanced 10c. The demand was active both on local and outside. Receipts were short of expectations and a good clearance was made. Exporters were among the principal buyers. Some 1,478 and 1,491-lb steers sold to New York exporters at $4.85. Shippers bought 1,634-lb steers at high as $5.10. Dressed-beef men paid as high as $5.00 for 1,364-lb steers. Distillery-fed oxen and bulls sold at $3.35@4.00 and "still" feeders at $4.00@4.50. Some 995-lb native heifers sold at $4.25. Most of the native steers sold at $4.40@5.45. A lot of 220 steers averaging 1,062 lbs sold at $4.50. Native cows sold principally at $2.30@3.15. Stock cattle sold at $2.40@4.00. Quotations:

Prime to extra steers, 1,300@1,800 lbs	$5.20@5.60
Good to fancy steers, 1,250@1,600 lbs	4.90@5.25
Fair to good steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs	4.60@5.00
Poor to medium steers, 900@1,300 lbs	3.75@4.60
Best native cows and heifers	3.40@4.25
Good to choice cows and heifers	2.75@3.30
Inferior to fair cows	1.50@2.70
Stock steers, 400@850 lbs	2.90@3.80
Feeding steers, 900@1,150 lbs	3.00@4.00
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@5.50

HOGS—Receipts were comparatively small and the demand active. Values ruled firm and 10@15c higher. A good clearance was made. The quality was below the Tuesday average. Heavy sold at $5.05@5.25, bulk at $5.10@5.20; mixed sold at $5.00@5.20, bulk at $5.05@5.20; light, $5.00@5.25, largely at $5.05@5.20. Pigs sold at $5.15@5.40.

SHEEP—The demand for sheep was fairly active, and desirable lots sold 10c higher, while poor to fair sheep and lambs were unchanged. Some 123@147-lb sheep sold at $5.00@5.30; natives, averaging 68@127 lbs, at $5.75@6.00, and lambs, averaging 72@86 lbs, at $6.75@ 6.15. Western sheep sold at $4.85@5.75.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, March 17.—BEEVES—Receipts, 575 head, all for exporters and slaughterers. No trade; feeling firm. Dressed beef steady at 7@9½c per lb. Shipments today, 1,235 beeves; tomorrow, 2,500 qrs of beef.

CALVES—Receipts, 400 head. Market firm; veals, $5.00@7.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,441 head. Market steady; sheep, $5.00@5.25; lambs, $6.00@7.87½. Dressed mutton firm at 8½@9c per lb; dressed lambs steady at 9@10½c.

HOGS—Receipts, 99 head, consigned direct. Market nominally steady at $5.40@5.55.

Omaha, Neb., March 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,900; market active and strong to 10c higher on everything; all sold; "still" feeders are dull and unchanged; fancy 1,400-lb to 1,500-lb steers, of which there are liberal receipts, are quoted at $4.90@5.40; prime 1,300-lb to 1,425-lb steers, at $4.60@4.85; fair to good 1,050-lb to 1,250-lb do, at $4.25@4.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,200; market opened steady to 5c higher and closed 5@10c; all sold early range, $4.95@ 5.10; bulk, $5.05@5.05; pigs and light lights, $4.75@5.00; light, $5.25@5.00; heavy, $4.80@5.10; mixed, $5.00@5.05.

SHEEP—Receipts, 800; market active and firm; natives, $5.00@5.60; Westerns, $4.50@4.90.

Kansas City, Mo., March 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 4,000 head; shipments, 570 head; market strong, steers, $4.75@5.55; cows, $2.25@4.00; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 12,800 head; market 5c higher; bulk, $5.05@5.10; all grades, $5.00@5.20.

SHEEP—Receipts, 600 head; market steady; unchanged.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; market higher. Good to fancy natives steers, $4.90@5.30; good to fair do, $4.00@4.80; stockers and feeders, $2.75@3.85; Texans and Indians, $3.00@4.20.

HOGS—Receipts, 5,100; market higher; fair to choice heavy, $5.00@5.20; mixed grades, $5.00@5.15; light fair to best, $5.00@5.25.

SHEEP—Receipts, 100; market higher; good to choice, $4.00@5.50.

Sioux City, Ia., March 17.—HOGS—Receipts, 1,500; 10c higher.

CATTLE—Receipts, 200; steady and strong.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, March 17.—COTTON—Spot in moderate demand; middling, 4 15-16d. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 7,900 American. Futures closed quiet but steady. American middling, low middling clauses, March, 4 55-64d; March and April, 4 55-64@ 4 56-64d; April and May, 4 56-64d buyers; May and June, 4 63-64d buyers; June and July, 5 2-64@5 3-64d; July and August, 5 5-64@5 6-64d; August and September, 5 6-64@ 5 7-64d; September and October, 5 5-64@5 6-64d; October and November, 5 4-64@5 5-64d.

PROVISIONS—Wheat firm, demand fair; holders offer sparingly; California No. 1, 8s 4½@8s 5d per cental; Kansas winter, 8s 3½@8s 3d. Receipts of wheat for the last three days were 23,000 centals, of which none were American. Corn steady, demand improving; mixed, Western, 4s 5d per cental. Receipts of American for the last three days were 36,700 centals. Beef—Extra India mess, 62s 6d per tierce. Lard—Prime Western, 43s 3d per cwt.

LONDON, March 17.—Calcutta linseed, 42s 3d per quarter.

New York, March 17.—[Special.]—COTTON—It was a light day in the cotton speculation and the fluctuations were within narrow limits. First there was an advance of 1 to 3 points, then this was lost, and a decline followed of 1 to 3 points, closing unchanged on near months, and 1 to 2 points lower for the day on late months, with the tone dull, and sales for the day 51,300 bales. Liverpool declined half a point on near months and advanced half a point on late months, closing quiet and steady, with sales of 10,000 bales. In New Orleans futures declined 4 to 6 points, closing quiet after sales of 12,300 bales. Here on the spot the market was dull and unchanged, middling uplands remaining at 9 1-16c, with sales of 161 bales for home consumption. The receipts at the ports today were 21,167 bales, against 28,339 this day last week, and 5,577 this day last year. Total thus far this week, 81,676 bales, against 89,778 thus far last week. The exports from the ports today comprised 4,295 bales to Great Britain. The following is a summary of today's transactions:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.
March	200	8.76	8.74
April	4,500	8.79	8.76
May	5,300	8.89	8.85
June	10,200	8.98	8.94
July	9,400	9.07	9.03
August	17,900	9.12	9.06
September	1,500	9.13	9.08
October	1,800	9.13	9.10
November	200	9.12	9.10
December	1,300	9.12	9.09
January, nothing doing	....	....	....

COFFEE—Spot sales were 15,500 bags, and the general list of options dropped 5 to 15 points and closed very steady, though March was 5 points higher than yesterday. The American warehouse deliveries yesterday were 24,339 bags, mostly here. The receipts at Rio were 10,000 for two days and at Santos 4,000 bags. The Rio and Santos markets were quiet. Rio exchange, 18d. The stock in Rio was 183,000 bags and at Santos 198,000 bags. The stock of Brazil in New York is 62,132 bags. The American visible supply of Brazil is 367,132 bags, against 368,620 at this time last year and 508,647 at this time in 1889. Rio on the spot steady at 18¼@18¾c, but the trading was light. Sales at 16½@16¾c No. 7 to be shipped; 1,000 bags Santos No. 5 at 18¼c, to be shipped; also 150 bags Mexican and 250 bags Cora on Private terms.

WHEAT—Was active on speculation, and though at one time prices were ¾c to ¼c lower on some of the late months there was a sharp rally later on, and prices did not get much below yesterday's figures, the closing official prices of last month. At the close today the general list of options was ¾c to ¼c higher than last night. No. 2 red was quoted at $1.12@1.12½. Exporters took 60,000 bu of March on the sales of No. 1 Northern were made at 97¼c, delivered with No. 2 Northern 3c under. Some selections of No. 1 Northern got as high as 98c; and a few cars sold up to 97½c f. o. b., but they were extra fancy. Poor grades were unusually dull. Closing quotations: No. 2 red, March, 99c, on track 99¼c; No. 1 Northern, March, 97c, asked; May, 97¾c; on track, 97¼@97½c; No. 2 Northern, March, 95c, on track, 95¼@95½c; May, 96¾c; on track, 96¾@97c; July, 91½@ 92c.

CORN—Was active, moved fast, excited, and decidedly higher, prices running up ic to 1½c. At the close March and April were at the highest figure of the day. Cash sales, 450,000 bu, including 150,000 bu, 57½@58c, in small lots, in elevator. No. 2 white, 57¾@58c; in small lots, in elevator. No. 2 white was 57¾@58c; yellow also 57¾@58c; low mixed, 57¼@ 57½c; No. 2, 56c; Southern white sold at 54½c afloat for one load. Option sales, 2,240,000 bu.

OATS—Were quiet on the spot but fairly active in options, which were ¼@¾c higher. Cash sales, 45,000 bu, the firmness of holders greatly restricting the transactions; No. 2 mixed, 42@43¼c; No. 2 white, 46@46½c; No. 3 do, 41½c; ungraded mixed, 41@43½c; do white, 43@46½c; No. 2 white for April, 44¾c; May, 45½c. Option sales, 310,000 bu.

BUTTER—Best new creamery, 30@33c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 11¼@11¾c.

EGGS—19@20c.

SUGAR—Raw, quiet and weak; fair refining, 5 1-16c; refined dull and unchanged; cut loaf and crushed, 6¾c; powdered, 6¼c; granulated, 6¼c; mold "A," 6¾c; cubes, 6¾c; standard "A," 5 1-16c.

Boston, Mass., March 17.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery, 29@30c; fancy, well-known marks, 28c; firsts, 26@27c; seconds, 24@25c; extra imitation creamery, 26@30c; factory choice, 20@21c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 29@30c; New York and Vermont dairy, good to choice, 23@25c.

CHEESE—Northern choice, 11¼@11¾c; Western choice, 10½c; sage, 11¾@12c.

EGGS—Extra, 20c; fancy, 19@20c; fancy near-by stock higher; firsts, 18c; extra Vermont and New Hampshire, 19½@20c; Western extras, 19½c; Michigan choice, 19½@20c; Southern choice, 19c.

COAL—Shipping grades, f. o. b. Chicago No. 3 yellow; country yellow, 35c; high mixed, spot, 35½c; steamer, yellow, 34@34½c; steamer, 34c; good no grade, 33¾@33½c, with odd lots as to quality.

OATS—The market is quiet, but prices are firmer. Chicago No. 2 white, to ship, 51½@52c, and 49½@ 50c for No. 3 do; to arrive, 52@52½c; No. 2 white, fancy clipped, spot, 52@52½c; No. 2 white, 51@52c for track lots; No. 3 white, 50@50½c for track lots; low grades nominal at 46@48c.

Duluth, Minn., March 17.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Opened strong today with the first sale of May 1¼c above last night. After a small reduction the market held steady and firm the rest of the day. There was a good demand for cash wheat and for wheat for shipment after lake navigation opened. The close was firm: No. 1 hard, cash, 91½c; May, 91½c; July, 91½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 87½c; May, 87½c; July, 87½c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 84½c. Cars on track—Wheat, 81.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 35,436 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 15,000 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., March 17.—GRAIN—Wheat—Bullish foreign advices made the market firm, with May 1c down, but other options 34@1c above yesterday's close. Good buying orders, coupled with confirmed strength in foreign markets, caused a sharp advance, with cash and July 1c higher in July, during the first half hour, after which things quieted down and prices eased off slightly and the market was nervous to the close, which was 3¼@1¼c higher than yesterday's: No. 2 red, cash, $1.03@1.03¼; May, $1.03¾@1.03¾, closing $1.03¾ bid; July, 93¾@94c, closing 93¾@94c; No. 3 red, 93@94c. Corn—Firm and ¼@¾c higher than yesterday's last prices, and then followed in the wake of wheat, closing 1¼@1¾c higher than yesterday's last prices: No. 2, cash, 48@48¼c; May, 54¾@55c, closing 54¾c bid; July, 48¾@49c, closing 49¼c. Oats—Closing higher but quiet; No. 2 cash, 42@43½c; May, 43¾@43½, closing 43¾c.

Provisions firm and higher, but not much trading. Pork—Standard mess,

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LI.—NO. LXXVIII. THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1891—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ROUGH ON MR. COCKRELL.

F. M. B. A. Men Say Harsh Things About Him.

LETTER BY HIM RECALLED.

Resolutions Passed by Members of His Own Lodge.

PALMER'S SLAP AT COL. MORRISON

Grover Cleveland's Tardy Congratulations to the Senator-Elect.

BYRE AHEAD IN THE CALIFORNIA FIGHT.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—Mr. Cockrell is beginning to hear distinct rumblings of discontent among the F. M. B. A. men denouncing his vote for Gen. Palmer, as the following will show. Today Mr. Taubeneck received from one of his F. M. B. A. brethren, R. M. Needham of Fayette County, a letter, of which the following is a copy:

SHABONIER, Ill., March 16.—Mr. Taubeneck—Dear Sir: Allow me to thank you kindly for the true patriotism that you have shown since the convening of the Legislature for standing true to your constituents. You have shown yourself to be a man of principle. While you may not leave at the close of the Legislature with as much wealth financially as Cockrell and Moore you will leave with richness of honor, not only given you by the Independent party, but by the people of the United States interested therein. I am greatly fallen at this writing for the action of Cockrell and Moore, but it seems at the present day and age that we have only one man in three that is true to the principles they all profess. Hoping at some future time that I may have the opportunity of assisting you to some high public position, I remain, yours fraternally, R. M. NEEDHAM,

Late candidate on the Farmers' and Laborers' ticket for County Judge in Fayette County, Illinois.

With it came another letter, written by James Cockrell to a brother named Perry, a member of an F. M. B. A. Lodge at Shabonier, Ill. It was in reply to a letter to Cockrell inclosing resolutions adopted by the lodge early in November of last year. Mr. Cockrell's reply, it will be noticed, was dated Nov. 11, a few days after the election, and it is one of the many expressions Mr. Cockrell may find it difficult to explain away. Here is a copy of Mr. Cockrell's letter;

EDMUNDY, Ill., Nov. 11, 1890.—Brother Perry: The resolution adopted by your lodge at hand, in answer to which I wish to say that all reports, no difference by whom circulated, that I have pledged myself to vote for Palmer, Farwell, or any other was are false and without foundation. I was elected by the farmers and the best class of farmers in the Forty-third District. I was elected independent of and in opposition to both of the old parties, and I am pledged to nothing under Heaven but to men who voted for me, and I propose to stand by them and I want them to stand by me. Brothers, I am your servant. You are the masters. I shall at all times be willing to listen to your advice. I desire it because I feel that I will need it. If all the lodges could fix upon a time to meet in their respective lodgerooms for the purpose of expressing themselves in regard to the question of Senator and inform me of their wish through their county secretaries I would be guided accordingly. Fraternally, JAMES COCKRELL.

The Shabonier Lodge, No. 990, of the F. M. B. A., located in Mr. Cockrell's district, has taken action relative to his desertion of the order by his vote for Palmer, and the following is a copy of the resolutions adopted a few days ago:

WHEREAS, James Cockrell of the Illinois Legislature has proved himself a traitor to the F. M. B. A. organization and to the independent people of the Forty-third District, be it

Resolved, That our lodge condemns the action of James Cockrell and stamps him as a man without principle, truth, honesty, or integrity; and be it further

Resolved, That James Cockrell, Representative of the Forty-third District of Illinois, should tender his resignation to the General Assembly, for we consider him no more a Representative of his constituents.

M. M. MERRIMAN, President pro tem.
R. M. NEEDHAM, Secretary.

Mr. Taubeneck is the recipient of a resolution of thanks from the same lodge that set the seal of disapproval on Cockrell's vote, as the subjoined will show:

SHABONIER, Ill., March 13.—Shabonier F. M. B. A. Lodge, No. 990, in regular session—Mr. Taubeneck, Dear Sir: We, the members of said lodge, thank you kindly for the true patriotism that you have shown since the convening of the Legislature for standing true to your constituents and the independent people of the United States interested therein. M. M. MERRIMAN, President pro tem.
R. M. NEEDHAM, Secretary.

The Republicans of the House are signing a petition requesting Moore and Cockrell to remove their desks to the Democratic side. The three F. M. B. A. men were tendered seats with the Republicans, a compliment of which they availed themselves at once. Moore and Cockrell should not have done so, it is claimed, if, as many believe, they intended to deceive the Republicans and ultimately vote for Palmer. The greater number of the Republicans would unquestionably be pleased if Moore and Cockrell moved across the aisle into the camp where they belong.

The Democrats are not at all pleased with Mr. Cockrell's actions at mass-meetings and jollifications given in honor of Gov. Palmer's election to the Senate. Mr. Cockrell always attends, and invariably makes himself exceedingly conspicuous. Both he and Dr. Moore will subside now in short order, both having committees the majority thereof not being in accord with the Chairman.

MORRISON AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Meaning of Palmer's Remark Advocating the Selection of a Young Man.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—Gov. Palmer's speech at Carlinville last night has set some of the Democrats to thinking. He said among other things that his white hairs precluded him from being considered a Presidential candidate. The second place on the ticket he declared he would not accept at all, because the honor was an empty one. The Governor created a laugh by the remark that in case he was Vice-President he would feel like killing the President. Then he admitted he would be proud of a Presidential nomination, because it was the highest honor any American could ever achieve. The Governor looked over his audience, and it was one of which any man could well have been proud, and said all he hoped for was to give the people of the State six years' honest service in the Senate.

He declared positively that he favored the nomination of a young man for the Presidency by the Democrats, and he favored the renomination and reelection of such a young man provided the Administration merited it. "I don't favor a third term," he said. He said, moreover, one of his aims would be the unification of all the factions in the Democratic party in Illinois. He trusted he could bring about this result after healing any discontent that existed.

It is an open secret that the representatives of the Southern Democracy—Mills, Breckinridge of Kentucky, Crisp of Georgia, and many others—think well of Col. W. R. Morrison as a Presidential possibility. He can under certain conditions get the South, and his conservative views on the money question give him strength in the East. Morrison has friends in Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan. In Indiana the Ike Gray faction of the Democracy are favorable to Morrison, who wanted to be nominated for the Vice-Presidency at St. Louis instead of Thurman. Morrison has recently gotten the Democrats in Illinois where he wanted them. In 1888 his friends did as they pleased in the meeting of the Illinois delegation at St. Louis, thus evening their strength. With this show of friendly feeling all over the country Palmer's declaration that he wants a young man can be accepted by Morrison's friends in no other way than a left-handed swipe at the Colonel. These men have not been on friendly terms for some years. Gen. Palmer did not lend his assistance to Col. Morrison during the long struggle in the Thirty-fourth Assembly, which terminated in the election of Gen. Logan, and notwithstanding the fact that Col. Morrison, when in the Legislature, did more than any one man to keep the seat of government at Springfield, the atmosphere of the town was rather chilly for Morrison's friends at that time. Palmer's declaration cannot be construed except as a thrust at the Colonel. Probably it was done in revenge for Col. Morrison's letter, written and published during this fight, when few men, other than Palmer himself, ever believed he could be elected.

Letter from Grover.

Among other letters in Gen. Palmer's mail today was the following from Grover Cleveland:

To the Hon. John M. Palmer: I suppose congratulations upon your election to the Senate have poured in upon you thick and fast. I have waited for the subsidence of the flood to assure you of my gratification with the result and to tender my congratulations. My satisfaction arises from my personal and political regard for you, and also from the assurance of steadfastness and loyalty to their party and to the cause of the people's rights which has been furnished by the Democratic members of the Legislature of the State of Illinois in the contest so happily ended. Yours very truly, GROVER CLEVELAND.

Allen G. Thurman has not said anything up to this time indicative of the great joy which should cause him to burst his vest buttons over the election of a Democrat to the Senate of the United States from Illinois.

An error crept into the report of the Carlinville reception last night as it appeared in THE TRIBUNE of today. The substitution of a "p" for a "t" did the work. Representative Stringer made the speech nominating Palmer for the Presidency on a low tariff, free silver platform, not Representative Springer, as was stated.

The members of the 101 who were present at the meeting feel aggrieved over the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That we add our voices to the general outpouring of thanks to the St. Louis *Republic* for its invaluable assistance to the Democracy of Illinois, and we also recognize the zeal and ability with which the Springfield *State Register* has assisted the Democracy in struggles of the past, and express the hope that both of these papers may long continue to lead the people from victory to victory.

The resolution pleases the Democrats well as far as it goes, but they seem to think that the services of such papers as the Chicago *Herald*, *Times*, and *Globe*, and the Democratic press throughout the State merited recognition as well as the papers mentioned in the resolution.

ESTEE GAINS SOME STRENGTH.

But There Is No Certainty of His Election —Felton Asks for an Investigation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 18.—[Special.]—Estee gained strength today in the Senatorial fight, but nothing like what was expected of him. When the sensational charges were made yesterday which were alleged to have implicated Felton, knowing ones on the outside predicted that Felton's supporters would at once leave his ranks and elect Estee. Such, however, has not been the case, and it almost might be called anybody's fight yet. Felton has all along posed as the one honest man, and today he has written a letter to the Attorney-General demanding that he proceed at once to most rigorously investigate the charges.

The mysterious scraps of paper which when pasted together produced the sensation have not been made public, but they have had their effect in swaying from Felton a number of votes which would otherwise have gone to him. A reaction has already set in in favor of Felton, and some expect that when the joint ballot is taken tomorrow Felton will show an increased strength. If he does this will keep the legislators together for some time, as it is apt to produce a deadlock.

The Democrats are becoming restless. They get no pay, and from present appearances no sack is to be opened for them, and there is talk that they will refuse to vote, thus leaving it to a majority of the Republicans to name their own candidate. If this is done at once the chances are that Estee will be elected tomorrow. The alleged bribery scandal is attracting a great deal of attention. The paper upon which there was a list of names written was a manilla sheet, and was found in an otherwise empty waste-basket in the library after a conference between the man who has charge of Felton's fight and the one who kept De Young so long before the public. A joint resolution was introduced in the Senate this morning and the committee appointed to investigate the affair, but it is not at all probable that anything will be done, for the Attorney-General declines, for reasons known only to himself, to push the matter.

The tally list of certain members of the Legislature in the office of the State Librarian was one torn up by Assemblyman Dibble it is claimed, leader of the Republicans in the Assembly, who said he had been checking it off and tore it up in connection with one of the County Division bills and that nothing improper could be shown in connection with it. As the list contained the names of a number of Democrats he cited that it could not be taken in any sense as part of the Senatorial fight.

Immediately upon the opening of the Senate this morning Senator Voorhies introduced a joint resolution calling upon both Houses to appoint a committee of three to meet with the Attorney-General for the purpose of investigating the documents found at the library yesterday. The committees were appointed.

PATRONS OF INDUSTRY MEET.

They Are Becoming Divided on Political Lines, However.

LANSING, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—Thirty-five delegates were present when the biennial session of the Supreme Association of Patrons of Industry began here today. Of this number Michigan sent twenty-three, New York one, Indiana three, Ohio one, Illinois one, Wisconsin three, Pennsylvania one, and Ontario two.

The basis of representation is one delegate for each 3,000 members. The reports of the delegates to the Supreme Secretary show that the order now has 70,059 members in Michigan, 2,700 in New York, 1,823 in Pennsylvania, 5,152 in Ohio, 7,618 in Indiana, 410 in Illinois, 6,212 in Wisconsin, and 19,046 in Ontario. The membership in Vermont and South Dakota, whose delegates have not arrived, will increase this number perhaps 3,000.

The Supreme Treasurer reported that the association has $2,200 on hand, and that ex-Secretary Wadsworth owes the order $150.

If the Michigan delegation was united it could easily control the convention, but the delegates are divided on political lines, and as a result will accomplish little. The State has candidates for all the Supreme officers, but on account of the split in the delegation is likely to get none, although a determined effort will be made to retain Supreme Secretary Whitman of Charlotte. The scheme to permit independent political action by the order, or in other words make a third party of, it is an idea of the Michigan association solely and is strongly opposed by the outside delegates.

Cheese Dean at Cornell.

ITHACA, N. Y., March 18.—[Special.]—Prof. Moses Coit Tyler was today elected Dean of the new School of History and Political Science to be organized next June.

LABOR'S FINAL DEMAND.

IT ASKS UNION WAGES FOR WORLD'S FAIR WORKINGMEN.

The Scale Proposed Is the Minimum Rate Indorsed by the Trades Unions—Arguments in Behalf of the Proposition—Power Contractors Would Have Without Some Such Arrangement—The Question Discussed at the Joint Meeting of Labor and Exposition Representatives.

Organized labor has made its final demand upon the World's Fair Directory. It has been granted an eight-hour day and the establishment of a system of arbitration. It now asks that in lieu of all other concessions asked for the directory establish a minimum rate of wages, the rate to be that of union labor as fixed for the various trades. In return for this organized labor will promise that no effort shall be made to raise such wages.

This proposition was last night submitted at a joint meeting of labor representatives and a special committee of the directory called to consider the question. On behalf of the directory there were present President Gage, Vice-President Bryan, and Directors Jeffery, Nelson, and Crawford. The labor committee was as follows:

Trade and Labor Assembly—P. J. Minlter, J. W. Mackin, W. J. Dayton, F. C. Lewis.

Building Trades' Council—George E. Carter, T. J. Mitchell, John Mingan, F. Dorne, T. J. Howard, Robert Watson.

Central Labor Union—A. Stamm.

Central Council, K. of L.—H. H. Canevin, C. F. Hank.

The position of the Labor Committee is contained in the following paper which was presented by Chairman P. J. Minlter and formed the subject for discussion. The statement is addressed to the directory and President Gage. The rate of wages is to be fixed later, but will be on the basis of union rates:

The Labor Committee's Statement.

We respectfully acknowledge the favorable consideration you have so far given to the propositions relative to the employment of labor on the World's Fair buildings, submitted to you by the committee of the central labor organizations of this city, and do sincerely hope that the adoption by you of the eight-hour and arbitration proposition will be followed by the adoption of the one remaining proposition, which we believe is absolutely essential to the establishment and maintenance of harmonious relations between the workingmen and the contractors who may be selected to do the work required.

The proposition we refer to is this: that each contract shall contain the following clause:

"The party of the second part (meaning the contractor) further covenants and agrees with the party of the first part (meaning the directory) to pay to the artisans, mechanics, laborers, and wageworkers employed upon the work called for by this contract at least the minimum rate of wages paid union labor."

This proposition, substantially, was submitted to your subcommittee at our last conference as a substitute for the vague proposition to employ union labor, as far as possible, and was held over as a matter for more mature and complete consideration. In support of this proposition we respectfully submit the following:

First—The principle of a minimum rate of wages is a humane one. It restrains the contractor from taking advantage of the necessities of the helpless workers, who may be, and as a matter of fact are, forced by sheer want and the fierce competition of their unemployed and hungry fellows to work for wages wholly insufficient to support life itself, let alone to acquire those essentials of home life and the conditions of civilization implied in the idea of American citizenship.

Second—That this proposition contains no new or untried principle; nor does it involve the "solution of abstract principles in political economy or religion." In nearly all occupations where workingmen, being organized, have, thanks to their organizations, been enabled to make contracts, this has been recognized as a fundamental and essential principle, and the foundation of harmonious relations between the parties to such contracts. Hence, in the adoption of this proposition, you cannot be rightfully charged with establishing a precedent tending to disturb the normal relations between employers and employés, or others who favor absolute, unrestricted competition in the labor market, and who buy labor, which is human life itself, exactly as they buy merchandise, cotton, corn, or hogs. The cheaper the purchase the better pleased the buyer, who is either ignorantly or wilifully blind to the inhuman character of such traffic.

Third—This principle of a minimum rate of wages is in practical operation here, established after many long and expensive contests; and it is inevitable that all effort will be made by organized labor to maintain the principle. Hence the recognition by you of the minimum rates already established here and the adoption by you of a fair minimum for all other classes of labor will assuredly establish the most harmonious relations and prevent possible discord that will mar and perhaps irretrievably injure the Exposition.

Fourth—The possible objection to the establishment of a minimum rate of wages by the World's Fair Directory, that in consequence thereof large numbers of unemployed or poorly paid workers would be thereby encouraged to come to this city, we meet thus:

An Influx of Labor Not Expected.

In the first place, we do not fear such a result. Should it happen we at least neither could nor would complain; while on the other hand the contractors and the general enterprise will be benefited from the larger choice of labor at their disposal.

The objection that this arrangement would have for its effect to bind the directory only, without being of binding force upon the organized workers, is already partially met in the preceding objection, which foresees danger rather in an increase of the supply of than in the demand for labor; and, secondly, that organized labor being a party to this agreement, the pledge themselves to promptly prevent any organized attempt to raise the minimum established and thus violate their agreement. Seeing that the labor organizations of Chicago are closely confederated in the central bodies represented by us, no single organization or number of them could break through this agreement without being exposed to instant discipline from the central bodies, who have ample power to prevent any such efforts that would disturb the harmonious relations which it is our purpose to establish.

The objection that the establishment of this minimum rate of wages would greatly increase the cost of the enterprise is met as follows:

In the first place this agreement would have for its effect a result just the reverse of that apprehended above. The eternal wranglings, strikes, and other such results consequent upon unrestricted purchase of labor would actually turn out more costly in the end besides otherwise injuring the enterprise.

But, furthermore, we very particularly desire to recall your attention to the basic principle upon which all our negotiations have stood—that is, that the purpose, scope, and character of the Exposition, which is world-wide and international, is to bring out the brightest side of our civilization; that this, together with the essentially public character of the enterprise, virtually prevents the directory from applying here those narrow, economic principles which are generally practiced and considered legitimate in private business for private profit.

Thoroughly Discussed the Question.

In the foregoing paper the Labor Committee has sought to answer most of the objections which have appeared against the establishment of a minimum rate of wages, but the joint committee spent nearly three hours in an earnest but harmonious discussion.

One of the strong arguments on the labor side of the question was made by George E. Carter.

"We think," he said, "that there are several reasons for granting a minimum rate of wages.

"First—It would afford protection to the contractor as well as the laboring man. If a minimum rate were fixed the contractor would know just what to calculate upon as a minimum rate in making his bids. Each would know that the other could not make arrangements to underbid him by securing cheap labor.

Second—If a minimum rate of wages be not granted union labor will be crowded out. Union men will not work for less than a specified sum. Each organized trade has a fixed price and it works according to schedule. A contractor might begin by paying union wages. He would continue to do so for a while, and then if there was a press of labor competition he might drop his prices to suit competition, and how could any one prevent it? There being no stipulated price no one could legally complain about any rate of wages paid, and that brings me to the question of arbitration.

"You have agreed to establish a system of arbitration. If you refuse to establish a minimum rate of wages or agree to the employment of union labor what will there be to arbitrate? There is nothing but the eight-hour day. That cuts little figure unless it be stipulated that a specified rate of wages be fixed. Just look at the situation. Suppose a contractor should reduce wages or discharge men. A reduction of wages would constitute no ground for arbitration. Not having agreed to pay a special rate, he would say there was nothing to arbitrate. He would cover the case exactly. If, rather than suffer a reduction of wages, his men should quit work their places could be filled at the lower rate, and that would be the end of it. You couldn't touch him with arbitration. Not having broken a compact, there would be nothing about which to treat. He would say his men were at work and that he was keeping his contract.

"There is another phase to the question. If we are paid good wages we shall have extra money with which to attend the Exposition. We wish as much as the wealthy people to visit the Exposition, and all the money we spend there will revert in turn to the directory. So that not only will labor be pleased and harmony assured, but the money will find its way back to the World's Fair Treasury."

President Gage and Mr. Jeffery did most of the talking for the directory committee. After the meeting President Gage said:

"They presented good, sound arguments. There is room for much consideration."

Mr. Gage could not say what would be done about the proposition submitted. He said the directory committee might make some report on it or merely turn it over to the directory at its next meeting Friday night.

COLLAPSE OF A KANSAS BANK.

The Knox Family of Topeka in Hard Luck —Boot Failure.

TOPEKA, Kas., March 18.—[Special.]—The United States Savings Bank of this city made an assignment this morning to Samuel T. Howe. It was said that the assets largely exceeded the liabilities and that depositors would undoubtedly be paid in full. William C. Knox, President of the institution, attributed the direct cause of his failure to the collapse of his father's bank, which occurred one month ago. The two concerns, however, had no direct connection. Depositors lost confidence in the concern, and the business fell off to nothing. Young Mr. Knox had large investments in real estate in Topeka and vicinity, and yesterday he gave warranty deeds to the bank of all he owned amounting to $175,000. All is heavily encumbered. The bank was organized two years ago with a capital stock of $261,000. President Knox said this evening that the liabilities of the bank are about $200,000, which were fully equaled by assets.

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—The old boot and shoe firm of J. & A. Simpkinson failed today. There has been a gradual reduction in the volume of business and the firm recently invested heavily in their new Fourth street establishment. Yesterday deeds and mortgages by the firm to the amount of $150,000 were filed in favor of the Davis Shoe company, John Kelly, guardian, Elizabeth Robson, Mary H. B. Wolcott, guardian, and others. The liabilities are estimated at $400,000, the assets at $300,000. It is said the assignment leaves the men absolutely penniless, their elegant residences being turned over to their creditors.

ABILENE, Kas., March 18.—[Special.]—The First National Bank of Abilene, with hundreds of Eastern creditors, declared a dividend of 15 per cent today, making a total of 30. The bank failed one year ago.

SERIOUS WRECK IN ARKANSAS.

A Number of Passengers Injured—A Spreading Rail the Cause.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., March 18.—There was a serious wreck on the Little Rock and Fort Smith road near Ozark this morning, in which a number of passengers en route to this city and intermediate stations were more or less injured. The wreck was caused by a spreading rail. Three coaches and the baggage car left the track and toppled over.

The injured were:

D. C. WILLIAMS, Ozark, slight bruise on face.

W. A. KEIZER, the contractor, Rushville, badly cut about the head and hands, with internal injuries.

W. L. WAMBLE, news agent, slightly bruised.

J. S. COOLEY, school teacher, Omaha, Tex., slight sprain in right side and knee wrenched.

P. J. MCNULTY Denver, Colo., cut about head, left leg badly bruised.

MRS. ELIZABETH MCNULTY, Denver, side hurt, internal injuries.

W. H. DECK, drummer, Leavenworth, Kas., bruised and slightly cut.

MRS. CATHERINE BECK, Leavenworth, Kas., cut about head and shoulders, bruised and sprained.

The passenger train was due at 1:45 p. m. but did not arrive until late in the afternoon.

SELLING AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.

Prices Realized for American and French Signatures.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—[Special.]—The sale of the famous Leffingwell collection of autographs was begun today. The feature of the sale was an interesting letter written by Capt. William Munson, dated Sept. 26, 1780, giving an account of Arnold's treason and the arrest, trial, and execution of Maj. André. This was sold for $2.50. A four-paged letter by Hannah Moore brought $90 and one by the Rev. Cotton Mather $101. Several autograph letters with signatures of the poet Longfellow ranged in price from $18.50 to $60. Autograph documents pertaining to Napoleon, officers in his campaign, and the French Revolution did not realize high prices. The largest sum paid for an autograph of the Emperor was $31, while a document signed by him sold for $6. An autograph of the Empress Josephine brought $18.

A letter of Marie Antoinette brought $24 and one of her husband, Louis XVI., only $4. Eleven dollars was paid for an autograph address of Mirabeau.

POOR LO IS WEARY OF WARRING.

No Further Trouble with the Sioux Need Be Expected.

PIERRE, S. D., March 18.—Careful investigation by squawmen, friendly Indians, and cattlemen living west of the river warrants the belief that no more trouble will be had with the Sioux, at least for some years. Bankers and money-loaners who will not loan money on real estate security are perfectly willing to loan money on the herds of cattle and horses on the ranges west of the river, and these men would be the last ones to place loans on herds of cattle that are at the mercy of the whole Sioux nation if they anticipated trouble. But should the Government cut down the Indian rations the situation might suddenly change, and the peaceful aspect at the present time be turned into one of general commotion.

CANADIAN PARLIAMENT CALLED.

It Will Assemble at Ottawa Wednesday, April 29.

OTTAWA, Ont., March 18.—An extract of the *Official Gazette* issued today calls Parliament together for Wednesday, April 29.

A Steamer Ashore.

WOODSHOLL, Mass., March 18.—Steamer Hercules, Capt. Anderson, of the Philadelphia Coal company went ashore in Lackey's Bay, on the south side of Nanshon Island, at 5 o'clock this morning.

"NO APOLOGY TO OFFER."

MAYOR CREGIER SATISFIED WITH HIS OWN ADMINISTRATION.

Mass-Meeting of the Followers of the Family Trust Candidate at the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall—The Crowd Makes Itself Familiar with the Speakers—Jacob Kern Calls for Three Cheers but Is Not Understood.

"I have no apology to offer for a single act of mine during the last two years," solemnly announced Mayor Cregier to a mass-meeting of city employés and other followers of the Family Trust candidate at the West Twelfth Street Turner-Hall last evening. What Mr. Cregier possibly intended to convey by insinuation was that his administration of municipal affairs during the last two years needed no apology. At least it was so understood and rapturously applauded by his claquers.

The hall had been hired and decorated for the occasion and every effort made to have this an auspicious opening to the campaign of the dead-duck candidate. The hall will hold 1,200 when it is crowded. It was confidently expected that the Family Trust organ would be able to announce this morning that "thousands could not gain admission." As it was, however, not more than 1,000 people—men, women, and cigarette-smoking infants—were present, and despite the vigilance of the two policemen at the door quite a number of Carter Harrison's supporters sneaked in and disturbed the harmony of the occasion.

A garden scene had been set on the stage—as if for a family party—and at 8 o'clock Louis Adams walked out into the garden and called for J. E. O'Brien.

"Where is O'Brien?" shouted the front row infant chorus.

"Getting a beer," shouted a member of the Nineteenth Ward chivalry. After a few minutes' delay Mr. O'Brien came up-stairs and into the garden.

Mr. O'Brien's Gratitude.

Said Mr. O'Brien in a conversational style: "Gentlemen, I was taken by surprise. Gratitude is the fairest flower that sheds its perfume in the heart and I am grateful. I am constrained to say that I never was called to preside over such a respectable gathering as this. I have known a great many Mayors, but I am glad to say I never knew a better one than he in whose interest this meeting has been called."

Mr. O'Brien was interrupted at this juncture by inquiries from his audience as to which Mayor he had reference, but he modestly withdrew from the public gaze and Mr. Elliot proceeded to claim the diverted attention of the crowd from the antics of two small boys in the front row.

"There are no local issues in this campaign," said Mr. Elliot. "There is nothing but the old fight of Democrats and Republicans. I am a Democrat and I don't intend that a traitor to our National principles shall claim the administration of the city. I don't claim that our present Mayor is the best we ever had. I confess there may have been better."

Cries of "You bet!" and "What's the matter with Kyarter?" caused a momentary pause and explanations continued.

"So long as men are human they are liable to make mistakes, and what the present Administration is, it is."

"Are you for Cregier?" shouted a member of the Ward Committee.

"Of course," responded the speaker, "and I tell you all right here that when I'm 'wid' a man I'm 'wid' him and when I'm agin' him I'm dead agin' him."

Crowds Leave the Hall.

Mr. Elliot then pictured the horrors of a united Democracy, with Harrison at its head, and then called for Mr. Cregier. Crowds were already leaving the hall, despite the vigilance of the doorkeepers, and those remaining were calling for every one of Democratic name from Palmer to Crain.

Mr. Adams stepped to the front of the garden and said: "I am not a Lawler Democrat, I am not a Harrison Democrat." Further Mr. Adams said naught, for the crowd was discussing in loud tones. Mr. Adams' plea for "just a few moments" was lost in the contending waves. Secretary Powers spoke for a few moments on the evils of success in politics, and described the large head that he personally knew Mr. Harrison became possessed of while Mayor.

At this juncture Mayor Cregier came into the garden leaning on the arm of Ald. Powers. He placed his silk hat carefully on the speakers' table in front and then stood behind the hat.

"Come out from there, I see your feet," playfully called out one of the faithful. Mr. Cregier advanced as requested. He said:

Mr. Cregier's Speech.

"I was in this hall one year ago. I take it that all here now are as then stanch and true Democrats of Cook County. I am here to add what I can to your success. It is the Democratic party that I am here for. I have at your hands been honored, and I hope again to be. I have received a great deal of abuse from men who wish to destroy the power of the Cook County Democracy. If it were not for such tried Democracy and Democratic principle as was evinced in the 101 lately, the country could not hold together.

"There are scores of men in this city calling for reform. Here is the Citizens' party. Why should there be a Citizens' party, and what does it amount to? Has the name of citizen so much the better of the name of Democrat? No; it has not. The Democrats are the people; we are the people.

"It is not an easy task to run this city, and when you find a man who can make him your Mayor. During my two years I have never wavered from the interests of the people. I have no apology to offer for a single act during the last two years."

After some few remarks on the Palmer victory Mr. Cregier retired.

Mr. Kern Misunderstood.

Representative Kern told how Senator Palmer was coming to Chicago to sweep the streets with the vestments of all unbelievers in the Family Trust. Mr. Kern called for three cheers and a tiger for Mayor Cregier, but his remarks evidently were misunderstood.

City Corporation Counsel C. S. Darrow recounted "some facts," which he prefaced with the sentence: "Whatever I say I say as a member of the City Administration."

The speakers lasted as long as the crowd did.

HAVE PLENTY OF MONEY.

The Citizens' Committee Denies That It Is Short of Funds—Tonight's Meeting.

When the report that the Citizens' movement is suffering from lack of funds reached the ears of the committee yesterday it was promptly denied. It is claimed that the committee has been promised $50,000 to spend in the election of Elmer Washburn. Just how this money is to be planted is not known.

It is understood an extensive literary bureau is to be organized, and arrangements are already being made to mail the tickets. It was reported yesterday that the ticket would be completed at once, but Chairman Drake denied this, and said that nothing would be done until after the Democratic ticket is in the field.

The Executive Committee held a meeting yesterday and added several to its membership. James Lane Allen, the Democratic lawyer, was among the number, and a young lawyer named Charles F. Babcock.

The Citizens' Committee has furnished the following list of Vice-Presidents of the citizens' meeting to be held at Battery D this evening:

L. J. Gage.	E. B. Mason.	V. F. Lawson.
A. A. Sprague.	M. E. Stone.	E. T. Ayer.
J. J. Glessner.	G. Harfeit.	L. Houghteling.
J. W. Ela.	W. O. Judd.	J. H. Bradley.
C. H. Wacker.	M. E. Baker.	A. A. Fuller.
J. H. McVicker.	J. H. Prentiss.	W. G. Beale.
A. A. Carpenter.	C. Conneelman.	C. L. Fowler.
W. Deering.	C. Hoisington.	E. Kirk Jr.
P. S. Hudson.	S. D. Waldron.	E. Forrer.
A. H. Champlain.	P. Caldwell.	C. P. Libby.
J. C. Hately.	R. Strahan.	J. Byrne.
B. F. Jacobs.	J. A. Hamlin.	J. C. Sterling.
J. C. Richberg.	F. H. Revell.	W. Atwood.
J. Woodbridge.	J. J. Mitchell.	H. F. Duncombe.
G. Montague.	J. Wahl.	O. S. Sabin.
W. G. Jackson.	J. G. Shortall.	E. Rich.
Ira J. Mason.	W. S. Demorest.	J. H. Leslie.
O. G. Bryant.	G. H. Valentine.	W. Stanton.
P. Lindstrom.	C. F. Fairbanks.	W. H. Rice.
C. Hansen.	J. L. Allen.	F. D. Neal.
A. Madsen.	C. G. Diener.	F. J. Solger.
F. A. Stauber.	J. Gallagher.	J. J. Jacobs.
T. E. Conway.	T. C. Gehrke.	J. F. Forsyth.
E. A. Halsey.	J. P. Lindell.	C. J. Hafmers.
R. J. Bennett.	W. Hughes.	C. M. Peterson.
F. W. Bandow.	J. D. Hartley.	C. E. Barquist.
F. H. Simmons.	D. C. Bonney.	J. W. Hedenberg.
A. Simmons.	G. Lininger.	M. J. Ryan.
R. Edwards.	H. Blecke.	D. A. Carlson.
W. G. Oliver.	H. Boese.	P. Veits.
S. B. Linzie.	J. S. Marshall.	G. M. Miller.
R. Miller.	J. G. Jones.	F. S. Monroe.
F. S. Moody.	L. J. Lamson.	G. Sherwood.
R. S. Parker.	G. M. Porter.	A. C. Halpinda.
J. G. Halsey.	D. J. Harris.	S. R. Hart.
C. L. Harvey.	A. M. Harris.	G. M. Haskins.
F. L. Hinckley.	G. A. Halloway.	H. C. Purmont.
F. B. Tyes.	W. C. Johnson.	Col. J. S. Kendall.
J. J. Lindeman.	E. P. Greenough.	W. F. Bekell.
S. R. Frazier.	S. C. Griggs.	J. Bevan.
W. H. Gale.	P. B. Groscup.	W. B. Colt.
R. M. Gano.	G. W. Hall.	E. A. Congdon.
J. Gartside.	F. E. Barnard.	N. D. Delamater.
J. T. Gillette.	W. E. Raymond.	R. Ellis.
E. Goodman.	J. P. Ahrens.	W. T. Dickson.
F. H. Googins.	L. W. Austermell.	J. Everingham.
F. R. Greene.	D. W. Baker.	S. Pick.
E. Saltzman.	J. D. Robertson.	G. L. Hood.
H. Sheldon.	S. J. Sherer.	J. W. Spencer.
O. B. Tilman.	M. B. Deans.	G. V. Van Hagan.
Chas. Van Osdell.	Wilber Watts.	F. G. De Golyar.
James Peabody.	Willard Smith.	W. F. Judson.
John B. Daniels.	D. T. R. Wiggin.	E. P. Palmer.
Dr. C. A. Dewey.	M. A. Severson.	Albert May.
Henry G. Fuller.	W. O. Carpenter.	G. C. Chandler.
C. W. Peckham.	L. G. Wheeler.	E. A. Cummings.
George Sidwell.	J. P. Rhinehart.	Jay Martin.
C. S. Babcock.	D. E. Sibley.	David W. Wood.
M. Rosenbaum.		

Dr. P. S. Henson, who supported Cregier against Mayor Roche, has been added to the list of speakers for tonight. Who will preside has not been announced.

DISCORD AMONG THE MUSICIANS.

Theodore Thomas, Illegal Proxies, and Other Causes for Dissension at Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 18.—The National League of Musicians, which met here today, unanimously indorsed low pitch for orchestras. It is sometimes referred to as French pitch and is a quarter of a tone lower than high pitch.

The thanks of the league were telegraphed to Secretary Tracy for his refusal to permit a Government band to become a competitor for professional business of the civilian musician.

President Wolsieffer in his annual address urged the establishment of a musicians' home. He said that Denver, Rochester, Indianapolis, Seattle, Louisville, Helena, and Memphis had been added to the list of auxiliaries during the year.

No action has yet been taken regarding Theodore Thomas' alleged boycott of Chicago musicians. The National League now comprises thirty-two local societies, with a total membership of 6,741, one-third of whom reside in New York. Philadelphia has 600 members; Pittsburg, 320; Cincinnati, 321; and Chicago, 253. Secretary Beck in his report urges members to require written contracts with managers as a means of enforcing their rights, and cites a case wherein a member of the Chicago assembly had to resort to arbitration to settle a dispute with a manager.

The Credentials Committee reported a protest from the Chicago Assembly against setting a time for adjournment. It was eliminated as not being matter within the jurisdiction of the committee. It also appeared that the committee had given out proxies from newly organized assemblies. Charges were made that the committee had exceeded its authority. It was explained that the local assemblies at distant points, recently admitted to membership, had not had time to place proxies. The league finally rejected that part of the report which recognized proxies issued without authority and adopted the balance, and then proceeded to consider the question whether the present meeting was legal, and called upon the Executive Committee to explain its action in ordering a postponement. President Wolsieffer said that a grave emergency justified him in his action. There was danger that the New York assembly, with over 2,000 members, would withdraw from the league. He believed that this would be a great misfortune which might be averted by endeavoring to bring about harmony in that city. President Brammer of New York was called upon to explain the situation in that city, and confirmed President Wolsieffer's views as to the gravity of the situation. He said that the elections of the New York society were as hot as those of any political party, and that a certain faction was plotting to bring the musicians into the organization of the Knights of Labor. It was, he said, vitally necessary to postpone the convention and get the affairs of the league in better shape. He hoped the league would acquiesce in what had been done. The league then by formal vote approved the course of the Executive Committee and legalized the present meeting. It was not accomplished, however, until after Mr. Currier of Chicago had fastened an amendment to the resolution declaring that the postponement was illegal and must not be cited as a precedent by any future President.

At the evening session resolutions were adopted denouncing the Treasury Department decision permitting the admission and competition of foreign musicians under the alien contract law. It was expressly aimed at the admission of the Strauss orchestra and its musical instruments, and a committee will be appointed to make a test case and determine the validity of the decision of the late Secretary Windom.

MACQUEARY WILL NOT RETRACT.

Suspension of the Ohio Rector—Others Share His Views.

CLEVELAND, O., March 18.—[Special.]—The Rev. Howard MacQueary, who has just been found guilty of heresy, said today: "My mail is increasing rapidly and my letters for the most part are congratulatory. If some of the letters which I have received from clergymen were to be published they would raise more of a disturbance in the church than my book did. I did not conduct services in the church last evening because I was apprised of the opinion of a majority of the court. Of course I shall not make any retraction, but will at once tender my resignation. I have preached my last sermon as rector of an Episcopal church.

as Americans, mixed up in the city and State politics and caressed and protected by politicians through whose support several have obtained important political places. Their special occupation was to naturalize the newly-arrived Italians here.

Referring to the verdict Consul Corti says that it was not accepted joyfully by the population there is no doubt. But all of the prisoners were not to be released, as they were yet under indictment for "lying in wait to murder." He writes:

There is no doubt that there was a party adverse to the prisoners that wanted them condemned at any cost, either for pecuniary interest or to justify assertions made by the Mayor from the beginning that the Italians were the guilty ones, or to get rid of dangerous characters. The threatening letters addressed to me and to others to prevent us from making any declaration in court proves plainly the existence of this other party. But all this does not justify the murder of defenseless prisoners. The violent articles in the evening papers of the 13th and the appeal made by some of the members of the Committee of Fifty to the people to assemble to take steps to remedy the verdict of the jury could not leave any doubt as to what was proposed. All that was necessary to avoid the massacre was to remove the prisoners. If Saturday morning, when the crowd of armed men were gathering around the Clay statue and before the incendiary speeches of Parkerson, Wickliffe, and Walter Denegre, the Mayor had ordered the transfer of the prisoners or had sent a sufficient force to disperse the crowd the people would have been spared such a spectacle.

When Saturday morning the Consul called on the Mayor he was not to be found. He saw, instead, at the city-hall the Sheriff and the Attorney-General. When he applied to the Governor for protection for his countrymen he received the reply that he could not do anything without a request from the Mayor, who, it was said, was at the Pickwick Club.

In transmitting this document to Secretary Blaine Minister Fava reiterates his confidence in the friendliness of the United States and its desire to see justice done, as was conveyed in Secretary Blaine's telegram to Gov. Nicholls. The next contribution to the subject which is awaited with most interest is the letter of Gov. Nicholls to the Secretary, which has not yet been made public.

There are precedents enough at hand showing that the United States cannot be held responsible legally in the way of damages for the killing of the Sicilians. But that does not affect the main question, which is how far the moral responsibility of the Federal Government goes and to what extent the Italian Government can look to it for reparation.

WAS A WHITE LEAGUER IN 1874.

A New Orleans Man Tells Something of the Record of Judge Marr.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—A former resident of New Orleans gives a bit of history which confirms the belief that the people of the Crescent City are not in earnest in any condemnation of the Italian lynching which they may make. This is due in part probably to the recollection of the part Judge Marr, who made the charge to the grand jury, has played in proceedings similar to those which he now denounces. The records of the Department of Justice show that this same Judge was himself the leader of the White League, which, Sept. 14, 1874, rose against the recognized State Government and shot down forty or fifty members of the State militia in the street, for which offense no one was even brought to trial.

Mr. Marr volunteered to lead the White League and did so. He arrested the agent of the Governor in the Western Union telegraph office, as he thought he had a telegram to President Grant calling for United States intervention, and believing he had intercepted the dispatches he ordered the cutting of all wires leading out of New Orleans in the direction of Washington. As a matter of fact, the momentous dispatch had been sent through five minutes before Mr. Marr made his appearance in the telegraph office with his body guard of White Leaguers with fixed bayonets, and the Western Union company soon compelled him to permit the reconnection of the wires.

Next morning President Grant proclaimed Mr. Marr and his associates as rioters, and ordered their dispersal. For his services in this connection Mr. Marr was appointed by Gov. Nicholls, during his first term of office, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, and he subsequently received a Democratic nomination and election to his present position as one of the Judges of the Criminal Courts of New Orleans.

PREPARING FOR A BIG MEETING.

New York Italians Will Take Action on the Lynching Friday Night.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—Forty-nine Presidents of the various societies belonging to the league known as the "Allied Italian Societies" met this evening at No. 64 Washington square to make the final arrangements for the great mass-meeting of indignation at Cooper Union Friday evening, at which the Italian colony and some of its American sympathizers, including George Francis Train, will be present. Sig. D'Angelo presided over the meeting, which was noisy but not turbulent. Sig. D'Angelo made a sensible little speech. He said:

Remember, Italians, that the Italians are on trial before the open court of the American people, and remember that our name and our fame among the people in whose midst we live depends much upon our behavior in this trying moment. We must proceed now with the greatest caution. The eyes of America are fixed upon us now as they never have been before. The Italian who goes to the meeting Friday night, and who makes a disturbance, or allows himself to be drawn into an altercation with the alien element that may attempt to be present, is no lover of our dear mother country, Italia.

The Italian newspaper *Il Progresso* publishes the following telegram from Washington:

The members of the diplomatic corps are unanimous in their sympathy and sustain the protest of Baron Fava, Minister of King Humbert, and his claims for satisfaction and indemnity for the families of the massacred.

The editor of *Il Progresso* will not say from whom this dispatch was received, but it is posted all over the office and well displayed in the paper.

ITALIANS IN CANADA MEET.

They Adopt Resolutions Condemnatory of the New Orleans Affair.

MONTREAL, Que., March 18.—[Special.]—The 600 Italians in this city held an indignation meeting tonight and discussed the killing of their compatriots in New Orleans. Mr. Dini, President of the National Italian Association, was in the chair. A number of fiery speeches were made and the lynching was denounced as an outrage and a disgrace to a country that called itself civilized. The following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That the Italians of Montreal desire to express their most complete disapprobation on the subject of the horrible massacre of which eleven of their compatriots have been the victims at New Orleans. There is no example of similar cruelty in the annals of civilized nations.

The Italians of Montreal hope the Government of the United States will take energetic measures to punish the authors of this crime and render justice to the families of the victims. Moreover, they offer the expression of their sympathy to the families afflicted.

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS RUMORED.

The News That an Italian Cablegram Contained.

A private cablegram from a well-informed acting officer of the Italian navy received by *L'Italia* yesterday morning and dated at Spezia, where the chief navy-yard of Italy is located, says:

The current rumors are that secret instructions have been dispatched from Rome to the Admiral commanding the squadron of the Mediterranean at this port in view of the recent turn of affairs in America. Another dispatch from a private source from Rome just received here says that a secret session was held between the Minister of Marine and the chiefs of the general staff of the Italian Admiralty.

The Italian journalists of Chicago feel confident that the friends of Francesco Crispi, the Premier who recently fell from power through a frivolous cause, will take advantage of the present apparent apathy of Marquis di Rudini, the present Prime Minister, and succeed in reinstating the impetuous and ardent Deputy from Palermo.

The Consuls of Italy in the various cities of the Union are giving publication to the circular-note addressed to them by Baron Laverio Fava, Italian Envoy Extraordinary to Washington, in which he says to his countrymen:

"Calm, brothers! The Home Government will act."

The report sent out from Washington that Minister Fava intends soon to revisit his family in Italy leads to the suspicion that he has really been temporarily recalled by the Quirinal to confer minutely with his Government in regard to the particulars relating to the solution of the present international problem.

L'Italia, the weekly organ of the Italians in this part of the country, has been published daily since the massacre in order to satisfy the demands of its readers residing here.

An Italian Newspaper View.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The *Cristoforo Colombo* says editorially:

"Part of the American press is striving to show that the butchering of the Italians in New Orleans is not an international affair. In the affairs of the United States with foreign Powers the Federal Government is the legal representative of every single State, and an international treaty signed by this central power binds every other State in the Union. If such was not the case it would be useless for the foreign nations to make any treaty with the United States. It would be better to make a special treaty with each State of the Nation."

What Is Thought in Rome.

ROME, March 18.—The *Popolo Romano* says that the American press, fearing the United States will be compelled to indemnify the families of the men murdered in New Orleans, is opening a campaign against the Italians.

The Milan *Secolo* declares that Italy will demand heavy compensation for the families of the Italians lynched in New Orleans.

The *Fanfulla* says the Government must adopt more active measures to suppress secret societies.

Cablegram Sent from Toronto.

TORONTO, Ont., March 18.—Two public meetings of Italians of this city were held tonight, and it was decided to send the following cablegram to the Marquis di Rudini, Prime Minister of Italy:

"The Umberto Primero Society of Toronto protests against the inhuman, cruel murder that occurred at New Orleans and solicits action from the home Government."

Michigan Italians Protest.

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., March 18.—The 2,000 Italian residents of Iron Mountain, citizens of the United States, protest vehemently against the lynching at New Orleans, claiming that it is worthy only of a barbarous race and not of a free and civilized country like America.

PROPOSED INTERCONTINENTAL RAILWAY

Three Surveying Expeditions Will Be Put in the Field April 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—The Intercontinental Commission, of which ex-Senator Davis of West Virginia is President, charged with the selection of the route for the proposed intercontinental railway, designed to connect the railway system of this country with that of South America, has about completed the arrangements for sending out the surveying expeditions. There are to be three expeditions. One of these, headed by Engineer-in-Chief W. F. Shunk, late of the Pennsylvania railway, with a party comprising civil engineers, linemen, and other assistants, will sail from New York for Panama April 1. This party will go to Quito, Ecuador, and then separate into two divisions, one surveying a route northward from that point along the Magdalena River to Cartagena, Colombia. The other division will proceed southward to Peru. The other expedition, which will be under Capt. Edgar Z. Steever, Third Cavalry, U. S. A., will survey the route through the Central American States, beginning on the border of Mexico and continuing on through Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua to the Nicaraguan Canal. Arrangements are now being made for the departure of this expedition from Washington to Guatemala via Mexico about April 15. This party will comprise about thirty or forty persons, consisting of army officers, civil engineers, and the usual assistants that go to make up a surveying party. The army officers detailed for this expedition besides Capt. Steever, the officer in charge, are Lieuts. S. M. Foote, Fourth Artillery; Arthur Williams, Third Infantry; S. S. Rowan, Ninth Infantry; A. T. Buffington, Seventh Infantry; and C. A. Hedekin, Third Cavalry, and Surgeon W. C. Shannon, who will look after the health of the party. A third expedition, to be in charge of a naval officer, will be sent to the United States of Colombia and Venezuela later in the spring, provided the commission is successful in getting the number of naval officers it desires.

MINING STOCKS ON A BOOM.

Lively Times in 'Frisco Because of Alleged New Discoveries.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 18.—The last two days have witnessed the nearest approach on the Mining Stock Board to old-time scenes that have been seen in several years. At this morning's session transfers of 80,000 shares of stock were made. The present excitement is ascribed to the current reports about new developments of ore in the southern part of the Consolidated California and Virginia claims on the 1,100 and 1,200-foot levels, and Comstock securities have steadily gone upward. Consolidated California and Virginia reached $13.50 this morning, an advance of $2 a share over yesterday's lowest prise. Best and Belcher, owing to the report that the drift had been started toward the newly-discovered body, went up to $22 a share as against the opening price, $8.25. Mexican, Gould and Curry, Savage, Potosi, Yellow Jacket, and other "North-Enders" also felt the influence of the advance and went up several points. Quotations, however, dropped somewhat before the close, when Consolidated California and Virginia stood at $12.25 asked.

LONDON, March 18.—The firm of Cristobal de Murriela & Co., concerning which firm alarming rumors have been in circulation owing to its dealings with the Société des Dépôts et Comptes Courantes, and which was said to have been promised assistance from Paris bankers, has been formed into a limited liability company, with a share capital of £2,000,000, with £1,000,000 in debenture fives. Trust companies have taken the debentures, and the share capital has been taken by the members of the old firm.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—The amount of 4½ per cent bonds redeemed today was $4,600, making the total to date $12,530,750.

The amount of silver offered for sale to the Treasury Department today was 662,000 ounces and the amount purchased 412,000 ounces, as follows: 22,000 ounces at $0.9890, 55,000 ounces at $0.9898, 150,000 ounces at $0.9899, 185,000 ounces at $0.99.

SAYS THE SALOONS WILL BE SHUT OUT.

A Rumored Extension of the Lake Bluff Prohibition District.

WAUKEGAN, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—George S. Markham, a well-known "dry" enthusiast, is authority for the statement that a movement is on foot whereby it is proposed to include within the precincts of Lake Bluff the land just south of Waukegan, soon to be occupied by the Washburn & Moen Manufacturing plant. The members of that company are opposed to being close to saloons, and desire the change because Lake Bluff is in a prohibition district. The Washburn & Moen purchase is between Lake Bluff and Waukegan, but almost on the city limits of the latter town. The limits of Lake Bluff will necessarily have to be extended several miles. There will undoubtedly be a big fight made against this by the Waukegan people, but the advocates of the change are sanguine of success.

CONFIRMED WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

The New Illinois Board of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The nominations of Isaac N. Phillips of Bloomington, John R. Wheeler of Chicago, and John R. Tanner of Louisville as Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners were promptly confirmed by the Senate today without any indication of opposition to Tanner's confirmation which certain poorly-informed correspondents predicted last night. The nominations were acted on together and no opposition was manifested; in fact, no negative votes were recorded. Mr. Manecke and one other Democratic Senator refrained from voting. The new board met this afternoon and organized by electing Mr. Phillips as Chairman and James R. Paddock as Secretary.

Pan-American Transportation Company.

GALVESTON, Tex., March 18.—The incorporators of the Pan-American Transportation company are called to meet in Mobile, Ala., April 6, for the purpose of organizing the company and electing directors. The books will then be open for stock subscriptions. Steps are being taken by the incorporators to get advantage of the mail subsidy contracts. Among the incorporators are J. B. Clark, John A. Roche, J. C. Rutan, and George L. Gray of Chicago; A. P. Chamberlain of Des Moines, Ia.; W. S. Culp of Davenport, Ia.; Howell Jones and Thomas A. Osborne of Topeka, Kas.; L. L. Dana and H. B. Chamberlain of Denver, Colo.

COIN INSTEAD OF BARS.

FAILURE OF THE EFFORT TO STOP GOLD SHIPMENTS.

The Stock Market Responds to the Delicate State of Affairs, and It Was Decidedly Unpopular to Be on the Bull Side—New York's Proposed Suit Against the Standard Oil Company—Louis Armand's Hopeless Love for a Millionaire's Daughter—Other New York News.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The refusal of the Treasury Department to furnish gold bars, as has been the custom from time immemorial, failed to prevent the export of gold, as hoped by many, and the coin goes out today, with the possibility of being followed by further shipments in the near future. Commercial bills are scarce, and recent sales of securities for foreign account, together with the desire of European houses to strengthen themselves as much as possible, render the outgo imperative, and the likelihood is that they would pay even more to get the metal at the present time. The stock market, however, takes the shipment unwillingly, and the direct effect has been to kill the bullish feeling that was developing and to check operations on the stock line again. The apprehension of bad news from London at any time is a great factor in the making of bear opinion, and the check given to the broadening of the market, which had made some progress during the last week, makes the bull side rather unpopular, at least for today. The bulls, however, have not lost heart, and say that the exports of gold will have but a passing effect. For the time being, however, the traders who have principally the making of quotations are uneasy and inclined to go slow. The market today was therefore dull and declining during most of the day, with little feature of special interest, though a few stocks made marked movements, which, however, were all in the direction of lower prices. The dealings were confined to the smallest limits throughout the day, and only in spots was there any animation whatever, while the fluctuations in the general list reflected faithfully the apathy of operators for the time being. There was a slight rally toward the close, which was dull and fairly steady at close to the lowest prices of the day. The final changes are, with one or two exceptions, fractional losses, though Mobile and Ohio is down 2⅜, Colorado Coal 1½, and Southern Pacific 1 per cent. The trading reached only 117,013 listed and 21,855 unlisted, Burlington contributing 28,711.

Given Too Much Importance.

The *Post* says:

Some people thought that the refusal of the Treasury to furnish gold bars for export would induce the Bank of England to advance its rate of discount tomorrow. Of course a casual reader of what the Bank of England will do, but it is absurd to think that the refusal to furnish gold bars will have any influence on the Bank of England's action tomorrow. The fact is that the whole question of furnishing gold bars instead of coin is getting ten times more attention than the importance of the new rule justifies. The difference between exporting gold bars and average American gold coin will not be much over one-eighth of a cent on the pound sterling, or a fortieth of one per cent on the dollar. If we did not owe the money in Europe everybody would want bills of exchange to pay debts; and if we do owe it the difference of one-eighth of a cent on the pound, or three or four times that, would not prevent the gold from going. Exchange is scarce because our imports have been large and our exports small, and more especially because we have not been exporting as many securities in the last six months as usual. The condition of finances generally in Europe is not very satisfactory. The Argentine losses have crippled a great many people, and they are not ready for more securities just yet; in fact, many of the crippled ones are liquidating yet.

HOW THE STREET FELT IT.

The Volume of Trading in Stocks Fell Off Nearly One-Half.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—The volume of trading in stocks fell off nearly one-half today and prices were a fraction lower all around. Messrs. Lazard Frères & Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., failing to get gold bars under Secretary Foster's order, were advised by their correspondents abroad to ship coin, and accordingly they sent out $1,000,000 by today's steamer. This had a depressing effect on stocks, particularly on the specialties which are difficult to carry in a tight money market. To be sure money is easy now and close observers think we are not going to have any pinch around April 1. London advices indicated that Murietta & Co. were being assisted, and would not fail. Considerable comment was excited by the sale of 1,500 shares of Chicago and Northwestern preferred, a phenomenally large amount of that stock to be dealt in during a single day. The selling resulted in a decline of 2½ per cent. Mobile and Ohio, which has been under manipulation for some weeks past, fell off 2⅜. These were the only notable declines. On the other hand, "Monon" recovered yesterday's sharp decline and a fraction to boot, and Pittsburg and Western preferred advanced 2 per cent. Bonds were quiet and a trifle lower.

That the bulls do not like the shipment of gold is painfully evident by the course of the market. They ran like sheep yesterday, and continued their retreat this morning, though in a less panicky fashion. Even the refusal of the Government to allow the $1,000,000 bars to be exported gave little reassurance to the discouraged and disheartened believers in higher prices. On the contrary the refusal was rather considered as indicating a more serious condition than the public supposed. That gold will go out either in bars or coin is certain. It is said the two firms which failed to secure the bars yesterday took the amount in double-eagles this morning, so the ultimate effect is about the same, and the fact that they were willing to stand the loss that follows on coin shipment shows that Europe is hungry for our gold at any price. That further export will be made shortly is looked upon now as certain. The weakness in the market was continued during the first hour of the afternoon, and all the active stocks fell to a lower price than during the morning. Burlington declined to 78¾, Northwest preferred to 130, and Lackawanna to 133¾. Further declines were the order of the afternoon and losses of ⅛ to 1 were frequent along the list. Atchison was the weakest spot, and together with Ontario and Western lost a point. The market seemed to have lost all life and vitality. The one thing traders talked about was the loss of gold, and the opinion was universal that while the probability of gold export continued there was little hope for an advance.

BURNED IN THEIR BEDS.

Three Deaths in a Tenement Fire—Other Fire Fatalities.

NEW YORK, March 18.—In the destruction by fire of a five-story brick tenement at No. 37½ Allen street early, this morning Bernard Jarter, 56 years old; Betsey Jarter, 13; and Sarah Jarter, 18, were burned to death. Minnie Jarter, 56 years old, was burned about the face. Abraham Goldstein, 3 years old, was thrown from the third-story window and received internal injuries. Henry Jarter, 19 years old, was slightly burned on the hand. Max Goldstein stood on the third floor holding his three little children in his arms. The police caught two, but Abraham, 3 years old, followed so quickly that he fell on the pavement and was picked up senseless, injured internally. The father himself jumped after and escaped unhurt. He tossed the children by the heels.

The body of James S. Speelman of the insurance patrol was found in the ruins of the Hammerslough Building today, burned to a crisp on the third floor.

The body of Philip Elschisky, a tailor, was discovered today in the burned Hester street building.

ELIZABETH, N. J., March 18.—The work of the Elizabethport Cordage company, comprising several brick structures covering twenty acres of ground, were totally destroyed by fire this afternoon. The flames started in the laying ground from an overheated shaft. It was near the engine-rooms, and the employés were shut off from the use of the company's pumps and fire apparatus. The buildings were filled with oil, hemp, and other inflammable material, and the fire spread with such rapidity that while the entire fire department was early at the scene they were powerless to check the progress of the flames. Their efforts were turned to saving the adjoining houses, several of which took fire. All the buildings of the company save one storage house, together with machinery and stock, were consumed. The loss is estimated at $700,000; insured.

When the fire broke out there were in the works about 500 operators, mostly girls, and a great panic was caused. All escaped without injury, however. In 1880 the buildings were partially destroyed and two firemen were killed by falling walls.

AFTER THE STANDARD OIL COMPANY.

Decision of the Attorney-General Expected in a Few Days.

NEW YORK, March 18.—J. D. Rockefeller, President of the Standard Oil Trust, and S. C. Dodd, counsel for the trust, declined to say anything today about a petition that has been filed with the Attorney-General by Roger A. Pryor Jr., in behalf of a number of independent oil refiners asking him to bring a suit in the name of the State against the Standard Oil company of this city to have its charter declared forfeited because it had become one of the constituent companies of the Standard Oil Trust. Mr. Dodd, who spoke for Mr. Rockefeller and the trust, said the matter was at present before the Attorney-General awaiting his decision.

This application is the same method that was pursued in the proceedings against the North River Sugar Refining company, whose charter was subsequently declared forfeited by the courts. In that case Judge Pryor appeared for the Attorney-General. If Attorney-General Tabor decides to grant the petition filed by Roger A. Pryor Jr. he will have to ask the Supreme Court, in special term, for permission to bring suit against the Standard Oil company in the name of the people of the State. The Attorney-General is expected to give his decision in a few days.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 18.—When asked today when he intended to take action on the application of Roger A. Pryor as counsel for the independent oil refining companies for proceeding to dissolve the Standard Oil Trust, Attorney-General Tabor said it would probably be some time before definite action can be taken. Mr. Pryor made application Feb. 28, but asked for time to present his brief. This was not received by the Attorney-General until Monday, and before proceeding it will be necessary to make an exhaustive examination of the merits of the same. This may occupy two or three weeks, at the end of which time Attorney-General Tabor will decide what course to pursue.

HE TAUGHT HER FRENCH.

Hopeless Love of Louis Armand for a Millionaire's Daughter.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—A jury today decided that Louis Armand is sane. He is the man who has been persecuting Mrs. Charles B. Alexander for the last year by calling at her home and writing her exceedingly affectionate letters. Five doctors declared him insane. Mrs. Alexander is the daughter of Charles Crocker, the rich banker of California. When she was married four years ago to Charles B. Alexander, a prominent lawyer, Armand was bothering Banker Crocker's daughter. So violent had he become that several detectives watched him to prevent him from killing or trying to kill the bridegroom. A writ of habeas corpus brought Armand before Judge McAdam in the Supreme Court today. He had been arrested Feb. 5 after he had been loitering around the Alexander house, No. 4 West Fifty-eighth street, ringing the door-bell, peeping into the windows, and peering into all the carriages that came near the house. He told a policeman that Mr. Alexander had conspired to murder his wife and that he had prevented the murder by getting a warrant for Alexander's arrest. Armand is 40 years old and prepares boys for Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. He told Judge McAdam that he had been "juggled into Ward's Island Asylum for Lunatics." Mrs. Alexander testified that thirteen years ago Armand had taught her French for two months. Then he was discharged by her father and ever since Armand had followed her. The insanity experts swore that his disease was paranoia, a form of chronic melancholia, like that from which Dougherty, Mary Anderson's admirer, suffered.

GENERAL METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Classen Will Spend Six Years in the Penitentiary.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—Judge Benedict in the United States Circuit Court, Criminal Branch, today sentenced Gen. Classen to imprisonment in the Erie County Penitentiary for six years. Classen was the President of the Sixth National Bank and was one of the bank wreckers who gained control of that institution. He was elected to the Presidency by his gang of accomplices. Classen was used as a witness in the Simmons trial. It is probable the three arch conspirators will at length keep company in prison, although Simmons has appealed from his recent conviction.

Seaboard-St. Paul Rates.

A meeting of railroad managers in the territory between the seaboard and St. Paul was held today at the rooms of the Trunk Line Association to settle what the difference shall be between all-rail and the lake and rail rates. Last year the all-rail rate from New York to St. Paul was on a basis of $1 per 100 pounds on first-class business. The rate between the same points by rail to Buffalo, boat to Chicago, and by rail thence to St. Paul was 81 cents. The rate on freight taken by rail to Buffalo, boat to Duluth, and thence by rail to St. Paul was 71 cents. It was this last tariff that caused all the trouble. President J. Hill of the Great Northern railway claimed it and insisted on it because freight by his steamer line from Buffalo to Duluth went a larger portion of the distance by water than it would by any other route. The distance by rail between Buffalo and Duluth and Buffalo and Chicago is about the same, but Duluth is 300 miles nearer St. Paul than Chicago is. Mr. Hill thought his Duluth route could only get a fair share of the business by making a rate 10 cents lower than that via Chicago. All the old ground was gone over again. Since last year the all-rail rate, New York to St. Paul, has been raised to $1.30, and now the trouble will be to induce Mr. Hill to raise his rate proportionately. He has always held that 71 cents is enough for him, and it is hardly thought that he can be persuaded to make it $1.01, as is proposed. The matter was referred to a committee to report tomorrow.

Preferred Thievery to Luxury.

Albert Paraf, the young scapegrace who preferred to consort with thieves in Bowery lodging-houses to living in luxury with his grandfather, C. Bainbridge Smith of No. 457 Fifth avenue, was today sent to the Elmira Reformatory. The story of how Paraf selected two thieves—Joseph Nathan and William Heller—to assist him in robbing his grandfather's country residence at Bergen Point of $6,000 worth of diamonds has been told before. Now that these pleaded guilty before Judge Martine in the General Sessions today, Paraf seemed to be careless about his fate. The Judge sent Heller also to Elmira on account of his youth, being about the same age as Paraf. Nathan, who is nearly 30 years old, was given three years in the penitentiary.

Undoubtedly the Suicide Was Wright.

It was established today that William Wright was really the young man who committed suicide at the Astor House. Now that it is sure that Wright came to his death the night of the day that Rättinger disappeared, did Wright kill Rättinger, or was his suicide and the murder of Rättinger only a coincidence? And if Wright was the murderer, what possible motive could he have had?

Quick Trip for the Majestic.

The White Star steamship Majestic, which got in today, made the quickest voyage that has been made this winter. Its time from Queenstown to Sandy Hook was 5 days 23 hours 30 minutes, traveling during that period 2,846 miles. The City of New York of the Inman Line made its last voyage over in 6 days 2 hours and 10 minutes, traveling 2,886 miles, and that was the record this season until the Majestic beat it.

Lawrence Barrett Seriously Ill.

Mr. Lawrence Barrett was taken ill during the performance of "Richelieu" at the Broadway Theater tonight and was unable to finish his part. The actor has been suffering from a severe cold for several days past.

Losses by the Greene Street Fire.

The total insurance on buildings and stocks in the Greene street fire aggregate $1,748,500, the total damage being estimated at $2,000,000.

SEVENTY-SIX AND TWENTY.

The Respective Ages of an Eloping Couple Who Are Now One.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 18.—[Special.]—Benjamin Farabee of Old Concord, Washington County, this State, and Miss Mary E. Imlay of California, in the same county, eloped to this city today and were married. The groom is a wealthy farmer 76 years of age and the bride is only 20. Her aged sweetheart has no children, but his relatives interfered and threatened to prevent the ceremony. On leaving home the bridegroom had to be assisted to the train by a servant. The couple expect to go home in the morning.

Mrs. Hearst Gets All the Estate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 18.—The will of the late Senator George Hearst was filed for probate today by the widow, Phœbe M. Hearst, who is made sole executrix. The will states that Senator Hearst recognized that his wife is legally entitled to one-half of his entire estate, it all being community property, and he also bequeaths to her absolutely the remaining one-half.

Provision is made that if Mrs. Hearst marries again one-half of the estate reverts to the son, William R. Hearst.

Headache, Neuralgia, Dizziness, Spasms, Sleeplessness, cured by Dr. Miles' Nervine.

PLANS FOR THE OPENING.

NEW YORK AND BROOKLYN WILL HAVE CRACK BALL TEAMS.

March 28 Set for the Ball-Rolling on Manhattan Island — Powers Beats Walsh Easily in the Chicago Pool Tournament —Breeders Will Own Wallace's Trotting Register—Gen. Dixwell's Trophies for Boston Ball-Players — New Orleans Races.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—At last things are settling down in the professional base-ball arena to the ordinary spring condition of affairs such as prevailed before the revolution of 1890. In two weeks time the gathering of the base-ball clans of the Metropolitan district for the annual struggle for the league championship will begin. It is now fixed for the Brooklyn club to open the practice season at Eastern Park early in April, while the New York team will begin field work on the new Polo grounds, late Brotherhood Park, this month. The opening season in New York will occur Saturday, March 28, when the team will play the Manhattan College nine. Manager Mutrie has arranged a very pleasant occurrence wherewith to mark the occasion of the Giants. He will march the team on the field, Ewing and himself heading the procession arm in arm. Then will come Keefe and Welch, Conner and Denny, Richardson and Glasscock, O'Rourke and Tiernan, and so on through the team, the rivals of 1890 fraternizing under the new order of things.

There has been considerable talk in local base-ball circles regarding the composition of the infield of the Brooklyn Club's team, the idea having been spread abroad that George Smith would not be in the team this season. As the club has placed the whole matter of arranging the team in Capt. Ward's hands it will not be known officially who will or will not form the infield quartet. It is almost certain, however, that it will comprise Foutz, Ward, Pinkney, and Smith, with O'Brien, Collins, and Burns as the outfield. When it was in doubt as to Bierbauer's playing with Brooklyn, it was, of course, probable that Smith would be out of the team, Ward playing short and Bierbauer second base, with Collins in the outfield. But the capture of Birbauer by the Pittsburg Club changed the position of affairs considerably, and it is now almost an assured fact that Smith will be in his old position, with Ward at second base and Collins in centerfield. The Brooklyn team will unquestionably be the strongest the city has ever had for its representative professional nine—the strength it will undoubtedly need in order to cope successfully with the reconstructed New York team, which will also be the strongest that club has ever placed in the field. The great feature of the league campaign of 1891 will undoubtedly be the struggle for the lead between the champions and the Giants. Both Ward and Ewing look forward to the triumph of beating each other in the Metropolitan series with as much interest as they do the winning of the pennant. President Byrne today signed Terry and Caruthers.

Col. Rogers' Explanation.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 18.—[Special.]—Col. John I. Rogers said this morning in reference to the telegram of J. Palmer O'Neill to Charles Comiskey: "I never saw or heard of such a telegram until I read it in this morning's paper, nor was Mr. O'Neill authorized to send such a telegram. The matter arose out of a remark made by me in Chicago Feb. 21. I expressed a doubt as to Mr. Wright reconsidering his resignation as manager. Mr. O'Neill said: 'I am going to St. Louis and I am informed that neither King nor Capt. Comiskey has signed for 1891. I will see Comiskey tomorrow and wire you if he is free to sign and his terms.' Not sending me any word I thought Comiskey was surely engaged. Any inference from Mr. O'Neill's telegram reflecting on the sincerity of our views regarding the inviolability of contract or upon our honest preference for Wright as manager is unjust to us."

Al Johnson's Rights.

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—[Special.]—J. Palmer O'Neill went to Cleveland to see Al Johnson in reference to the transfer of the latter's rights in the Cincinnati club. No money has yet been paid to Johnson, and it is very doubtful if he will get any, as he has not given the league what he promised. The league threatens to let him hold the bag, declaring its ability to hold the players without any sale on his part. Saturday the suit of Prince and others against Johnson will come up in the courts here, and it is expected that the decision will clear the base-ball atmosphere in this locality.

Luby Has the Grip.

When Anson ordered Pitcher Luby to report for duty he wired that he was "broke," but that if $50 was sent him he would come on. The amount asked for was telegraphed him and that was the last that has been heard of him. When the team left Saturday night Luby was not with it and each succeeding day brought no tidings of him. Luby is wired from Charleston, S. C., his home, that he was suffering from an attack of the grip, but would report as soon as he was able.

Gen. Dixwell's Trophies.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—[Special.]—The Boston Base-Ball Association will lose one of its strong supporters here this season—Gen. Dixwell. The General is grieved over the turn base-ball has taken and will sail for Europe in May for the summer. He has offered a trophy for the best New England record, to be known as the "Dixwell prize," and it is trophy for the home player making the best record.

Frank Dwyer Released.

Frank Dwyer called on President Spalding yesterday and asked for his release from reservation by the local club. The request was granted, and he was unconditionally released.

If none of the league clubs claim his services within ten days he will be allowed to sign any place. He is in good trim, and would make a valuable man for some team.

Cincinnati's Club.

CINCINNATI, O., March 18.—The association people report that Ed Ronan has been chosen business manager of the Cincinnati club. They also have news from Capt. Kelly that he has signed two more men for Cincinnati, J. Palmer O'Neill and John T. Brush are here in the interest of the league.

The Chicago Club in Denver.

DENVER, Colo., March 18.—[Special.]—The Chicago nine will play Denver Saturday. All the members of the Denvers except McGlone will be here by Saturday.

POWERS WINS EASILY.

Walsh Proves Easy Game for the Chicago Champion.

The pool match between Albert Powers and P. H. Walsh was finished last night with Powers an easy victor.

Walsh proved something of a disappointment to the local lovers of the game. His great weakness is on long rifle shots. A good amateur can outplay him in them.

It was evident from the first night of the match that Walsh had no chance to win and interest in the game dropped off. Powers increased his lead each night and won away off. Tuesday night the score stood: Powers, 405; Walsh, 262. Last night Powers made 195 while Walsh was running up 182. This made the total score for the match: Powers, 600; Walsh, 392.

The score by frames last night was:

Powers—11, 7, 10, 5, 6, 12, 5, 14, 15, 1, 14, 8, 7, 3, 0, 10, 13, 14, 3, 14, 12, 9. Total, 195. Scratches, 6. Foul, 1.

Walsh—4, 8, 5, 7, 9, 3, 7, 1, 0, 14, 1, 13, 5, 12, 15, 5, 3, 1, 12, 1, 3, 6. Total, 130. Scratches, 5.

Powers thus holds the championship emblem for forty days longer at least.

English Sports Raided.

LIVERPOOL, March 18.—The numerous betting clubs were crowded today by their patrons, who were anxiously awaiting the result of the Lincoln races, this being the third and the last day of the Lincoln spring meeting and the day during which the famous Lincolnshire Handicap was decided by Lord George winning the event. While the betting fraternity were awaiting the result of this race the police made a wholesale raid upon the betting clubs and arrested scores of the proprietors, employés, and patrons of these establishments.

This was the third day of the Lincoln spring meeting. The principal event of the day was the race for the Lincolnshire handicap of 1,000 sovereigns for 3-year-olds and upwards, one mile. It was won by Lord George, by Peniel, out of Lady Emily; M. Ephrussi's 3-year-old chestnut filly Seraphine II., by Bruce, out of Soutee, was second; and Nauthorpe, by Speculum or Cambialio, out of Matilda, third. There were twenty-one starters.

New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, La., March 18.—Weather cloudy; track and attendance fair.

First race, selling, four furlongs—Tramp won by two lengths, Miss Francis second, T. J. Rust third. Time, :54.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—St. Paul won by a length, Henry Brown second, Regardless third. Time, 1:02.

Third race, selling, eleventh-sixteenths—King Richard first, Robin second, Pritchett third. Under the wire Moore pulled King Richard to the outside to stop him. The horse fell in a mud hole, threw the boy, rolled over him and injured him considerably. Time, 1:18¾.

Fourth race, handicap, six furlongs—Gilford first, Charles Reed second, Red Stone third. Time, 1:24½.

Races at Guttenberg.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—Perfect weather and an excellent crowd drew a fair attendance to Guttenberg, N. J., today. The track was in great condition, being thoroughly dry and fast. Hipton at 20 to 1 started the sport. Summaries follow:

First race, six furlongs—Hipton won, Village Maid second, Young Duke third. Time, 1:18¾.

Second race, five and one-half furlongs—Van Buren won, Baltimore II. second, Baylor third. Time, 1:11¾.

Third race, mile and one-sixteenth—Harry Ireland won, St. Paris second, John Jay S. third. Time, 1:56¾.

Fourth race, five furlongs—Winona won, Ruth second, Iago third. Time, 1:04¾.

Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs—Glitter II. won, Shotover second, Diamond third. Time, 1:23.

Sixth race, seven furlongs—Daleman won, Charley second, Boodle third. Time, 1:34¾.

Option on the Wallace Trotting Register.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 18.—[Special.]—J. C. Libby of Franklin, Pa., telegraphed the editor of the Kentucky *Stock Farm* that he in connection with C. Hamlin, Charles Beehman, C. F. Emery, W. R. Allen, S. A. Browne, D. J. Campau, P. P. Johnston, and others had taken an option until September 30 on the entire plant of the Wallace Trotting Register company. This will forever settle the trouble trotting horsemen have for years experienced with Mr. Wallace, as it is the intention of every breeder in the country to become a stockholder in the new register company. The breeders will pay $200,000 for the plant.

WAS HER LIFE WANTED?

MRS. ALBERT J. SNELL BELIEVES SHE WAS BEING SLOWLY POISONED.

Is There a Sensation Behind the Arrest of Hattie Juerst, the Nurse Girl—Plasterers Unanimously Decide to Strike for $4 a Day—Ex-Detective Loewenstein's Libel Suit in Court—The Board of Education Gusts Engineer Slee—Other Local News.

Is there a sensation back of the arrest of Hattie Juerst, Mrs. Albert J. Snell's nurse girl? It is said Mr. Snell did not place in his family two detectives merely to ascertain whether or not Hattie Juerst, the nurse girl, had stolen a few valuables from her mistress, but to discover the cause of Mrs. Snell's strange illness.

For some weeks past Mrs. Snell's health had been failing rapidly. She began taking a tonic to strengthen her. She noticed that the medicine produced severe pains when she took it. Finally one day when she had emptied a bottle of the tonic she found in the bottom a white sediment which her physicians said must be foreign to the tonic. She quit taking the tonic and her nurse, Hattie, brought her a bottle of wine.

It, too, seemed to have an injurious effect. Her physician had remarked to Mr. Snell that his wife's symptoms were like those of a woman who was being slowly poisoned.

Mr. Snell's suspicions were aroused. A female detective was employed and placed in the family as assistant nurse and a private detective was secured to investigate the matter. Hattie Juerst was arrested last Saturday on a charge of larceny. When the officers searched her trunks they found in them, they claim, a bottle of carbolic acid and a vial of some white powder.

Mrs. Snell said yesterday: "I am convinced that I have been drugged. Hattie has been with me about a year and a half, and I trusted her implicitly. I could hardly think it possible that she would be treacherous, but since I witnessed her actions when I told her I thought I was poisoned I am thoroughly convinced in my own mind that I had been trusting a most dangerous woman."

"Have you obtained any information which would carry your suspicions to any one beyond the nurse girl?"

"We have our suspicions and we have knowledge concerning the matter of which we do not care to talk at present. One thing is certain. If Hattie is guilty of what we suspect there is some one else back of it all."

Mr. Forrest, the family attorney, when asked what was being done in the matter, said: "Just now we are at a standstill. We are having an analysis made of the wine and the powder found in the trunk, and are awaiting the result."

PLASTERERS WILL GO ON A STRIKE.

The Journeymen Unanimously Decide to Insist on $4 a Day.

The Journeymen Plasterers' Unions Nos. 1, 2 and 3, which include the entire membership in the city, met last night at No. 192 Washington street, and by ballot unanimously decided to strike April 1 for $4 a day of eight hours. Of these unions Nos. 2 and 3 belong to the Building Trades' Council, and should the strike become a prolonged one the recently organized central body may take such a hand in the controversy as will tie up all building operations in the city. Some of the boss plasterers have already notified their employés that they will grant the required advance.

The plasterers' unions are well organized, have plenty of money in their treasuries, and claim their demands are just and in keeping with the price of living, rents, and their skill. The Boss Plasterers' Association, it is recalled, has raised an assessment on the assets of its members to the amount of $17,705, to expend in paying the transportation expenses of journeymen plasterers to Chicago in case the strike should take place. The journeymen plasterers say of this: "If the bosses would schedule their liabilities instead of their assets they would loom up far more prodigiously."

Both parties to the contest seem determined, and the fight may be a bitter one. The plasterers now receive $3.50 a day of eight hours.

The Boston Brotherhood of Carpenters held a meeting yesterday and decided to do all in their power to keep the members of their craft away from Chicago until the demands of the carpenters are settled. This action was taken in response to an appeal from Chicago carpenters.

There was no truth in the statement of a morning paper that the Carpenters' Council had decided to strike April 2. The matter is still in the hands of the Arbitration Committee.

ENGINEER SLEE MUST RETIRE.

The Board of Education Sustains the Charges Against Him—Other Proceedings.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening Mr. Fernald, from the committee appointed to investigate the charges of incompetency and insubordination against Engineer Charles H. Slee of the Brighton School, recommended his discharge. Mr. Fernald refused to tell what the charges of vilification consisted in, but it is intimated that he had an unbridled tongue, and that Chief Engineer Thomas J. Walters was the chief object of his abuse. The report was adopted.

The Committee on Buildings and Grounds recommended the erection of a two-story building, with assembly hall, sixteen rooms, on the present Greenwood avenue site, to cost not more than $70,000.

"Good Friday," March 27, was ordered to be observed as a school holiday.

Mr. Cameron offered a resolution, "That in all future cases where successful bidders for work to be done for the Board of Education desire to withdraw their bids, after the award of the contract, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds be instructed to enforce the rules of the board relating to the forfeiture of the deposits made by such successful bidders." The resolution was adopted by a vote of 6 to 4.

March 20 at 3 p. m. was fixed as the time and day for the ceremonies attending the acceptance by the Doolittle School of the portrait of James R. Doolittle recently presented to the school. Concurrence of the City Council was asked in the resolution of the board to purchase a school site at Sheffield avenue and Gray street for $17,500.

The name of the Grant School, at Morgan and Fifty-first streets, was changed to the W. T. Sherman School.

LOEWENSTEIN'S SUIT ON TRIAL.

The Ex-Detective Seeks to Recover $100,000 from the "Times" for Libel.

Judge Driggs and a jury took up for trial yesterday the libel suit of ex-Detective Jacob Loewenstein to recover $100,000 damages from the Chicago *Times* company, Joseph R. Dunlop, managing editor, and James J. West, the former editor.

There is much bitterness shown on both sides and the fight will be a long one. Attorneys Donohue and David represent the plaintiff, while Messrs. Weigley, Bulkley, and Gray appear for the *Times* and Mr. Dunlop, who are the real defendants. Mr. West is only a nominal party and his interests are being handled by Attorney Frank J. Smith.

Loewenstein complains of an article published in the *Times* Jan. 4, 1889, headed: "Fences for Thieves. Such Are Members of the Police Force of This City. Capt. Michael J. Schaack and 'Jake' Loewenstein Were in the Game." The ex-detective was accused of receiving stolen property with the knowledge that it was stolen, and that he was guilty of subornation of perjury. It was also stated that the residence of Mrs. Mabel Loewenstein, wife of the detective, was turned into a warehouse for stolen goods.

The Chicago *Times* company and Mr. Dunlop plead justification. In a plea on file these defendants aver that Oct. 4, 1887, Loewenstein, under a pretense of searching for stolen goods, entered the premises No. 644 North Franklin street and stole some personal property. The following day, it is alleged, the detective and one Lillie Doran went to the house of Peter E. Peterson, No. 210 East Division street, where the woman insisted that some of the articles in the house belonged to her, and the detective ordered Peterson to bring them to the station. He did so, and Loewenstein took and retained the property, which belonged to Mrs. Eugenie Peterson.

According to the plea the plaintiff on Sept. 4, last, procured a silver watch, gold bracelets, and a pair of diamond earrings from Lizzie Herman and appropriated them to his own use.

Another instance is related in the plea concerning Thomas F. Dale, who was robbed of $160 in April, 1882. Loewenstein was detailed to look up the thief, and found the money in the possession of a bartender for James Kane, where it was placed for safe-keeping by Thomas Stedman. The latter was arrested and held to the grand jury. It is alleged that Loewenstein went to Kane and demanded $100 and a $25 suit of clothes to secure the release of Stedman. Kane gave him $50, and then the detective is accused of going to Dale and insisting that he was entitled to $20 for recovering the stolen money, which Dale paid.

There was no trouble in getting a jury, and then Attorney David outlined the case for the prosecution. He denied the truth of the charges made in the *Times*.

The prosecution called as the first witness James J. West. At the time of the publication complained of, he said, Mr. Dunlop was the city editor and controlled the department of local news. Numerous issues of the *Times* relating to plaintiff were identified by witness as having been printed by the Chicago *Times* company.

"All the testimony that will be produced by the defendants," continued Attorney David, "will come from thieves and criminals who were prosecuted and sent to jail by Loewenstein. There are Herman, the Dolan woman, and others. Hence the motive of the defendants."

Loewenstein was on the stand when court adjourned.

C. P. KIMBALL DANGEROUSLY ILL.

His Death Considered Likely to Take Place at Any Time.

C. P. Kimball, President of the C. P. Kimball Carriage company, is lying dangerously ill in New York. Mr. Kimball suffered a paralytic stroke two years ago and had but recently been troubled with marked symptoms of heart failure. He spent last winter at Lakewood, N. J., in the vain hope of obtaining some relief. By the order of his physician he passed the summer at Spring Lake.

Tuesday Mr. Kimball fell into a stupor and has remained unconscious since. Yesterday Mrs. Kimball telegraphed that his condition remained unchanged. James K. Andrews, Secretary of the C. P. Kimball company, says that Mr. Kimball has been failing for several weeks and that he fears the worst.

NEW YORK, March 18.—[Special.]—At midnight Mr. Kimball, who is at the Brevoort, was lying in a comatose condition, and it was doubtful whether he would live through the night.

[Mr. Kimball was born in Woodstock County, Maine, in 1832. He began his business life by starting a carriage factory in Portland. He was successful, and accumulated a considerable fortune. Becoming interested in politics, Mr. Kimball was nominated by the Democrats of his State for Governor. Though defeated, he polled such a vote that, in 1875, he was renominated. On this occasion he received the largest vote ever given in Maine to a Democratic Gubernatorial candidate. Mr. Kimball was to have represented Maine in the Centennial Commission at Philadelphia. He was appointed, but shortly after resigned and went to New York City, where he was associated in the carriage trade with Brewster & Co. He had been a resident of New York but a few months when Gov. Tilden appointed him Centennial Commissioner to represent that State. At the close of the Centennial Mr. Kimball came to Chicago, where he founded one of the largest carriage factories in the United States. This factory, in retiring from active life, he left to his son Frederick. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed Mr. Kimball Consul to Stuttgart. He remained in Germany two years, when failing health compelled him to resign and return home. Mr. Kimball has one sister in New York City, Mrs. George H. Story.]

DEAR ENGLEWOOD PROPERTY.

G. P. Everhart Pays $25,000 for a 60-Foot Lot on Sixty-third Street.

The high point in Englewood business property was reached in a sale just made by Isaac Drake and Snow & Dickinson. The northeast corner of Sixty-third and School streets was sold for $25,000. It has a frontage of sixty feet on Sixty-third street by 112 feet on School street. The purchaser of the lot is George P. Everhart. The sale was made for F. W. Jones, who has held the property for about ten years. The Englewood Y. M. C. A. building is on the corner just west, and the Memorial building stands on the lot adjoining on the east. The amount paid represents a valuation of $416.66 a foot for the Sixty-third street frontage. Englewood real estate brokers claim that this price is far in advance of values set by recent sales of business property. The corner of Wright and Sixty-third streets was reported sold some time ago for $300 a foot. At that time it was considered a remarkably high price.

The advance in Sixty-third street frontages has taken place principally during the last six or eight years. During that time Sixty-third street has taken rank with and passed Wentworth avenue as a local business street. A singular incident in regard to this sale is the fact that the lot was sold for taxes at the time of the panic and that no effort was made by the owner to redeem his property.

IT CONSUMES THE SMOKE.

The City Engineer Indorses a Device That Has Been Thoroughly Tested.

The City Engineer has completed his report of the comparative evaporation tests with and without the Lee smoke consumer, made early in the month at the Bridgeport pumping works. The tests were each twelve hours long. Without the smoke consumer the results were: Coal used, 17,000 pounds; with consumer, 16,400 pounds; actual evaporation, per pound of coal, 6.587; with consumer, 7.147. Saving in fuel by use of smoke consumer, 7½ per cent.

A soft block coal was used during the test. Observations were constantly taken to determine the volumes of smoke emitted from the chimney, and it was found that the consumer reduced the amount to the minimum. In concluding, Engineer Cooke says: "I think it would be taking a step in the right direction to adopt this device, as it will perform the work of reducing the smoke nuisance to such an extent that there can be no serious cause for complaint from this universal evil."

Commissioner Purdy says that the consumer will be retained at the pumping works and as fast as required the apparatus will be supplied at the other pumping stations.

HARRIS GIVEN TEN YEARS.

His Punishment for Attempting to Poison Mrs. Mackey's Boarders.

George Harris, charged with attempting to poison the inmates of Mrs. Mackey's boarding-house on Michigan avenue, was found guilty by a jury in Judge Tuthill's court yesterday and sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

The evidence on which Harris was convicted, while mainly circumstantial, was strong. David Laphlin testified that he gave Harris some arsenic after the latter had asked him for it, but told him that it was poison. The counsel for the defense sought to make a point in his client's favor by attacking the character of the female witnesses, but was promptly checked by the court.

Harris, the defendant in the trial, is a colored waiter who was employed to do general work about Mrs. Mackey's house, and because of some fancied ill-treatment at the landlady's hands he procured arsenic and put it in some tea of which all the household drank, making them deathly sick.

INCREASED IT TO $5,000,000.

The United States Brewing Company Doubles Its Capital Stock.

The United States Brewing company filed with the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday notice of an increase of its capital stock from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000. Information regarding the matter was sought last night from Michael Brand, the President of the company. Mr. Brand said:

"Yes, we decided to increase the capital from $2,500,000 to $5,000,000. That's all there is about it at present. We haven't decided how to expend the additional $2,500,000, but we intend to increase and extend the business. Just what improvements will be made is not yet decided. There is really no information to give at present. There is no secret—only there is nothing more known. There will be no trouble in disposing of the stock."

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

"Tom" Burke Maintaining His Record.

"Tom" Burke, the robber, who, after being indicted by the grand jury last fall for the murder of Saloonkeeper Dillon and for nine cases of highway robbery and burglary and who was turned loose on the city after furnishing bonds in the sum of $5,000, was arrested late last night for burglary. The house of William Bronson, No. 67 Fowler avenue, had been broken into and robbed of about $150 worth of silverware and jewelry. A woman living next door saw two men come out of the house and drive away. Last night officers arrested Burke and "Sunny" McWiggin, who suit the description. When the officers went to arrest Burke he ran and threw away a bundle of burglar's tools. The parcel also contained a pair of gold-mounted opera-glasses, a gold watch, a pair of bracelets, and a large bar of solid gold, which had probably been cast from a lot of stolen jewelry.

T. Noel Has a Grievance.

Theophilus Noel has a large-sized grievance. He was until Tuesday a member of the Patriotic Order Sons of America, but owing to trouble between himself and the State President, H. S. Currier, he sent in his resignation to Camp No. 20 and it was promptly accepted. Mr. Noel says that the trouble had been engendered through his offering to give testimony in the Cronin case. He said that emissaries of the Clan-na-Gael had been seeking to throw discredit on him so as to impeach his testimony before the jury in the case in which he is a witness. Members of the order who had cause to do him an injustice had been inveigled into aiding these emissaries. The trouble had been brought to a climax when he had called on President Currier regarding the arrangements for the funeral of Dr. S. W. Ingraham.

Death in a Crowd.

While returning to the barn from a wreck on the North Side cable road at about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon William Corman, driver of the wrecking wagon, fell from his seat to the pavement and was instantly killed. The wagon was crossing La Salle avenue on Illinois street, the tracks along Illinois street were crowded with cars, and hundreds of passengers were unwilling witnesses of the accident. In falling one of Corman's feet struck one of the horses and the team at once took fright and started at full speed down the street. Corman, who had been in the employ of the company twenty years, was subject to epileptic fits, and it is supposed he was taken in a fit when he fell. The body was removed to his home, No. 591 Larrabee street.

An Exciting Little Fire.

Fire broke out in R. E. Rhode's drug store, Clark and Goethe streets, at 11 o'clock last night. The building is a three-story brick and the fire started near the furnace in the basement. The building is owned by G. A. Bussie, who occupies the two upper floors as a dwelling. The building rapidly filled with smoke. Mrs. Bussie was overcome and was carried down the back stairs. There was a wild rush from the Windsor Theater when the engines dashed up.

The damage to the building was $200, while Rhode's loss by fire and water will reach $800.

She Called on Her Husband.

James Kidd Reoch, a carpenter living at No. 158 North Desplaines street, is under arrest on complaint of Catharine Julia Reoch, who says Reoch is a bigamist; that she married him twenty years ago in Toronto, but that eight years ago he deserted her. She learned recently that he was living in Chicago and went to the house night before last. She found her husband had married again. A wordy war ensued between wife No. 1 and wife No. 2, and the latter was compelled to leave the house.

Cramer Held Without Bail.

Dennis Cramer, who shot the three men in Ludwig's saloon at No. 331 Fullerton avenue Monday night, was yesterday held without bail by Justice La Buy to March 20, charged with assault with intent to commit murder. Frank DeHundt and Ernest Fuchs, two of his victims, are at the County Hospital and are reported to be out of danger. John Weber, who was shot in the leg, is rapidly recovering.

Nearly Killed a Thief.

Gerard Jeffrey, a colored janitor at No. 88 Fourth avenue, surprised two men stealing lead pipe from the basement just before 6 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Jeffrey struck one of them over the head with a table leg. The blow nearly fractured his skull and he was taken to the County Hospital. He was identified as Alfred Nelson, who lives at No. 370 State street. The other thief escaped.

McSweeney Must Go to Joliet.

Thomas McSweeney, the young man who shot and killed his sweetheart, May Donaldson, in a fit of jealous rage last Christmas Eve, was given four years in the penitentiary yesterday morning by a jury in Judge Shepard's court. The jury was out all night, arriving at the verdict at 5 o'clock in the morning. McSweeney's plea was self-defense, he alleging that the woman threw a lamp at him.

Public Service Committee Meeting.

The County Public Service Committee concurred in Green's resolution directing the County Architect to prepare plans for two stories for the Court-House. The bids on insurance were taken up, and after comparative consideration it was ordered to recommend that the insurance be awarded to Adolph Loeb & Co., W. J. Hemstreet & Co., Frank F. Holmes & Co., and Moore & Janes.

Only Invited to Preach a Sermon.

John D. Long, one of the trustees of the Church of the Messiah, said last night that while the Rev. Howard MacQueary had been invited to preach at the church, no call had been extended to him. Mr. MacQueary is the Canton, O., clergyman whose expressed belief concerning the incarnation resulted in his trial on the charge of heresy and subsequent conviction.

Will Decide Appeals.

Appraiser-General F. N. Shurtleff of New York is here to hold court to hear appeals from decisions made by the local appraisers. There are many cases to be heard, several involving large sums of money. Mr. Shurtleff said that the department had decided to enlarge the general Board of Appraisers and to establish an office in Chicago.

Minus $950.

Thomas Gallis, a hardware dealer at No. 1049 North Robey street, is mourning the loss of $950 which he had given to his wife, who placed it in a trunk in their room. In going to the room yesterday Mrs. Gallis found the room had been entered through the transom, the trunk broken open, and the money taken.

Wanted in Ohio.

Louis McPherson, recently an employé of the Chicago and Erie railway, was arrested at Englewood last night and taken to Springfield, O., where he is wanted on an indictment. McPherson is accused of having committed numerous robberies.

Items.

An unknown man was killed by the Desplaines accommodation train on the Chicago and Northwestern tracks at Erie street last night.

Two plumbers, James O'Donnell and Robert Groff, quarreled at No. 294 South Clark street, and Groff slashed O'Donnell over the left temple and on the arm with a knife.

The flour and feed store at No. 447 Center avenue, owned by Valentine Kotz, was damaged by fire last evening to the extent of $500. The blaze originated in a quantity of bailed hay stored in the rear. Fully insured.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer, 8 a. m., 38° above zero; 9 a. m., 38°; 10 a. m., 38°; 11 a. m., 38°; 12 m., 38°; 1 p. m., 37°; 3 p. m., 36°; 6 p. m., 36°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.38; 6 p. m., 29.50.

LINCOLN'S LAW PARTNER IS DEAD.

William Herndon Passes Away at His Home Near Springfield, Ill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—William H. Herndon, popularly known as "Lincoln's law partner," died today of the grip at his home in Fancy Creek Township, seven miles north of this city. His son William M., a young man of 21, died six hours before of pneumonia. The son had been sick a few days, but the father's condition was not considered at all alarming this morning, when he became unconscious. He rallied once and said he was ready to go, adding, "I am an over-ripe sheaf, but I will take the weak one (meaning his son) with me."

Mr. Herndon was born in Greensburg, Ky., Dec. 25, 1818, and came to Illinois in 1820 and to Sangamon County in 1821, in company with his parents. After leaving school he clerked in a store several years and then entered the law office of Lincoln and Logan, where he read law two years and was admitted to the bar in 1844. The partnership of Lincoln and Logan being dissolved Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Herndon became partners. This relation was never formally dissolved and virtually continued until Mr. Lincoln's death, though other temporary arrangements were made by Mr. Herndon upon Mr. Lincoln's elevation to the Presidency. His first arrangement was with Charles S. Zane, now Chief-Justice of Utah, and continued until Mr. Zane was elected Circuit Judge. The next was with Maj. Alfred Orendorff, and continued until Mr. Herndon retired to the country in 1867. Mr. Herndon held the offices of City-Attorney and Mayor of Springfield, and was Bank Commissioner for the State under Govs. Bissell, Yates, and Oglesby. His "Life of Lincoln," published in 1889, attracted wide attention and considerable unfavorable comment. The funeral will occur Friday.]

Oldest Postmaster in the United States.

DUBUQUE, Ia., March 18.—Celestine Kaltenbach of Potosi, Wis., the oldest Postmaster in the United States, died this morning, aged 78 years. He was appointed Postmaster in 1838 by President Franklin Pierce and had held said office continuously.

The Pioneers Are Passing Away.

ADRIAN, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—The Rev. A. H. Gaston died last night. Fifty-three years ago he was a Presbyterian missionary among the Indians and a pioneer of Michigan, and had been preaching ever since.

MEXICO, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—Mrs. Harriet Letarno died last night. Deceased is supposed to have been more than 100 years old and was a half-breed Indian, a granddaughter of Blackhawk.

DO NOT EXPECT TO WIN.

HARRISON MEN ANTICIPATE DEFEAT AT THE PRIMARIES.

They Will Work for as Many Contests as Possible—Sample of Instructions Given the Precinct Captains—The German Indorsement of the "Stuffed Eagle"—Carter and His Friends Claim It Is the West Side's Turn to Have a Mayor.

Though Carter H. Harrison's friends and managers have gone to the labor and expense of sending a primary delegate ticket through the mails to every registered voter in the City of Chicago, which ticket will be delivered this afternoon or tomorrow forenoon, it is plain from their talk and from some of the courses they have adopted that they do not expect to win out at the primaries. The Harrisonian precinct captains were all summoned to a conference at the Tremont House last evening, where Adolph Kraus gave them instructions as to how they should act in certain contingencies. Those instructions mainly related to methods of getting up contests, and the way in which independent primaries should be conducted so as to give color of regularity. The Harrison people are fully persuaded that they are playing with desperate politicians who will resort to every unscrupulous method known to hungry officeholders to get a majority of the delegates in the convention for the present Mayor. The Harrisonians also seem to be well posted as to the tactics of their adversaries and the counsel offered last evening had reference in large degree to the best plan of exposing such desperate and disreputable schemes. The following instructions taken from a large number of others having the same general purpose will indicate the character of Mr. Kraus' advice. It will also give some idea of what the Harrisonians intend to do next Saturday:

The Instructions.

Take full note of any wrongdoing of the opposition, the judges, the clerks, or police, and report said misdoings at headquarters, Tremont House, as soon as possible, and for the purpose of receiving such report the headquarters will remain open all night.

If you find that any of our delegates have been counted out or in any way cheated out of an election bring such delegates to the hall of the convention Saturday morning at 11 o'clock for a contest.

Be careful to watch the doings of the judges and the opposition, so that you may give us an intelligent report and enable us to make a successful contest if it should become necessary so to do.

If any election judge, clerk, or police officer shall prevent our challenger or watcher from doing his duty report the name of such judge or officer, so that he may be prosecuted according to law.

It is not going too far to hazard the prediction that there will be contests in nearly every ward and that the convention will be the stormiest and the most turbulent held in this city.

It can be also predicted with safety that the Harrisonians if they do not win out will hold a convention of their own. They will either capture the Turner-Hall convention or bolt it. With the police and the primary judges and most of the Democratic Aldermen on the side of the present incumbent of the Mayor's chair he will have a majority of the delegates having the "regular" credentials if he has not a majority of those honestly elected.

It is certain that the Cregierites are confident. They are boastful and betting. They are preparing to fight to the death against overthrow, and they claim to have an organization that cannot be beaten. They have plenty of money also. Carter, however, has wise managers and a majority of the Democratic voters. But majorities do not count against machines.

The Cregierites yesterday affected to care nothing about the German Democratic indorsement of Harrison. They said it was Gen. Lieb, a chronic kicker, Leo Austrian, and Frank Wenter who did it all. Emil Hoechster, a City-Hall clerk, was trotted out for interviews with the reporter of the City-Hall organ. He repudiated the whole thing, as he was instructed to do. County-Treasurer Kern sent Barney Niebling to be interviewed. Barney was once a City-Hall clerk. He assured the organ reporter that the Germans were with Cregier. He told a different story when in a confidential mood a few hours after. Then he said 80 per cent of the German Democrats would prefer Harrison. No Democrat of any prominence could be found by the organs to corroborate the Hoechster-Niebling indorsement of "the frost-bitten old man in the Mayor's chair," as one of the speakers at the Tuesday evening meeting called him. Even Francis A. Hoffmann Jr., City Collector by grace of Cregier, could not be counted on to do it.

Harrison Was Happy.

Mr. Harrison was, of course, happy over the indorsement. Gen. Lieb and Leo Austrian called upon him to present in an informal way the indorsement of the German Democrats. Carter accepted in the usual way, thanked his callers, and told them he was in to the finish, and that he was delighted at his indorsement by the Germans, whom he always deeply loved and highly esteemed, etc.

Carter said after the committee withdrew: "O, I take all that comes. The more the merrier. I am in to stay, and fight it out and win."

During the afternoon some of the Democrats at the County Building held a little caucus—at which it was resolved to send a committee of Germans to wait on Carter and ask him whether he would draw out if Cregier should draw out. When Carter was told about this committee he said: "I don't think the committee will come to see me. It may use the telephone." And the eagle's eye flashed defiance.

IT HAS COST CARTER $8,000 SO FAR.

Harrison Makes Two Speeches and Grows Quite Confidential.

"The West Division has been slighted and neglected; it needs a man of character and brains to look after its interests, and every delegate from this great division of the city in the convention next Saturday should vote to put a West-Sider in the Mayor's chair," said Frank Lawler last night, and the 800 people in the hall lustily applauded the statement. Several other speakers also said that the West Side had been neglected by the present administration, and Carter himself intimated that if he were elected Mayor it should not be overlooked.

Carter and Frank spoke last night at Northwest Turner-Hall, Clybourn and Southport avenues, and at the Wendel Opera-House, No. 1506 Milwaukee avenue. In the former there were 500 people and in the latter fully 800. Both audiences were of the most intelligent and orderly class of Democrats and enthusiastic for Harrison. Carter has now held meetings in every section of the city from the center to the suburbs and its annexes.

Mr. Harrison first spoke in the Twentieth Ward, and it was 10 o'clock before he reached the Wendel Opera-House. But the Fifteenth-Warders were entertained until his arrival by Frank Lawler and afterwards by Justice Wilcox, J. S. Schwab, Otto Hulsman, candidate for Alderman, and others.

When Carter mounted the stage he said his coachman got lost and wandered nearly an hour around the prairies, but he promised his hearers that he would be on the right track between the convention and April 6. He said he'd like to be dead forty-eight hours, so that when he woke up he could read what the newspapers had to say of him.

"They say there is a compensation for every ill, and if that be so then there must be a great deal of it awaiting me after I am gone. I have been accused of many things, but I have never been charged with official corruption. I never had a sister, and, therefore no brother-in-law, and having no relatives that wanted an office I had no sons-in-law to eat up salaries. [Cheers and laughter greeted this hint at the nepotism that infests the City-Hall.]

"They say because I have accepted the nomination of the Personal Rights League that I am a traitor. But Cregier hunted for a nomination from the Laborites, and they don't call him a traitor. [Voice—"But he is all the same."] Cregier would be glad to get Tommy Morgan's Socialists to nominate him, and his henchmen would boast of it. I told these people that if the primaries were fairly conducted I would abide by the consequences, but I also told them if any frauds were perpetrated that by the eternal I would smash their slate and rings and run independent.

"But I will be nominated and elected in spite of knaves and rascality. I have made my will, and in it I leave a part of what I possess to charity. After I'm elected I'm going to write a codicil to that will. I have already spent $8,000 in this campaign, and that amount I will deduct from the bequest to charity and call it an advance towards the good work of redeeming and purifying this city. I am in the field, I'm going to stick, and I'll win." [Cheers and cries of "Dead sure."]

He concluded by saying that it was time the West Side should receive a little attention, and that he had mailed to voters 175,000 envelopes with tickets for the primaries on them.

Frank Lawler was in good trim last night and made two caustic and effective speeches.

CARTER HARRISON'S PROMISE.

What the "Bald-Headed Eagle" Pledged the Personal Rights League.

President W. H. Dyrenforth of the Personal Rights League said last night concerning the pledges of Carter Harrison to the league: "One of the conditions upon which Harrison received the support of the league was that he should remain the league's candidate for the Mayoralty whether or not he received the nomination in the convention, provided Mayor Cregier should be the regular nominee; and that Harrison unequivocally pledged himself in the event even of Cregier's being such a nominee to make the run and use all the energy for success he could command."

Mr. Dyrenforth further said that the league was prepared for all emergencies, and that should Cregier be the regular Democratic nominee the league would strain its utmost influence in behalf of its own nominee, Carter H. Harrison.

"We have assurances of support from many quarters," said he, "and the Bohemian societies of the South Side, some of whom belong to our league, have passed resolutions pledging themselves in support of Harrison as the league candidate, and the same is true as to the Italian branch of the league."

E. F. Dunne writes to say that the interview with him in the *Evening Post* copied in THE TRIBUNE yesterday is incorrect. He is a candidate for delegate on the Harrison ticket, and is doing what lies in his power to secure Harrison's election.

SOCIALISTS DENOUNCE HARRISON.

They Warn All of Their Belief to Leave the Personal Rights League.

A mass-meeting of the Socialists of the Twenty-second Ward was held at Foltz's Hall, corner of Larrabee street and North avenue, last evening which was attended by 150 Socialists. The meeting was called to order by M. Selig. Speeches in English and German were made by Prof. De Leon of New York and Julius Vahlteich, candidate for City Treasurer on the Socialistic Labor ticket. The following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting hereby indorses the ticket of the Socialistic Labor party, and requests all turner societies and organizations represented in the so-called "Personal Rights League" to withdraw their delegates from that body in order to avoid being blamed for the actions of the said "Personal Rights League," which insisted in selling out to Carter H. Harrison, the very man who is partly responsible for the murder of a number of men Nov. 11, 1887. We further request all societies to discuss the Socialist platform and to join the Socialist Labor party.

A mass-meeting of the Socialistic party of the Sixth Ward was held at Germania Hall last night. Ex-Ald. O'Connor made an address touching on the Eight-Hour law. Tommy Morgan, the Socialistic candidate for Mayor, made a speech. He met an array of empty benches, but made his regulation speech. After Morgan had finished his talk the Sixth Ward Carter H. Harrison Club took possession of the hall and resolved that Carter H. Harrison should be the next Mayor, and then the meeting adjourned.

TALKED OF COMPROMISE.

A Democratic Conference That Was Practically Barren of Results.

The spirit of compromise is abroad in certain quarters. It has caught some of the Democratic Aldermen. They were invited to a conference at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon. Among those present were Ald. Burke, Dvorak, Bunker, Cullerton, Roth, D. R. O'Brien, Sexton, Gahan, Kenny, Dahlmann, McAbee, and Powers. Ald. Dahlmann and Roth are not strong Cregier men, but it was thought they could be won over. Cullerton created a slight sensation by suggesting that it might be wise to take up a new candidate. There were angry protests from Powers, Gahan, Sexton, and Burke. Nothing was really done and the meeting, it is said, broke up in a row, or at least with the understanding that every man should act for himself.

The compromise candidates suggested at the meeting were Martin J. Russell and Washington Hesing. It was intimated that the latter would be acceptable to Harrison. Gen. Lieb, it is said, has also been suggesting Mr. Hesing as a compromise candidate. The Cregierites would prefer Mr. Russell. Gen. Black found no supporters. But Cregier will not draw out. He believes he is a man of destiny, and that he must be the World's Fair Mayor. The Family Trust will not let go its hold on the Mayor's office, either.

PATRIOTISM AND MUSIC IN PLENTY.

The Entertainment Given Under the Auspices of the Citizens' Committee.

At the entertainment given at the Second Regiment Armory last night under the auspices of the Citizens' Committee the hall was profusely decorated with flags and bunting and the various musical numbers were of a patriotic character. The entertainment was advertised as being in the interest of purity in local politics, and the part of the program which was to give it that complexion was an oration on "Patriotism: the Necessity of the Hour," by the Rev. H. W. Bolton. The speaker was unable to be present, however, and the Rev. O. E. Murray made a few off-hand remarks in his stead, speaking briefly in favor of Elmer Washburn. Mr. Murray bewailed the prevalence of resignation of an undesirable type in many American cities and dwelt on the New Orleans tragedy as a sign of the times. He advocated the burial of old political issues and the unification of all parties on the issue of fighting the baleful influences of convict emigration from European countries and the opposition to the free schools of America.

The musical program included selections by the Second Regiment Band, part songs by the Lotus Quartet, and vocal solos by Miss Jennie Wilson, Miss Florence Smith, and Rees Price. There were 700 or 800 people present.

ASSESSOR CHASE SLIPS UP.

The Democrat's Slate Does Not Go Through in Every Particular.

Sam Chase's slate did not go through in every particular at the North Town Democratic primaries yesterday. There was a slip in the Twenty-third Ward, which it was expected John T. O'Malley would deliver. He was to have brought in a delegation for Emil Meyer for Supervisor, but the whisky dealer's son failed. The entire field and William Donahue won. The primary was a free-for-all and was held on Chicago avenue next to O'Malley's saloon, which is known as the Mad House. Gus Coleander, a city employé and the only Democratic Swede in the ward, wanted the delegation to secure the nomination for Clerk. Michael McNulta, a coal dealer, also wanted it, and Gen. Mead, who had an encounter with Ald. McCormick a year ago and did not prosecute, thought he could use the delegation. Donahue carried the ward, receiving 314 votes, more than double the number of any other candidate. The primary was open from 3 o'clock until 7 and was distinguished for a fight or two.

In the other wards the Chase program was carried out. The convention will be held today and Sam Chase will be nominated for Assessor, Charlie Miller for Collector, William Donahue for Supervisor, and a young fellow named Downey of the Twentieth Ward or W. J. Doulin for Clerk. The Chase people may make Meyer Supervisor and Donahue Clerk.

Ald. John McGillen was nominated for Alderman at the Democratic primaries in the Twenty-first Ward yesterday and Ald. W. J. Murphy in the Seventh Ward. Jimmy Crawford has come out as a candidate for the Aldermanic nomination in the Twenty-fourth Ward.

Figuring on the Patronage.

At the meeting of the Democratic Aldermen held yesterday at the Sherman House it was resolved that the candidate of the party for Mayor should agree to a fair distribution of the patronage among them. Pledges were made on behalf of Cregier.

Notes.

Philip Gosselin held a Democratic primary in the Seventh Ward yesterday, and now claims the Aldermanic nomination. Ford says the primaries will be held Monday, and regards those which Gosselin had yesterday as a sideshow.

A small meeting in the Thirty-first Ward was held last night on Sixty-eighth street, which resulted in the nomination of A. C. Clarke for Alderman. Mr. Clarke is an insurance adjuster, and was one of the leaders of the red school-house faction last fall. The Republicans of the ward will hold their convention next Saturday, and will probably nominate Edwin J. Plowman. The Republicans had a meeting last evening, at which the action of the men who nominated Clarke was repudiated and condemned.

THE GREAT NORTHERN'S TERMINAL.

President Hall Will Push It—He Denies Troublesome Reports.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 18.—President J. J. Hall of the Great Northern railroad arrived from Europe this morning. In regard to the numerous reports that have had currency of late he says the writers have apparently given free rein to their imagination and especially was this the case in connection with the rumored purchase of the Kansas City road. The company's Pacific coast extension would be pushed ahead vigorously, but the exact terminal could not yet be given. As for the story of conflicting interest and prospective trouble to be raised by the Northern Pacific on account of any agreement of the Great Northern with the Union Pacific, it was a very mythical one. The interests of the Great Northern and the Pacific Short Line were closely allied, but not to the extent of an outright purchase.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., March 18.—Foley Bros. and Guthrie are here arranging for the construction of two branches of the Great Northern railway into the mining districts of the belt mountains, known as the Neihart and Barker. Great activity prevails in and around both of these towns. A large quantity of mining machinery is being shipped into these camps, and before the close of the present year steady shipments of ore will be made to Great Falls from not less than forty mines in Neihart and Barker.

Sickness Among Children.

Especially infants, is prevalent at all times, but is largely avoided by giving wholesome food. The most successful food is the Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. All grocers.

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Forecast till 8 p. m. Thursday:

For Indiana and Illinois, fair Thursday night, colder, north winds.

For Lower Michigan,

The Tribune.

FOUNDED JUNE 10, 1847.

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16 to 20 pages	3 cents
22 to 28 pages	4 cents
Over 28 pages	5 cents

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

HEADQUARTERS OF FIRST REGIMENT OF Ill. U. R. K. of P.—Division Commanders, officers, and Sir Knights of divisions comprising the First Regt. of Ill. U. R. will rendezvous at Chicago, Division Armory, Franklin and S. Water-sts., at 9:15 sharp, Friday morning, March 20, inst. in full dress to attend funeral of Sir Knight Frank I. Frayne.
By command of F. VILLIERS, Col. Commanding.

THE FUNERAL OF OUR LATE COMRADE Michael Baner, will take place from his late residence, No. 27 Lincoln-place, near Garfield-av., at 2 o'clock Friday afternoon, March 20, inst. In full dress Members of Geo. H. Thomas Post, No. 5, are hereby notified to attend. J. G. KING, Commander.
THOS. L. JOHNSON, Adjutant.

LAKESIDE LODGE, NO. 128, A. F. & A. M.—AN emergent communication will be held in the hall, cor. Indiana-av. and 31st-st., at 2 p. m. Thursday, the 19th inst., to attend the funeral of our late brother, William H. Sanders, M. D. A full attendance of members is desired. Master Masons are cordially invited to join with us.
JOSEPH P. COBB, W. Master.
W. M. BURBANK, Secretary.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1891.

THE latest price for silver in Wall street was 98¾, which is equal to 76⅞ cents for the value of the pure metal in the United States dollar.

THE intent of the bill introduced at Springfield making it a misdemeanor to personate a spirit at any spiritual exhibition is all right, but the wisdom of the measure is questionable. Already it is possible to punish the frauds for making money under false pretenses, and they should be so prosecuted every time till they drop the business and consent to live by some other means. The special law should be avoided in every case that can be covered by a more general enactment, and this special provision might easily be evaded by announcing that the "soul" of a deceased person is present, or in some one of several other ways in which the letter of the act could be observed while its "spirit" was violated. It may be doubted if Thomas' bill is the best remedy for the spook imposture.

DULLNESS was the ruling feature of the New York stock market yesterday and prices were weak. There was moderate activity on the local market. The course of prices was uneven, there being some advances and some declines. Sterling exchange advanced. New York exchange was 80 to 70 cents discount.—The Chicago produce markets were very active yesterday, and nervous and unsettled. Strong foreign markets and an active demand for grain for shipment affected the local markets, which showed late improvement after being weak early, while provisions were easier on realizing sales by the large country holders. As compared with the latest prices of the previous day May wheat closed ½ cent higher, corn ⅝ cent higher, oats ¼ cent higher, cash rye and flax ½ cent lower, barley steady, cash pork 5 cents lower, and lard and ribs 2½@5 cents lower.

THE law passed at the last session of Congress creating nine Federal Appellate Courts provided that each of them should be composed of the present Circuit Judge, the Supreme Court Justice for the circuit, and a new Circuit Court Judge. It was provided also that two of these should form a quorum, and that if it became necessary one of the District Judges might be called in to make up that quorum. The law directs that these courts be organized in June, and it was thought at first that it might be necessary to call a special session of the Senate to confirm the nine new Circuit Judges to be appointed by the President. It has been decided, however, that that is unnecessary. The Supreme Court Justices and the present Circuit Judges will meet at the appointed time, organize their courts, make the necessary regulations, and begin on their work. Then the President will have abundant time in which to make excellent selections, to be submitted to the Senate when it meets in December.

GEN. PALMER said in his speech at Carlinville that Moore and Cockrell were old Democrats and had to come back to the party—"he knew it and felt it all the time." Indeed he did, and that was why he was so confident of success. He knew a month ago that Moore and Cockrell would vote for him after they had gone through a certain amount of posturing, posing, and grimacing in the rôle of "Independents." But what do the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Alliance lodges think of Palmer's statement that Moore and Cockrell have left them and gone back to the Democratic party? Are they pleased with the conduct of these deserters who have gone over to the enemy bag and baggage? Will they pass them a vote of thanks, or will they read them out of their organization? Will the constituents of these two men, especially the Republicans they duped, approve of their course or ask them to resign? What the decoy ducks should do is to hand in their resignations and see if the voters of their districts will reelect them.

IN the course of that notable conversation between Gen. Palmer and the two renegade F. M. B. A. men who made him Senator, Mr. Cockrell, D. D.—decoy duck—said:

> The Democrats, every time they want a Presidential candidate, go to New York to get a candidate who will suit the money power. I say confound the money power, we have got to fight it.

What did Palmer say to this—that he would help to fight it and trample it under foot? Not he. What he said was:

> Get back now to the same old position that nobody will look after your interests but yourselves. You must do it yourselves.

The question really was, what Palmer would do, not what his questioners should do, but he dodged it, as he did every other pointed interrogatory. The Fox of Sangamon felt that it would not do for him to say he was going to smash the money power and crush Wall street, for if he did the Democrats of New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts would fight him to the death in a convention, and were he nominated never would put up a cent for the campaign fund nor turn out at the polls with any zeal to vote for him. From now on to the day of the adjournment of the Democratic National Convention of 1892 no man will be able to wring from Gen. Palmer a word of disapproval of any person or of any policy if he thinks that word would be hurtful to his Presidential chances. He will not take ground against Wall street or the Farmers' Alliance, with its partial repudiation of debts. If he assails any man or any measure it will be because he thinks neither has any friends in his party.

A TORONTO dispatch says:

> The Government is being urged to ask Lord Salisbury to station in Canada from five to ten British regiments, quartering them in Halifax, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, and Vancouver. It is argued that the presence of these regiments in Canada would do more to put down the annexationists and put a check to their agitation than anything else could do.

If the British Government has a good memory it will decline politely to comply with the request of Sir John Macdonald. It will remind him that a century and a quarter ago several regiments of red coats were sent to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Charleston, and Savannah to put down the agitation which was then going on there, and that the presence of those troops simply added fuel to the flames. Nor was it very long before those same troops, in Boston at least, were glad to take ship and get away with whole skins from the presence of Washington and his "ragged Continentals." To send regiments to Canada to "put down the annexationist" sentiment there would be like shaking a red rag before a bull. Those Canadians who are inclined to think favorably of a union with this country would be stiffened in their belief, and those who have not thought of it yet would be infuriated by the assumption that they could be dragooned into loyalty by a few regiments of red coated regulars. Canada is lost forever to Great Britain when it enters on any Irish policy of coercion and garrisoning to uphold loyalty.

THE CRY OF THE TAXEATERS.

The amount of money which the city can spend this year for municipal purposes other than schools, interest on the debt, public library, judgments, and improvements paid for by special assessments is $7,735,000. That is made up of what it gets from licenses and a general 2 per cent tax. The taxeaters at the City-Hall are clamoring that this is not enough, and that $3,592,000 more, or a total of $11,327,000, is absolutely necessary. Every saloon bummer who hopes to get on the city pay-roll as a reward for political services swells this cry, and the taxeating organs make it the subject of their editorials. The City of New York is run on a grossly extravagant scale. Each department costs, considering the work done, nearly twice what it would were a private corporation in charge of it. Yet New York City manages to waste only a little over twelve millions on those municipal purposes for which the Chicago taxeaters ask for eleven millions.

Taxpayers will please take notice that this loud call for three and a half more millions of spending money does not come from the Republican side of the house. That party in the platform adopted at its recent city convention asks for nothing of the kind. It does not propose to increase taxes at all. Neither does Mr. Washburne, its candidate. His program is to clean, police, and light the city with funds obtainable under existing laws. He had his party appreciate the fact that the citizens of Chicago pay many million more taxes than the seven and three-quarter millions mentioned above. They pay for schools, county purposes, parks, interest on debts, drainage purposes, special assessments, etc., about twenty millions more. They pay per head nearly as much as the inhabitants of the wealthy, profligate City of New York. They pay enough. They can make a better use of the additional three and a half millions which it is proposed to take from them than the city can. Therefore they should be allowed to spend it their own way.

The Cregierite taxeaters say they want this three and a half millions to clean, light, and otherwise improve the city. That is folderol. If they got it they would divide it into 3,500 thousand-dollar parts and give one of them to each of 3,500 sturdy bummers, hustlers at the primaries, and loafers in the saloons, in order that that additional number of votes might be bought for the "machine." For, whatever they may say, it must be understood that these spoilsmen of the City-Hall never look on taxes as a fund to be expended for the good of the people, but as one to be used to furnish the means of living to men who are too lazy to earn their bread by the sweat of their brow like the rest of the community. To the good citizens taxes mean security for life and property and improvements; to the City-Hall gang they mean wages for political services.

Honestly expended, handled as private men manage their resources, the revenues of the city are ample. If for every dollar it paid out it got a dollar's worth of work this city would be a model. No such desirable state of things can be expected, however, under the present Administration or one like it. And, lest the voters should see this and act on it, the Democrats, from Palmer down, are trying to force National politics into the present contest, and to turn the thoughts of voters away from the only real issue—whether there shall be an honest and efficient Municipal Government which will give the people value received for their taxes.

"YOUR CANDIDATE I CANNOT BE."

So said Horatio Seymour to the National Democratic Convention in 1868. But he became the candidate of his party and was glad of a chance to run. There is no more sincerity—not as much—in Gen. Palmer's statement to the Carlinville demonstration that "I have no ambition to be President" than in the declaration of the eminent Democrat from New York.

Words without works are dead. If Gen. Palmer had wished to convince his hearers that he was not in the field for the Presidency, and was not going to pit his white hairs against Mr. Cleveland's fat, he should have pulled down himself, or ordered some of his friends to pull down, the banner which hung across the main street of Carlinville, on which was printed: "For President, 1892, John M. Palmer." He should have clapped a stopper on the mouths of those orators who insisted that he must be the Democratic candidate on a low tariff, stumptail silver platform. He would have prevented the passage of a resolution which was adopted, reading:

> *Resolved*, That the manly bearing of Gov. Palmer throughout the Senatorial struggle has drawn upon him the eyes of the whole people of this country, and that we commend him to the patriotic consideration of the people as the next Democratic candidate for President of the United States. Illinois should present Gov. Palmer as its candidate for President to the next National Democratic Convention.

Had he opposed it seriously there would have been no such banner, no such speeches, no such resolutions. Men do not do these things when they know them to be disagreeable or distasteful to the person concerned.

There is a great deal of mock modesty and pretended shyness about Gen. Palmer. He is much given to saying in public that he does not want things, and then working for them in private tooth and toenail. Thus he said last spring that he did not want the nomination of the Democratic convention for the Senatorship. He said he "hoped they would select some younger man and not put this burden on his old shoulders." And then he set up the pins in every county to secure the election of Palmer delegates. He said he accepted the nomination as "a duty." But he worked to get elected as if it were a pleasure.

So when Mr. Cleveland reads what Palmer has to say about his "white hairs" and his disinclination to be President he must not jump at the conclusion that the Illinoisan is out of his path. A few days before Palmer used that language he was making a bargain with the Chicago Cregier machine to give him the delegates from the Cook County districts to the convention of 1892, and he is probably busied now tightening his grip on the rest of the State. Out West nobody takes Gen. Palmer seriously when he says he does not want an office, and Mr. Cleveland will make a bad mistake if he thinks the man who was wild for the Presidency in 1872 does not want it now. Mr. Lincoln of Illinois laid out Mr. Seward of New York in 1860 and another Illinoisan may dispose of another New-Yorker in 1892—without, however, reaching the Presidency.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The London *Times'* editorial, quoted from in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, says in regard to the New Orleans tragedy that "trial by jury has been reduced to a farce by the knowledge possessed by every juryman that if he convicts a member of the Mafia his life is not worth a week's purchase." This view of the case is supported by the dispatches from New Orleans saying that cards published by some of the jurors indicate Foreman Seligman to have been responsible for the verdict, and that some of the jurymen entered the jury box with the intention of acquitting the prisoners, while the others were mostly boys, or men of not much character, who readily yielded to any verdict rather than stand a long confinement.

The latter part of the statement is significant of much more than is stated in it. Evidently some members of the jury were bribed to bring in a verdict of acquittal or as near to that as possible. They were paid to stand out, and, a hint to this effect being given, the weaker minded ones knew they were to be shut up for a long term unless they agreed with the others. But there was to them another argument, which would be strong or weak according to the moral bravery of the individual. They had proof that certain Italians were banded together to secure the defeat of justice, that proof being furnished in the fact that their associates had been bribed. Naturally this carried with it the fear that with or without the formality of a Mafia condemnation to death they were tolerably well assured of at least an attempt at assassination by some of the more desperate ones in that society. It is no wonder if some of their number reasoned thus: "My vote will not insure a conviction. The jury would disagree anyway if I voted to condemn. But that would mean to me a long confinement in the jury-room and a thrust of the stiletto after my release. It will be much safer for me to vote for acquittal, and all the better, as I can get a thousand dollars for doing it. Money and life are far better than poverty and death. I choose the former, though in doing so I have to sacrifice my convictions of right and help to let the criminals go free."

If these statements be true then the killing of these murderers will probably be the means of breaking up the criminal organizations which some Italians have brought across the ocean with them, and putting an end to the commission of a kind of crime which unfortunately has been frequent among certain classes of Italians. It should be remembered that there is a great difference between Italians in this country. Only about 15 per cent of them come from the more peaceful North. The rest come from Southern Italy and the two Sicilies, a more passionate people, who have been nursed to regard the vendetta as a duty and the stiletto as the best available instrument for carrying out its requirements. Those from the North are generally mechanics, accustomed to work for a living and to observe the laws, while perhaps the great majority of the others belong to the peasant class. The *Don Chisciotte Della Mancia* is entitled to the credit of having observed this distinction. While claiming that Italy ought to demand that instant measures be taken to protect the Italian colony in New Orleans (the peaceably disposed ones are in no danger) it adds: "It is just also to recognize the fact that similar incidents would not occur if the towns on the Atlantic littoral were not infested with the ex-galley slaves of Europe."

HAMILTON AND JEFFERSON.

Some Republicans of this city have formed a club and have named it Hamilton, after that great statesman of the Revolutionary era, of whom Mr. Webster said, speaking of the chaotic state of American finances after the Revolution:

> He smote the rock of the National resources and abundant streams of revenue gushed forth. He touched the dead corpse of Public Credit and it sprang upon its feet.

These Republicans, being attached to the Constitution of the United States, may have been guided also in the choice of a name for their organization by the fact that it was owing to the superhuman efforts of Hamilton that New York ratified the Constitution despite the bitter opposition of the powerful Jeffersonian Democrat, George Clinton, and thus made the Union possible, for without the cooperation of New York the efforts to create a "more perfect Union" would have failed.

The Chicago *Herald* feels called on to rebuke these Chicago men for their choice of a name for their club, and intimates that they are either fools or snobs. Then it denounces Hamilton as an "aristocrat" with "an odious policy," "a safe guide for no true American." The only guide, it says, for Americans is Thomas Jefferson—the man who owed his election to the Presidency over Burr to Hamilton's magnanimity.

This provokes the inquiry, not as to the methods of either man, for methods change with circumstances, but as to the kind of General Government which each of them wanted the thirteen colonies, after independence was secured, to adopt, and how far the present Federal Government as administered approaches the ideals of Hamilton or of Jefferson.

Hamilton, to use his own phrase, wanted a "strong" National Government. Circumstances had forced its necessity on him. While serving as an officer in the war as Washington's aid he had seen how military operations were hampered and suffered and were almost wrecked by the utter inefficiency of a Continental Congress, which could do absolutely nothing without the consent of the petty, jealous States. With an efficient Government acting directly on the people the struggle with England could have been shortened a half, and that, too, without French, Spanish, and Dutch assistance. After the treaty of peace and under the Articles of Confederation Hamilton saw a Government without revenue or credit or money which could not pay its debts to its own soldiers or interest to its foreign creditors; which was discredited abroad and held in contempt at home. He felt as all the soldiers of the Revolution did, that a strong Government was a necessity or the ex-colonies would fly apart into thirteen separate nations, each of them, like Massachusetts during Shay's rebellion, a prey to domestic turbulence.

Jefferson had not served in the army. His only experience of war was when, as Governor of Virginia, he fled from Tarleton's troopers and left Richmond undefended. The riots and disturbances and imbecility of the Confederate Government, which distressed Hamilton and Washington sorely, did not worry him. He wrote of Shay's rebellion:

> A little rebellion now and then is a good thing. . . . An observation of this truth should make honest Republican Governors so mild in their punishment of rebellions as not to discourage them too much. It is a medicine necessary for the sound health of government. God forbid we should ever be twenty years without such a rebellion. The tree of liberty must be refreshed from time to time with the blood of patriots and tyrants.

Jefferson was equally lax in his financial theories. He it was who suggested that the State bonds one generation had issued were not binding on the next generation, but should be repudiated. Jefferson did not want a National Government. He wished merely a "league between States," which in the last resort should leave power in the hands of the latter and which should have the right to secede when they pleased.

The Constitution as framed did not fully meet Hamilton's ideas. He thought it did not go far enough in the right direction. It left too much in controversy as to the right of turbulent States to break up the Union. But as it was vastly better than the Articles of Confederation which Jefferson favored he fought for its adoption in the *Federalist* and in the New York Convention and by tongue and pen with the people, and after it was adopted he sought to breathe his own National Union spirit into it. With the aid of Washington and Marshall, of Webster and Clay, and of Lincoln and Grant he has done so.

Jefferson, on his side, labored to narrow the scope of the Constitution and magnify at its expense the power of the State Governments. His worst attempt was in the Kentucky resolutions of 1798, where he laid down the principle that a State had a right to pass on the constitutionality of an act of Congress, thus depriving the Supreme Court of its functions and nullifying the law. That doctrine is treason now.

This Jeffersonian treasonable dictum was elaborated by Calhoun into the nullification doctrine that "if a State deemed itself wronged by an act of Congress it could declare the act of no effect," and that the only tribunal which could settle the controversy was a convention of the States. Out of this grew the Jeff Davis and Democratic doctrine of the right of a State to secede. Thus the great and bloody Civil War and the attempted secession of fifteen States can be traced back to Jefferson's attempt to put his destructive construction on the Constitution of the Union. Thus Jefferson instilled almost enough poison into the popular mind to wreck the Union. It cost 600,000 lives and five billions of property to beat it down.

The Constitution as it stands does not meet fully the ideals of Hamilton. If it did it would be impossible for Italians to be murdered in Louisiana or blacks in Mississippi, with the General Government powerless to protect, redress, or punish. But it is far nearer to his ideas than to the disruptive, anarchistic ideas taught by Jefferson. It has become a Government of the people of the United States by the people of the United States and not a National Government by the States for the States. Therefore that organization which selects the name of Hamilton is far more in harmony with the existing spirit of American institutions than one which takes the name of Jefferson, whose principles of constitutional interpretation have the brand of treason and the bloody stain of the Rebellion on them. No National Union man can be a disciple of Thomas Jefferson.

THE cables from Italy bring the information that the paper called *Popolo Romano* has indulged in the following vainglorious talk in reference to the New Orleans tragedy:

> Relying on the foresight of the American authorities and out of regard for a sincerely friendly Power Italy has refrained from sending an ironclad to the mouth of the Mississippi.

This paragraph alone furnishes the reason why the United States should have a good and efficient navy. If we had one today there would not be any of this kind of talk by the Italian newspapers about sending ironclads over the ocean with orders to sail up the Mississippi and bombard New Orleans, nor would there be any vaporing to the effect of its being simply due to Roman magnanimity that the coast cities of the United States are allowed to escape punishment. They would not vaunt in that way if we had a fleet, and it is idle to talk that way now, it being an open question if the Italian ironclads could get safely across the Atlantic. It is pleasant to know that there will not be much longer any room for such boasting. We have now on the stocks three warships, any one of which could smash to pieces any two of the vessels in the Italian navy. They will be finished in about two years, and after that date there will not be any more of the belligerent kind of talk on the part of Italy, Spain, nor any other of the great or little "Powers" of the world, England not excepted. These new warships will be superior to the Italian vessels in several important respects. They will be newer by many years, and armed with far more powerful guns, which, if they do not carry larger projectiles, will send them much further and with a force which the mild steel armor of the Italian vessels would be powerless to resist, while ours will be protected by a combination of hardened, chilled, and nickel alloyed steel over a backing of milder tempered metal, the whole forming a shield against which the Italian dogs might bark in vain. Then the new American vessels will carry coal sufficient for a long ocean voyage, while the Italian vessels can hardly carry enough coal to take them across the Atlantic, providing they were not swamped by storms on the way. Hence there is no cause for alarm at the innuendoes or more direct threats that have been or may be vented by Italian newspapers. It is mere gas, and even that will not be indulged in a couple of years from now.

THE welcome information comes from Washington that the Executive Department of the Government is in no hurry to pay the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians for the mythical title to lands to which the Cheyennes and Arapahoes have the possessory rights. It is thought probable the matter will be delayed for examination several months, and by that time Congress may see its way clear to repeal the measure, which most honest men are willing to admit is an unqualified steal. It is fervently to be hoped the fraud will fail of its consummation, but there is no doubt that a strong pressure will be brought to bear upon the department by the Southern, Southwestern, and Western Democrats who are responsible for the grab. It is an interesting fact that this Choctaw business was the only out-and-out steal perpetrated by the last Congress. Doubtless other appropriations made by it can justly be characterized as extravagant, but they were wrong only in degree, not in kind, all having some justification for their passage if not for their amount. But the Choctaw appropriation was a clear swindle of the people for the benefit of a few speculators and boodlers who used the red man as a catspaw to pull their chestnuts out of the fire and agreed to pay him a part of the booty because they would otherwise have been unable to bag any for themselves. The $3,000,000 grab was rushed through by a solid Democratic vote in the Senate, a nearly solid Democratic vote in the House, with the aid of a few reckless Republicans who had lost their seats and did not care what was done, with a few others who listened to the siren voice of the claim agent. It is probable that some of these are by this time ashamed of their conduct in the matter, and more of them will be sorry for their part in the transaction if the steal fails to be perfected by the paying over of the money, a large part of which is promised to be divided up in the shape of fat fees and perhaps boodle. It is much to be desired that for once the vultures will be cheated of their prey.

SENATOR THOMAS has offered a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment—to strike the following clause out of the second section of the fourteenth article:

> But the General Assembly shall have no power to propose amendments to more than one article of this Constitution at the same session, nor to the same article oftener than once in four years.

Should this be done it would be in the power of two-thirds of the Legislature to submit at any session as many amendments as it pleased—a dozen of them if deemed necessary. With the Constitution thus modified nobody would venture to call for a constitutional convention, for it could accomplish nothing which could not be done more quickly and less expensively. Nor does the labor of constitutional conventions commend itself always to the people. The work of the Illinois convention of 1862 was rejected, and that of the Kentucky one of 1891 probably will be.

As many months must pass between the submission of amendments by the Legislature and taking action on them by the people there will be abundant time for discussion and deliberation even though half a dozen or more propositions should have to be voted on at the same time. In New York and other States several amendments have been submitted in a batch, and some have been approved and others rejected.

Let the people vote on Senator Thomas' proposition. If they reject it it will be proof that they are not anxious to rip up their Constitution and are perfectly satisfied with the present deliberate method of amending it.

If they accept the proposed alteration then all those individuals who have projects for amendments and who can persuade two-thirds of the Legislature to agree with them, can find out quickly whether the people agree or disagree with them as to the necessity of the changes.

THE Legislature had hardly declared John M. Palmer elected Senator before he opened his campaign for the Democratic nomination for President—opened it at Carlinville. In the speech that he delivered to his boomers he thus spoke of how he had gone fishing for a couple of Alliance suckers, hooked them, and landed them in the bosom of the Democratic party:

> After a few compliments to the Cook County Democrats Gen. Palmer stopped long enough to shake hands with Sol Van Praag, declaring that he was a man who came to Springfield to vote for him. He said the Cook County Democrats were "dead game birds." He said *Moore and Cockrell were old Democrats and had to come back to the party—he knew it and felt it all the time.* [Cheers.]

Cockrell, one of the suckers, was called on by the Palmer boomers to tell what he had to say in reply to this assertion of Palmer. He talked at some length, made no denial that he had betrayed the Farmers' Alliance and flopped back to the Democratic party. All the explanation he made for his perfidy is thus reported:

> Cockrell said he thought good would result from the Senatorial election, and he believed he and Moore had done the best they could for the people. He voted for Palmer when they could not get a man of their own.

This is not only false but ridiculous. For a whole week Lindley, the President of the Illinois Farmers' Alliance, who is a personal friend as well as Alliance brother of Cockrell, received 100 votes on every ballot, and Cockrell and his two associates might have elected him on any of those ballots, and they were offered the same chance on the final ballot cast.

A STEAM engine that has been in constant use in a rice-mill at Savannah, Ga., for nearly seventy years and is as good as ever is one of the antiquities that probably will be on exhibition at the World's Columbian Exposition. It will attract its share of attention from everybody except Bro. Dana of the New York *Sun*, who will be traveling in Europe that year in order to get as far away as possible from Chicago.

IN its list of Republican Aldermen nominated last week THE TRIBUNE omitted the names of Dexter Burke in the Eighth and John A. Rogers in the Eighteenth Ward. Burke's name does not appear in the directory, and his candidacy is looked upon as a joke. Nevertheless he is the regular Republican nominee. John A. Rogers keeps a saloon at No. 343 West Madison. It is what is known as an "all-night joint," and has a reputation unsurpassed by any of the all-night resorts—*Herald.*

As to supporting such chaps for Alderman THE TRIBUNE is not in it. From the pen-photo of them by the *Herald* anybody would take them to be Democrats. Our esteemed contemporary must be mistaken in regard to their politics.

NAVIGATION on the raging Missouri will reopen April 1. That is to say, a steamer will start on or about that date from St. Louis for Kansas City, and if it meets more encouragement than snags on the trip it will run back and forth between the two cities during the season.

THE long article in yesterday's TRIBUNE headed "Hope for Drunkards," etc., and signed "F. B. G.," the initials of the writer's name, should have been credited to the *Delaware County* (Ohio) *Gazette*. The writer is a well-known Ohio journalist, who had been for ten years a slave to alcohol, but was completely emancipated from the consuming, irresistible appetite at Dr. Keeley's Dwight Institute by the chloride of gold specific. The editor of the *Gazette*, Mr. R. C. Thompson, vouches for the complete cure of the young man.

THE consensus of opinion in New York unmistakably is that the spectacle of Ana Odelia Diss De Bar in tights is worth going miles to avoid seeing.

THE following is one of the arguments in favor of giving to the farmer an education in the science of chemistry: "When you make a loaf of bread, or a pound of butter, or a barrel of soap, or burn a coal pit, or make a hot-bed in a garden, or ignite a friction match, or snap a percussion cap, or light a gas burner, you are playing with the most startling chemical laws." All of which suggests the remark put by Molière into the mouth of one of his characters, to the effect that he had been talking plain prose every day of his life, without knowing it.

THE fine Italian hand that wields the stiletto must drop it, all the same.

TIME is rapidly passing and the Chicago papers are still quarreling over the World's Fair site. When Chicago gets down to business the country will begin to believe that we are really going to have a World's Fair, and not until then.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

This has every appearance of being a belated paragraph written several months ago and accidentally side-tracked until now. Chicago got down to business some time since and is pushing preparations for the World's Fair with all its vigor. The papers certainly are not quarreling over the site. That, too, is a thing of the past. The *Intelligencer* is a long way behind the procession and should catch up.

FRANCE and England will settle their differences concerning the Newfoundland lobster fisheries by arbitration. This insures peace, but one or the other may have to crawfish.

IF the ghost-dancing Indian chiefs who are now at Fort Sheridan want to go abroad with Buffalo Bill and have a good time while studying the manners and customs of European Kings, Queens, and aristocracy, by all means let them do so. They may come back with an English accent, you know, or a French veneer—"with a rich Irish brogue or a sweet German accent." But they will have learned to despise the ghost-dances which seem to be their present idea of recreation. It is a waste of money for the Government to keep them as summer boarders at Fort Sheridan, where they loaf and learn nothing. So let them go abroad. They will earn some money. They will have the softening experiences of sea-sickness. And if they choose they can visit the grave of Pocahontas and see in what esteem one of their squaws was held by the English over two and a half centuries ago.

IN A MINOR KEY.

An Undeserved Insult.

"To come to business at once," said the spokesman, "we will give you $50 if you will vote as we desire on this measure."

"Gentlemen," replied the Alderman from the Steenth Ward, his eye ablaze and his whole frame swelling with indignation, "you insult me beyond the power of words to express by presuming to think I would sell my vote—for $50!"

Neckat!

The tall giraffe with rapture glows
As he swallows his wisp of hay,
And he blesses his neck as down it goes,
For he tastes it all the way.

Not Run for Accommodation.

Lounger (in saloon)—"Ever notice that these saloons ain't like other places of business?"

"Fellow-Lounger—"In what way?"

"No water-cooler in the corner, with nice little dipper and all that."

Barkeeper (taking a hand in the discussion)—"Ever notice that people ain't in the habit of coming into saloons when they want a drink of water? What do you wish, gentlemen?"

Back Talk.

Said the wheelwright to the wheel:
"Your skillful turning's much admired."
To the wheelwright spoke the wheel:
"Don't talk like that. You make me tired."

Explanatory.

Johnny—"Uncle Horace, why is it so many little boys call you uncle? You ain't anybody's real uncle but mine, you know."

Bachelor Relative (somewhat sadly)—"The mothers of a good many of them, Johnny, became my—er—sisters many years ago."

PERSONALS.

Senator Edmunds is tapping a few maple trees on his farm in Vermont and will for a season try the sweets of private life.

Queen Victoria, though not seriously ill, causes her friends much anxiety. She is visibly aging, and is greatly disturbed by the baccarat scandal.

The wife of Senator Stanford receives a large begging mail, among which the other day was a letter from a Texan gentleman who wanted $50 to get a new set of teeth. It was a clear case of gum game.

Senator-elect Palmer has not up to this time received the congratulations of ex-President Cleveland, which is creating comment in view of the fact that Palmer has always been a strong friend of Mr. Cleveland.

John D. Rockefeller's gifts to the American Baptist Education Society now amount to $300,000. John is quietly laying pipes and oiling the bearings for a smooth passage into religious popularity.

Mrs. Betty G. Mackay of Pike County, Kas., is one woman in that State who has not wrapped the American flag around her and gone out to regulate things. She is engaged in raising bronze turkey, and often sells as many as $150 worth in a month.

Mrs. P. D. Osgood has been Postmistress of North Penobscot, Me., for twenty-eight years, and, though 70 years old, her activity (except the pernicious kind) is such that she personally attends the mails three times a day in all sorts of weather, with the post-office some distance from her home.

A Boston puzzle editor printed a fac-simile of Jay Gould's signature and asked his readers to guess whose it was. Among the persons to whom the autograph was credited were T. Reed, Ingersoll, Ike Weir, Baron Hirsch, H. Greeley, Jubal Early, and Inspector Byrnes. Six experts in handwriting guessed the riddle.

Anthony O'Brate of Alexander, Kas., has grown impatient waiting for Chicago to construct an airship, and writes to the Kansas City *Star* to say if the business-men of that town will raise $5,000 to defray expenses he will go to Chicago and construct one himself. The business-men of Kansas City are holding the proposition in abeyance.

M. Herbette, the French Ambassador at Berlin, recently entertained the Emperor William at dinner, going to an expense that would have absorbed the whole salary of an American Minister. Not only had the Embassy to be magnificently redecorated for the occasion, but all the servants were put into new liveries and the dinner was brought from Paris by express train.

Boston has seventy millionaires. Among the first capitalists of the town are the Ames family, who reside at North Easton. August Hemenways, one of Boston's greatest merchants, left the largest estate ever administered upon in that city. It amounted to $22,000,000. Frederick L. Ames and Benjamin Pierce Cheney are the two richest men in New England, either one being worth over $20,000,000. Gen. Butler ranks well up among the rich men of the Hub.

CURRENT NOTES.

He—"So Jack isn't devoted to Kate any more. Did they fight?" She—"Yes; they had an engagement."—*Yale Record.*

"What have you got to plant to get a family tree, anyhow?" asked Wag. "Ancestors," returned Wiggles.—*New York Sun.*

Tommy—"Paw, what is a 'true-blue party man'?" Mr. Figg—"He is a man who votes the straight ticket when it is crooked."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Master (to new servant)—"Why do you always ring that small bell right after ringing the regular dinner bell?" New Servant—"That's to call the children, sir."—*Drake's Magazine.*

Guest (in a down-town restaurant)—"Waiter, a piece of mince-pie." Waiter—"Yes, sir. With or without?" Guest—"With or without what?" Waiter—"Nightmare."—*Puck.*

"I mastered French in six lessons," said the liar. "Yes, I supposed so," said the cynic. "I noticed you never allowed the language to have its own way when you tried to talk it."—*St. Joseph News.*

"Now," said the Anglomaniac to his valet, "as we are to take the next train you may get the checks." "Which do you mean, sir," inquired the valet, with respectful reproof, "your brawses or your trunsers?"—*Washington Post.*

I once heard an old scholar say that in his day there used to be "twelve rules for a poet," and he thought that was just eleven too many. "A poet," said he, "needs but one rule—never to write poetry. This applies," continued he "only to decent poets. Great poets are never discreet. Their genius overrides their discretion."—*Boston Traveller.*

The Alliance Party in Mississippi.

New York *Post:* The Southern Farmers' Alliance has set out to capture both the Mississippi Senatorships for men who will pledge themselves to support the absurd Federal "Subtreasury" warehouse project to corner cotton. But both Senator George, who will stand for reelection, and Senator Walthall, who announces that he will not be a candidate, have come out with letters against this crazy scheme so cogent and convincing that it seems already clear that they will carry the people with them. Mr. George shows the unconstitutionality of the project, and declares his belief that practically the scheme would not prove a benefit to the farmers, but rather a curse, since "it would be very costly, necessitating the employment of many thousands of new officials, and this cost would in the main be paid, as taxes are now paid, by the farmers and laborers of the country." Judge Lamar's experience showed that the public man in Mississippi who stands by his convictions will find the people standing by him. He refused to obey the instructions of the Legislature to vote for free silver coinage a dozen years ago, went before his constituents for vindication, and was unanimously reelected. Senator George promises to reap a similar reward for his courage.

Down to Hard Work.

Louisville *Courier-Journal:* It seems that the business of the Fair is making good progress, despite the confusions and multitudinous wrangles of the beginning, and several plans for the picturesque that promise well have been projected. It is a characteristic of the American people, when they start about doing a thing, to indulge in much fuss and feathers and then do it. The Chicago Exposition has been no exception, but the red fire has now been set off, the bombastic speeches have been made, the Star-Spangled banner has been waved, the "gentleman managers" and the "lady managers" have quarreled to their satisfaction, and nothing remains but work, which has been begun in earnest.

With All His Faults They Love Him Still.

Savannah *News:* The Democratic masses are not going to throw over an honest man and statesman, such as Cleveland is, because there are Democrats who do not approve of his views on silver. They want a man for a Presidential candidate who stands the best chances of being elected, and that man is Cleveland.

Sounding the Alarm.

Philadelphia *Inquirer:* It is not too early for sensible voters to realize what a dangerous enemy the country has in the Farmers' Alliance and to take steps to oppose it.

A Fresh-Water Sailor.

San Francisco *Alta:* Ingalls objects to a navy and wants this country to fight its battles on land. The last election in Kansas appears to have made him seasick.

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The third popular organ concert given last evening at the Auditorium brought forward Frederic Archer as performer upon the great instrument and Miss Grace Hiltz as vocalist. Mr. Archer when heard here some six weeks ago was commended for his excellent playing, and his work last night only served to confirm the favorable opinion then expressed. The Auditorium organ, like the great building in which it reigns, tests a player's ability as well as the rare acoustics of the vast room does a singer's. If a player have shortcomings the Auditorium organ will bring them out relentlessly, just as will the acoustics reveal the flaws in a singer's voice or method who sings from the stage. Roughnesses in Mr. Archer's playing not noticed when he gave his previous concert were discovered last night, and although they were far outnumbered by the many excellencies his work possessed artisticness of interpretation is at times sacrificed to reveal technical agility, and clearness is often lost through a too rapid tempo. Uncertainty in registration was at times noticed last evening, but this may be attributed to the player's unfamiliarity with the great instrument. An organ of the magnitude of that in the Auditorium is not mastered by a player who gives only one concert upon it, and it is to the credit of not only Mr. Archer but the three other organists who have appeared at these concerts that they have so nearly conquered the great instrument as to enable them to give as finished concerts as they have. Mr. Archer's important numbers last evening were the Coron

SINKING OF THE UTOPIA.

FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-NINE LIVES SAID TO HAVE BEEN LOST.

How the Accident Happened—Story of One of the Survivors—The Boat Caught on the Spur of the Anson—Work of the Rescuers—Those Saved Being Taken Care Of by the Authorities at Gibraltar—Court of Inquiry to Be Convened.

GIBRALTAR, March 18.—It is believed that the loss of life by the sinking of the Anchor Line steamer Utopia, which collided yesterday on entering the bay here with the British ironclad Rodney, is 569. Several bodies of those who lost their lives in the disaster have been washed ashore on the Spanish coast.

The official report of the number on board the Utopia shows that when it left Naples it had 800 souls on board, including passengers and crew. Of this number only 311 have been saved. The Freya picked up forty-three, the Rodney thirty-nine, the Anson thirty-three, the Immortalite two, the Curlew twenty-one, the Camperdours forty-six, the Amber six. Ten have died since their rescue, and others who are suffering are berthed in the naval and colonial hospitals and the Sailors' Home. A sailor from the Rodney leaped into the water in the height of the gale and rescued a drowning woman. The people were in the rigging of the Utopia till 11 last night. The bravery displayed by the seamen of the fleet was unexampled. The coast line is still strewn with corpses. There will be an inquest today.

The scene after the collision has probably never before been equaled in the history of marine disasters. On one side was the sinking passenger steamship crowded with about 700 immigrants, who filled the air with wild appeals for help and shrieks of terror. Right and left of the sinking vessel were the two monster battle-ships, the Rodney and the Anson, huge specimens of Britain's most powerful fighting ships, pouring the light of their powerful electric reflectors upon the disabled steamship, lighting up the agony of her passengers and showing clearly the terrible position in which they were placed. Here and there were the warships' small boats, manned by blue jackets, who strained every nerve, striving gallantly to be first to reach the drowning passengers of the Utopia.

Cause of the Wreck.

Not until tonight has it been possible to give an account of the cause of the catastrophe. Early last evening the Utopia was seen steaming into the bay in the direction of the anchorage. When abreast of the ironclad Anson the Utopia staggered as though unable to make headway against the terrible current. Suddenly the strong gale, combined with the current, swept the ill-fated vessel across the bows of the Anson, and in a moment its hull was pierced and cut by the ram of the ironclad. The Utopia after pulling clear of the ironclad drifted about before the wind and sea. The rapid inrush of water through the rent in its side caused it to settle down in five minutes from the time of the first impact. The sea was so heavy that the boats of the rescuers could not with safety approach the wreck, so they were compelled to lie to leeward, where they picked up the people as they were swept from the deck.

Petersen, a Swedish quartermaster, who had been steering the Utopia a short time before the collision, says that just before the vessels came together he went below. While there he felt the shock of the collision and rushed up, but before he reached the main deck the Utopia had gone broadside on upon the spur of the Anson's ram. The commander of the Utopia, Capt. McKeague, according to Petersen, was on the steamship's bridge until the last moment. Petersen adds that as the Utopia was crushed by the Anson's ram he clambered up the davits of one of the steamship's boats and cut the ropes holding it. He had no time, however, to lower the boat away, as the bows of the Utopia had passed beneath the warship, and it was evident that the passenger steamer was rapidly sinking. Soon after, the boats of the Anson having been promptly lowered, one of the man-of-war's cutters ran alongside the Utopia and Petersen managed to jump into her.

He says that while on board the Utopia after the collision he was surrounded by a terrible mass of human beings, fighting their way desperately and savagely, regardless of sex or age, towards the boats. Men, women, and children tumbled and climbed over each other in that horrible fight for a chance of escape from drowning. One poor woman, who was rescued by the Anson's blue-jackets, went raving mad when she was convinced that her children were drowned.

There were similarly distressing incidents by the score, the most awful of all occurring when the Utopia, with a final desperate lurch, sank with its human freight clinging about it and drew hundreds of living persons down with it. Many of those who had sprung into the sea as they saw that the steamship could not float many moments longer, were then also drawn down in the whirlpool caused by the Utopia's disappearance. Some came to the surface again for a few moments before sinking finally in their watery tombs. Others, more lucky, were able to cling to pieces of wreckage, floating spars, oars, gratings, hatchways, boats, life-belts, etc., and thus kept themselves above water until rescued by the warships' boats. But, as usual in such cases, the weaker succumbed more readily.

Some of Those Rescued.

Among those recovered from the sinking vessel by the boats' men were twenty of the Utopia's crew. The passengers rescued include Mr. W. T. Colbron, a stock broker of New York City, who was one of the saloon passengers. Mr. C. G. Davis of Boston, another of the saloon passengers, is among those who are reported as missing.

Among the Utopia's officers and petty officers who were saved by the boats of the warships were Capt. McKeague, the ship's doctor, bostwain, chief steward, and carpenter.

A naval court of inquiry will be convened on board the British flagship Anson, ten guns, 10,000 tons, and 11,500 horse-power, flying the flag of Rear Admiral Loftus E. Jones and commanded by Capt. B. F. Clark.

The officers and crew of the Anson state that the Utopia fouled the ram of the Anson, and thus caused the damage which resulted in the passenger steamer sinking within a few minutes after being struck. The Anson's officers assert that no blame can be attached to the war-vessel.

The Rodney, the other British warship mixed up in some not definitely explained manner with the sinking of the Utopia, mounts ten guns, is of 10,300 tons, and 11,500 horse-power. It is commanded by Capt. John B. Warren. Both warships belong to the Channel squadron, of which Admiral Jones is the second in command.

An official notice has been issued calling a public meeting in the Government House tomorrow for the purpose of considering what action shall be taken for the relief of the shipwrecked people.

Divers who have made an examination of the wreck of the Utopia report that there are hundreds of bodies in the steerage and between decks. During the course of the day the bodies of twenty-eight men and one woman were recovered here, while at various other points along the coast the bodies of six men, eighteen women, seven boys, and one girl were washed ashore. One of the women, when her body was taken from the water, was found to have her arms firmly locked around the corpse of her child. The remains of the unfortunate people were taken to a cemetery in the Spanish lines, where an inquest was held.

The authorities here have provided ambulances, provisions, bedding, and clothing for the survivors, and the inhabitants are assisting to their utmost in the work of mitigating the distress of the poor people. A private fund has also been started to provide for the immediate needs of the shipwrecked passengers.

What the Agents Have Heard.

LONDON, March 18.—The agents in this city of the Anchor Line, to which the Utopia belonged, have been informed that the Utopia was struck abaft the engine-room, and that she sank stern foremost five minutes after the collision in seven fathoms of water. The agents announce that they find it difficult to ascertain the exact number of lives lost, but they say that 120 Italians were saved; that many bodies have been washed ashore, and that there are 175 persons rescued from the Utopia alive on board the British warships.

The agents add that the force of the gale, which still prevails in Gibraltar Bay, prevents the people on shore from communicating satisfactorily with the commanders of the warships, so they are unable to ascertain the names of the survivors. Several boats belonging to the fleet were wrecked while engaged in the rescue.

NEW YORK, March 18.—The agents of the Anchor Line Steamship company today received the following report of the disaster:

[One of the saved ambrace two cabin passengers, 200 steerage passengers, and twenty-five of the crew. Fifteen of the crew and 475 passengers were lost. The ship was not insured. The cargo intended for Mediterranean ports was valued at $300,000 and the steamship at $400,000. The passengers saved will be brought over on the steamship Assyria of the same line, which was at Genoa at the time of the accident and has been ordered to Gibraltar.

By this delay the Utopia's passengers will not arrive here until after the new law providing "that no emigrant without personal effects shall be permitted to land" goes into effect.

Col. Weber said today that the survivors of the Utopia would probably be examined in Gibraltar, and the destitute and sick and crippled be left behind, and only those with baggage and able to care for themselves be brought. The Anchor Line was notified by Col. Weber of these facts.

MINISTER PHELPS' SERVICES.

American Cattle Admitted Into Germany and Hogs Soon Will Be.

BERLIN, March 18.—Owing to the untiring efforts of the United States Minister here Chancellor von Caprivi has removed the embargo placed on American cattle landed at Hamburg, and it is likely that Mr. Phelps will be able to obtain the removal of the restrictions placed upon the importation of the American hog. Already 300 American beeves have been landed at Hamburg as an experiment. This landing of American cattle has been carried on for weeks, and has only been known to the imperial Government, to Mr. Phelps, and to the authorities of the port of Hamburg. All parties concerned are pleased with the success of the experiment.

Mr. Phelps, at a series of dinners which he has given at his residence here, has given his guests American beef, and has thus introduced its use in the families of many distinguished members of the fashionable circles of Berlin.

In turn the Hamburg local officials are making costly improvements in the landing facilities now at the disposal of the importers of American cattle. The object of the Hamburg officials in making the improvements referred to is to encourage and develop the trade in American cattle.

After the cattle have been examined by the veterinary surgeons, in port they are, when pronounced entirely healthy, landed from the steamships and driven to a large stone building, where they are immediately sold to the butchers. The custom until recently has been to keep American cattle under a sort of quarantine for four months previous to killing them. Model slaughter-houses are now being built at Hamburg; the cost of the building will be $800,000. Then there is a separate house for hogs, which is ready for the trade as soon as the importation restrictions are removed. Chancellor von Caprivi is now considering the hog question. The interview with Secretary Rusk, in which he is quoted as saying that the United States demands the repeal of the hog restrictions, is largely quoted by the hostile press and may delay matters.

HONORS TO THE DEAD PRINCE.

The Body of Napoleon Lying in State—Dr. Windthorst's Funeral.

ROME, March 18.—The body of Prince Napoleon is lying in state in the mortuary chapel improvised in the house in which he died. King Humbert has officially ordered that the interment of the remains of Prince Napoleon shall take place in the royal crypt in the Church of La Superga at Turin. It is stated that two days before the Prince's death Cardinal Mermillod had half an hour's conversation with him, which resulted in the Cardinal going unto the ante-chamber and leading Prince Victor to the bedside of his dying father. Arrived at the bedside the Cardinal is said to have placed Prince Victor's hand in that of the dying man's. It is understood that Prince Victor will not make his claim to be head of the Napoleon family while he enjoys the hospitality of Italy.

In the Chamber of Deputies today the President delivered a eulogy on Prince Napoleon. He then moved that the Chamber adjourn as a mark of respect. He also moved that an address of condolence be sent to the relatives of the dead Prince and that a committee be appointed to attend his funeral. The Marquis di Rudini concurred with the President and the house then adjourned, the members standing with their heads uncovered. In the Senate similar motions were made and that body adjourned for a week.

HANOVER, March 18.—The interment of the remains of Dr. Ludwig Windthorst, the late leader of the Catholic party in Germany, took place here today. Present at the ceremonies were a large number of the members of the Reichstag. Bishop Hildesheim officiated at the funeral services.

PARNELL'S CHALLENGE TO HEALY.

The Latter Has Accepted, and So Both Will Resign.

CORK, March 18.—Mr. Maurice Healy, one of the members of Parliament for Cork City, announces that he accepts the challenge of Mr. Parnell that they should both resign their seats in Parliament and present themselves for reelection as a test of the popular sentiment in favor of the merits of the McCarthyite and the Parnell causes. Mr. Parnell also represents Cork City, which has two seats in Parliament. In accepting Parnell's challenge Mr. Healy requests Mr. Parnell to name the date upon which they are both to resign their seats in Parliament, and says he hopes that Le (Mr. Parnell) will not resort to "Committee-Room No. 15 or Boulogne tactics" to escape the judgment of the electors.

BELFAST, March 18.—Mr. Parnell made an onslaught upon Belfast this morning. The *News* of this city belongs to the proprietors of the *Freeman's Journal*, Dublin, which strongly supports Mr. Parnell. The *News* recently has not been enthusiastic in its advocacy of Mr. Parnell's leadership, consequently the editor of the *News* was dismissed today and a Parnellite editor was appointed in his place.

DUBLIN, March 18.—The polling in the Parliamentary contest to take place at North Sligo for the seat made vacant by the death of Mr. Peter McDonald will take place April 2.

LONDON, March 18.—Speaking at Lambeth today, Mr. McCarthy credited Parnell with the full blame of the failure of the Boulogne negotiations. He said one good result of the controversy was that Ireland had declared forever against dictatorship. If the Irish were to be governed by a dictator he would as lief have Balfour as anybody else.

LONDON AND PARIS UNITED.

First Telephone Talks Across the English Channel.

PARIS, March 18.—The inaugural telephone talk between London and Paris by the new Land and Submarine Cable Line yesterday was a notable event in the history of rapid communications in Europe. Mme. Roche, wife of M. Roche, Minister of Industry and Colonies, had the honor of uttering the first words over the new line. M. Roche then held a conversation with Mr. Henry Cecil Raikes, the Postmaster-General of Great Britain. M. Roche said he hoped that the telephone line would form a fresh link of friendship between Great Britain and France. The Earl of Lytton, the British Ambassador at Paris, and M. Deselves, the Director-General of the Posts and Telegraph Department, also spoke to Mr. Raikes.

GENERAL FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE

A Jealous Parisian Wipes Out a Family of Three Persons.

PARIS, March 18.—M. Herbelot of the Boulevard Courcelles, believing his wife to be unfaithful, at a late hour last night cut her throat and strangled the child which was sleeping by her side. He then went to the chamber of his wife's mother, and, after a struggle, during which the poor woman begged piteously for life, stabbed her to the heart. He then insanely ran into the boulevard, half clothed, and surrendered himself to the gendarmes, avowing the murders and declaring he was glad his victims were dead.

Convicts at Dartmoor on Short Rations.

LONDON, March 18.—A train loaded with provisions, which had been sent to the relief of the prisoners and officials of Dartmoor Prison, who had been cut off from their usual supplies by the terrible snow-storm which prevailed here recently, succeeded in reaching the prison today after being snowblocked for nine days.

In the meantime the rations of the inmates in the prison had to be reduced, and there was considerable grumbling among the convicts because they were forced to subsist on salt meat, and one of the prisoners finally became so angered because his demands for other food were not granted that he stabbed and seriously wounded one of the warders.

England and Aided Emigration.

LONDON, March 18.—In its final report the Parliamentary Committee on Colonization does not advise a general extension of the system of State-aided emigration, except in the case of the congested districts in Scotland and Ireland. The committee suggests that the provisions of the Irish land bill dealing with the question of congested districts be also applied to Scotland. It advises that the experiment of sending a hundred crofter families to America be repeated, and also advised the adoption of the proposal of British Columbia of a loan of £100,000 from the Treasury, free of interest, for five years for the purpose of assisting in the work of colonization.

Will They Be Recalled?

LONDON, March 18.—A Berlin dispatch says that should M. Herbette, the French, and Count Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador, both be recalled at an early date, as now seems probable, the situation will give cause for grave anxiety. Both these Ambassadors are friends of peace, and Herbette especially has exerted himself to create pleasant relations between France and Germany. To this fact he owes the unpopularity which the French Government can no longer ignore. Schouvaloff has never been a favorite with the Kaiser—perhaps because he was a favorite with Bismarck. On the other hand, he has always maintained himself in a way to avoid any friction between the two empires, and this he has done successfully. In the present temper of the French and German Governments it would be easy for an impolitic Ambassador to bring on a crisis. One peculiar fact about Schouvaloff is that he has such a large household, and there are Berliners unkind enough to suggest that the ladies of the household make themselves useful in gathering from thoughtless associates facts of importance to Russia.

The Grand Old Man in Danger.

LONDON, March 18.—It has transpired that after leaving the theater in Hastings in which he delivered his closing address last night Mr. Gladstone had a narrow escape from serious injury, if not death. It appears that the coachman who was driving the carriage in which Mr. Gladstone was being conveyed to the railway station lost control of his horses. It was only after some furious running and frequently coming into close proximity to telegraph poles that the animals were finally brought to a halt and the illustrious passenger released. The coachman, who, it seems, was intoxicated, was arrested and fined in the police court this morning.

The Liquor Question in the Commons.

LONDON, March 18.—Before the division in the House of Commons on a motion of Mr. Rowlands, Mr. Matthews, the Home Secretary, announced that, much as the Government desired to encourage temperance, it did not consider that the bill had such prospects of success as to justify supporting it. He especially quoted the results of the Scott bill in Canada in support of the Government's stand. The Government will, therefore, oppose the motion. The majority consisted mainly of Liberals, including Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Sir G. O. Trevelyan, and Mr. Morley. Many dissidents and several Conservatives also voted with the majority.

Social Amenities at Vienna.

VIENNA, March 18.—During the height of the festivities at a ball given at the German Embassy in this city in February last the Princess of Reuss, wife of the German Ambassador, called aloud to M. Vacaresco, an attaché of the Roumanian Legation and son of the Roumanian Minister, to leave the place, as he had not been invited to the ball. As a result of this insult it is now learned that the elder Vacaresco has resigned his position so as to enable him to challenge the Prince of Reuss for the affront which the Princess offered to his son.

Sale of Koch's Lymph Prohibited.

BERLIN, March 18.—At a meeting of the Berlin Medical Society today Prof. Guttmann urged caution in the use of Prof. Liebrich's remedy in cases of tuberculosis. He said that he knew of seven cases in which the remedy had been used, in three of which serious effects had been produced in the kidneys and secretions.

The Berlin *Post* says that the police authorities have prohibited the sale of Koch's lymph in Munich.

Better Order in Ireland.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CORK, March 18.—Mr. Justice Monroe, in opening the Cork Assizes today, said that boycotting and moonlighting had ceased in the Counties of Cork, Kerry, Tipperary, Limerick, and Clare, and the Crimes act courts had practically ceased their sittings.

Cable Briefs.

Lord Hartington has accepted the Chairmanship of the Labor Commission.

Inquiry has shown that the recent stories of massacres at Massowah were unfounded.

Thirty Brazilian Deputies have issued a manifesto against the policy of the Government.

The Board of Trade is informed that clearances for ships to ports north of Chaneral are now refused by the Chilean Government.

Messrs. Wilkes' linen works at Kirriemuir, five miles from Forfar, were destroyed by fire last night. The damage is estimated at £30,000.

The Czar has issued a rescript in which he tells the Russian Finns that their rights and privileges will be preserved as guaranteed by the previous Czars.

At the Chamber of Commerce meeting in Blackburn, the Chairman, Mr. Harris, said that by the new French customs tariff the trade of Lancashire with France is at an end.

Mr. W. C. Rustin, Sir Alexander Galt, G. C. M. G., and Miss Galt, Mr. H. A. Hoffman, and Mr. Gold Hoyt sailed from Liverpool for New York yesterday on the steamship Germanic.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Berliner Tageblatt*, which paper is the chief mouthpiece of the Jews in Germany, has been expelled from Russia under the anti-Jewish decrees.

An American millionaire won $8,200 at Monte Carlo Tuesday at roulette. He won eighteen maximum lots at ten francs at quarale Wednesday morning, but lost all in the evening.

The Chicago Breweries' company declared a dividend yesterday, making 10 per cent for the year. Eleven thousand pounds were placed in the reserve fund and there was a cash balance of £270.

The steamship Teutonic landed her passengers at Queenstown last evening, and they proceeded to London by special train at 7:30. The Teutonic was a few hours late through severe gales and rough seas off the south coast of Ireland.

Harry Dam of San Francisco had his new play, "Diamond Dean," produced at the Vaudeville Theater, London, last night. The play is in four acts, with one strong situation, and the rest weak. An American actress named Dorothy Dorr made her début and a hit, in spite of a marked struggle with her accent.

The *Neueste Nachrichten*, commenting on Count von Waldersee's recent visit to Prince Bismarck, says that the Count desired to obtain letters written by the present Emperor during his father's sojourn at San Remo, but that Bismarck refused to give them, hence the efforts to reconcile Prince Bismarck and the Emperor have collapsed, and the *Hamburger Nachrichten* has resumed its attacks on the Government.

HE ARRAIGNED THE CATHOLIC CLERGY.

John Brisben Walker Says the Priests Lack Moral Courage.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—Mr. John Brisben Walker, editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*, and one of the leading Catholic laymen of the United States, delivered a rather startling address to the seminarians of the new Catholic university this afternoon on the subject of "The Duties of the Christian Citizen, Priest or Layman." He was presented to a large and fashionable audience by Bishop Keane, President of the institution. Mr. Walker opened his broadside by saying:

Fully one-half of the sins revealed in the confessional or that are kept from the confessional are the direct result of either extreme poverty or of great wealth. The clergy of the church are falling too much within the influence of the rich and are getting too far away from the poor. One of the overshadowing evils of the day is the accumulation of vast fortunes on the one side and the rapid degradation of the poor and extreme poverty on the other; and one of the gravest faults of the church is its tendency to give way too much to the splendors and the temptations of wealth for the sake of policy and of personal advantages of the priesthood rather than minister to the suffering poor and to the humble and lowly of society. The Catholic pulpit must be bolder and quicker to denounce the great corruptions and business evils of the day. In New York there is not a Catholic pulpit with courage enough to denounce the great political evils of the city's Government or the great moral evil of its promiscuous saloons, and yet both the political evil and the moral evil are due largely to Catholics.

The lecturer was occasionally applauded, but his sharp thrusts at the opulent tendencies of the church were received in silence by Bishops, priests, and seminarians alike.

Monterey Ready to Be Launched.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 18.—Irving M. Scott of the Union Iron Works said today: "The armored coast defense warship Monterey is all ready to launch. The protective deck has been laid and her loose coil boilers, which have been specially manufactured in Virginia, have arrived. The material for cruiser No. 6 has been received and the work will be commenced as soon as the Monterey is launched. The slip for the line-of-battle ship is nearly completed and will be entirely so by the time the materials for her construction arrive. We will bid for cruiser No. 13 of 7,300-ton class, the bids for which opened June 1."

Mexico Cannot Have Her.

AUSTIN, TEX., March 18.—[Special.]—United States Judge Maxey today discharged from custody Mrs. Inez McCabe, who some time ago in Mexico killed Judge Max Stern for slandering her. Mrs. McCabe was imprisoned, but escaped to Texas after breaking her ankle and then riding sixty miles on horseback across the Rio Grande. The Mexican authorities demanded extradition. The decision was received with hearty applause.

Electrical rings—a sure cure for rheumatism; no humbug. L. Manasse, optician, 39 Madison st.

CHEAPER SALT IN SIGHT.

ST. CLAIR MEN BREAK UP THE MICHIGAN COMBINATION.

Local Associations Organized—A War in Prices Will Follow—Iowa State Convention of Protective Insurance Clubs—A Question for the Supreme Court—Wisconsin's Attorney-General Investigating an Ex-State Treasurer's Methods.

SAGINAW, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—The Michigan Salt Association, which has flourished many years and the ramifications of which have extended to Illinois, Missouri, and Ohio, will cease to exist with the present month. A final meeting of members of the association was held here today, at which committees appointed several weeks ago to induce 95 per cent of the manufacturers of the State to enter into an agreement looking towards a reorganization of the association reported adversely, and a resolution to allow the corporation to expire by limitation was adopted. The rock on which the manufacturers split was the absolute refusal of the St. Clair men to become parties to the association, and the Manistee people protesting on the subject of differential freights. They demanded four cents per barrel and would not accept a compromise of two cents. A committee was appointed to at once sell the property of the association at Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Toledo. After the meeting adjourned an organization to be known as the Michigan Salt company was formed with a capital stock of $200,000, but only thirty-one firms on Saginaw River became members of it. Manistee will also form an association and other individual manufacturers in the State will buy and sell in the open market. This will result in a commercial war and the crippling of the industry in the State.

INSURANCE CLUBS FALL OUT.

The Supreme Court to Pass on the Standing of Mutuals.

WATERLOO, Ia., March 18.—[Special.]—The State Convention of the Protective Insurance Clubs, organized to resist the collection of the 25 per cent assessment levied by the directors of the defunct Citizens' Mutual Insurance company of this city, was held here today. It was attended by delegates representing twenty-one points in the State. The attorney for the Waterloo club claimed that the club could show instances of such gross unconstitutionality in the organization and conduct of the company as would leave them without any standing in court. Dr. Corey, President of the Waterloo club, said he had letters from the Attorney-General to the effect that he wished the question carried to the Supreme Court as soon as possible to decide the standing of mutuals. A motion to form a State league was carried. Officers were elected as follows: President, Dr. J. C. Corey, Waterloo; Vice-President, J. Goldworthy, Fort Dodge; Secretary, D. P. Weaver, Waterloo; Treasurer, J. C. Scott, Cedar Falls; Executive Committee to consist of the officers and J. H. Rowantree, Tipton; John Metcalf, Paullina; S. G. Lee, Des Moines; H. S. Fairill, Iowa City; J. C. Sellers, Oskaloosa.

METHODS OF THE TREASURER.

The Investigation by Wisconsin's Attorney-General.

BEAVER DAM, Wis., March 18.—[Special.]—The Attorney-General of Wisconsin and his assistant were here this afternoon for the second examination of ex-State Treasurer McFetridge on the suit instituted to recover interest alleged to have been received on balance deposits of State moneys in banks in the years 1882 and 1883. Mr. McFetridge said he received from his predecessor certificates of deposit of State money in various banks as so much cash and returned them to the banks and had them credited to him, drawing them as noted. Money was deposited in banks without separation of funds; in some of them with his private funds, and interest allowed on balances, but no written agreement, the banks continuing the practice always followed. He could not tell the amount of interest, it being sent him, and could not tell the rate exactly, except, perhaps, 3 per cent in two or three banks. His private leager of bank accounts was freely shown to show balances on deposit in banks at various periods. The gratuities on balance deposits have always been allowed the Treasurer if the banks wished to pay and no questions asked. The examination continues tomorrow.

Notes from the State Capital.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—Adjt.-Gen. Vance has appointed Henry P. Finney of Chicago inspector of rifle practice of the Second Infantry, Illinois National Guard, with the rank of Captain, and has accepted the resignation of Stephen S. McNamara as Second Lieutenant of Company H, Second Infantry.

The Governor today commuted the sentence of John F. Henry, who was sent to the Joliet Penitentiary from Chicago for two years in 1889 for burglary. His term would have expired April 25, but under the commutation granted he will be released on the 20th inst. The Judge, State's Attorney, and prosecuting witness all asked for his pardon.

In the case of Ford, the murderer who has been condemned to be hung at Ottawa next Saturday, application has been made to Gov. Fifer for a respite to give Ford's attorneys another chance to take the case to the Supreme Court. This application is resisted by State's Attorney Blake of La Salle County, who presented his view of the matter to the Governor today. The Governor expects to pass upon the application tomorrow.

Adventists' Conference at Battle Creek.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., March 18.—[Special.]—Today at the fourteenth meeting of the Adventist Conference the International Health and Temperance Association considered the advisability of a new constitution whose signers should pledge themselves to abstain from all intoxicants, tobacco, tea and coffee, and all narcotics. No action was taken. The increase of the publishing business necessitates an enlargement of the Managing Board. It was proposed to increase the present management to twenty-five. The Adventist publishing business is equal to that of any Protestant body. The subject of religious liberty was again enthusiastically discussed.

Serious Collision in Indiana.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 18.—[Special.]—At South Whitley today a rear-end collision between freight trains on the Nickel-Plate road occurred. Three passengers were badly injured, one, it is feared, fatally. Simon Cohn, traveling for Mitchell & Co. of Rochester, ind., was badly bruised about the head; James Nichols of Kinzie, Ind., had his shoulder dislocated; A. L. Messer of Three Rivers, Mich., traveling for Luce & Co. of Kalamazoo, was bruised about the head, right hip crushed, and a large splinter passed through the fleshy part of one leg, and the other leg was badly lacerated.

Galena's Statue to Grant.

GALENA, Ill., March 18.—[Special.]—The artist Geiert, who is preparing the design of the Kohlsaat statue of Gen. Grant to be erected in this city, has decided to place the figures of both Col. Bowers and Gen. Babcock upon the bas-relief of the monument, in view of the storm of objections raised among old soldiers and Grand Army posts to the proposed removal of the figure of the Mount Carmel hero from the monument base and the substitution therefor of that of Gen. Babcock.

Sale of a Duluth Newspaper.

DULUTH, Minn., March 18.—[Special.]—The plant and Associated Press franchise of the Duluth *Evening Herald* were sold at foreclosure sale today to M. B. Harrison, the World's Fair Commissioner, for $10,000.

Missing: Man and Also $8,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 18.—[Special.]—John S. Ensor, son-in-law of Assessor John J. O'Brien, is reported missing and with him some $8,000. He is supposed to be in Chicago.

Northwest Notes.

"Long" Jones is disposing of his property at Warren, Ill.

Lambert N. Goldsmith has been held in $5,000 bonds at Columbus, Ind., for assault with intent to kill upon Robert Skillman, whose condition is critical.

Adam Ehrhardt's bartender threw George Aldrich of Indianapolis out of Adam's saloon at Greensburg, Ind. Aldrich will die. Barkeeper Bruce is in jail.

Having failed to purchase the Burgoff and Centivre breweries at Fort Wayne, Ind., an English syndicate has begun the erection of a new brewery to have a capacity of thirty car-loads per day.

James Veale, a merchant tailor, has precipitated a labor strike in Decatur by cutting down the union scale of prices. His men have walked out pending the settlement. Veale is sending his garments to Chicago to be made up.

William R. Munson, agent in Kansas City, Kas., of the Royal Insurance company of Liverpool, the Northern of London, and the Hamburg-Bremen of Germany, has been arrested charged with the embezzlement of $1,400 belonging to the various companies. The money was lost in gambling.

MR. BARNES OF DAKOTA IS NOT TASCOTT.

A Photograph of the Latest Suspect Fails of Identification.

A photograph of Lee Barnes, under arrest at Aberdeen, S. D., on suspicion of being Tascott, was received at Chicago yesterday by a brother of J. G. Owen, who made the arrest. While the description of the man arrested tallied to a great extent with the much sought-for murderer the photograph is declared to be that of a person quite different in appearance from Tascott.

THE LAST "TASCOTT."

A. J. Stone was shown the photograph. He said he could see no resemblance in the features of the man arrested to Tascott.

"This photograph," he said, "I should judge to be that of a man probably 30 years old, while Tascott is not yet 24. According to the description of Tascott, as given by those who knew him best, he was almost effeminate in appearance, with a receding chin, while this is a manly-looking fellow, with a firm and somewhat prominent chin. This man does not look like any of the Tascott family, and I feel certain the man arrested is not the one we want."

Chief Marsh said: "The photograph doesn't look like Tascott. I don't think the Aberdeen man is the one we want."

The photograph was also submitted to Desk-Sergt. John C. Damman of the Central Station, and to Clark, the Madison street jeweler, both of whom knew Tascott well. Damman said it was not Tascott. Sergt. Damman was employed several years in the paint factory of Tascott's father, and has known Willie from youth. He was sent out on a dozen trips to identify as many suspects which somebody was sure must be Tascott.

Clark, the jeweler, on the other hand, says it is a good picture of Tascott and the Aberdeen prisoner ought to be held. Clark was also well acquainted with Tascott, having had frequent business with him. At their last interview Tascott held up two revolvers with the muzzles pointed towards Clark's head. That was the night of the Snell murder.

Monday afternoon Mr. Owen, the brother of the man who arrested Barnes, applied to State's-Attorney Longenecker for a copy of the indictment against Tascott. He said that he and his brother were positive they had the right man. Mr. Owen told the State's-Attorney that he believed the suspect could be held if a copy of the indictment against Tascott was forwarded to Aberdeen.

The State's Attorney said he would do all in his power to have the man brought back if he proved to be Tascott, and he ordered a copy of the indictment furnished. When he got the paper Owen at once dispatched it to Abert deen.

"We will know tomorrow whether it is Tascott," said State's-Attorney Longenecker yesterday afternoon, "as Owen sent a man to Dakota today to identify the fellow under arrest. I don't know who the man is who has gone to Aberdeen, but he knew Tascott well."

A telegraphic description of the man under arrest was received at police headquarters Tuesday night. It is as follows:

Weight 170 pounds, 25 to 30 years old, 5 feet 9 inches tall, walks very erect, full round forehead, blonde complexion, dark brown hair, scar on top of head, prominent nose, starry eyes, light brown mustache, dentist claims upper teeth have been tampered with, scar on left side of neck, scratch on elbow, peculiar gait, good sport, Chicago boy, barber, conflicting stories, talks freely. See photograph at No. 509 West Twelfth street. Examination Thursday at 10 o'clock.

The dispatch was signed "J. G. Owen," the name of the man who caused the arrest.

ABERDEEN, S. D., March 18.—[Special.]—The examination of Barnes, the alleged Tascott, has been postponed one day on account of the non-arrival of Clark, the Chicago jeweler, who will identify. Clark will arrive at 7:30 tomorrow morning. State's-Attorney Longenecker wires to hold the prisoner, and that the Tascott indictment has been forwarded. Barnes is confident that the outcome will be favorable to him.

GENERAL WASHINGTON NEWS.

Young Men from Illinois Who Will Graduate This Year at West Point.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—[Special.]—The appointment of the Presidential members of the Board of Visitors to the military and naval academies at West Point and Annapolis, respectively, will probably be made earlier this year than usual. The Congressional members designated during the closing days of the session, but not hitherto published, are Senators Manderson of Nebraska and Walthall of Mississippi and Representatives Burrows of Michigan, Scranton of Pennsylvania, and Lanham of Texas to the West Point academy; Senators Chandler of New Hampshire and Harris of Tennessee and Representatives Dolliver of Iowa, Wallace of New York, and Herbert of Alabama to the Annapolis academy. There are six Illinoisans in this year's West Point graduating class—Ogden of the Eighteenth District, Hearey of the Seventeenth, Grote of the Eighth, Crabb of the Ninth, Bush of the Tenth, and Bradley of the Fourth. The vacancies to occur by the graduation of these cadets have already been filled by the Congressmen of the respective districts named. The Illinois cadets in the naval academy graduating class are Cole of the First District and Kaiser of the Eleventh. Their successors have not yet been appointed.

Three Prominent Men Seriously Ill.

Gen. Joe Johnston's friends have little idea that he will recover from his present serious illness. Even a temporary improvement will not give them much hope, and Tuesday night he reported in his condition, though that little is not unfavorable. For nearly a month past the General has suffered considerably from fatty degeneration of the heart, and the trouble has at last reached a stage where it puzzles medical science. Gen. Johnston was one of the pall-bearers at the funeral of Gen. Sherman, and was at that time in apparent good health. Shortly afterward, one evening, he thoughtlessly exposed himself in a cold current of air, and the result was the condition which now promises no result seriously. Dr. N. S. Lincoln, who has been the General's medical adviser for several years, is doing his utmost to ameliorate his patient's condition, and believes this afternoon that he has temporarily succeeded. The General rested easier last night than he has for some time, and the attacks of heart trouble were amenable to treatment.

Congressman Springer is decidedly better this evening. For the first time in several days he was able to leave his bed and was permitted to move about the room. His physician, however, insists on absolute rest and visitors are still denied admittance to the sick-room.

Secretary Blaine was taken quite ill yesterday and retired to his bed. Last night he could not be seen, nor would he respond to inquiries. This morning Mr. Blaine was still confined to his bed, but was not regarded as seriously ill. He is likely to be confined to his room for several days.

Claiming Their Share of the "Direct Tax."

Applications were received at the Treasury Department today from the Governors of the States of Indiana and Kansas for the refund of the amount due those States under the provisions of the Direct Tax act. The claim of Indiana amounts to $769,144, and that of Kansas to $71,742. Both applications are in proper legal form, and will be granted as soon as they have been certified by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue and the Fifth Auditor, who have charge of the records of collections made on account of the direct tax.

Gen. John G. Farnsworth returned to Albany from Washington today. He has been acting as agent of New York State in the prosecution of war claims. He handed to Gov. Hill a check for $2,113,330, which is the amount due to the State of New York in pursuance of the provisions of the Direct Tax bill.

The McKinley Bill in Court.

The McKinley bill is now before the Supreme Court, it being held by those who have entered suits against the Government that the bill is unconstitutional because the enrolling clerks left out of it the clause providing for a rebate in the tobacco tax. If the court decides that the bill is unconstitutional because of that omission then the experts say the District bill will also fall. The enrolling clerks omitted a clause from the District Appropriation bill—the clause provided for a Board of Assessors. It would thus seem to be the almost inevitable conclusion that if the McKinley bill is unconstitutional, then is the District bill also unconstitutional. The same would undoubtedly prove true of much of the legislation enacted at every session of Congress.

Harrison May Not Go to California.

The President may not be able to go to California next month. While he is arranging everything to get away before April 20, still business may come up which will cause him to lay aside all his plans and remain in Washington. The reciprocity treaties are being rapidly arranged and may require the President's presence here, but the greatest difficulty is the Bering Sea troubles, which seem now to be coming to a head, and if the arrangements are to be made for arbitration then Mr. Harrison will have to be here.

He Jumped Over Niagara Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., March 18.—A man jumped over Niagara Falls at Prospect Point this afternoon. He came from the West this morning and had a ticket for New York via the West Shore railroad. He was about 24 years of age. He was good-looking and well-dressed and weighed about 160 pounds. He had the appearance of a Frenchman and spoke in broken English.

Howe Scales, Trucks, Coffee Mills, Car-Starters, Harrison Conveyor. Catalogues of Borden & Selleck Co., Chicago, Ill.

WHERE THE BLAME RESTS

JOE CANNON VIBES A PARTING SHOT AT THE DEMOCRATS.

He Shows How the Congressmen of That Party Who Are Now Howling So Loudly and Trying to Make Capital, as a Matter of Fact Resisted the Efforts of the Appropriations Committees to

PLANS FOR TERMINALS.

ENGINEER GOTTLIEB'S SUGGESTIONS MEET WITH APPROVAL.

What He Believes Should Be Done at Jackson Park—President Palmer's Objection to an April Meeting of the National Commission—Judgments Against Delinquent World's Fair Subscribers—Other World's Fair News.

Consulting Engineer Gottlieb of the World's Fair Directory has proposed a plan for railroad terminal facilities in Jackson Park which has been approved by the Committee on Grounds and Buildings. Mr. Gottlieb's report was submitted and approved Feb. 28, and since that time the terminal facilities, so far as the Exposition is concerned, have been practically settled.

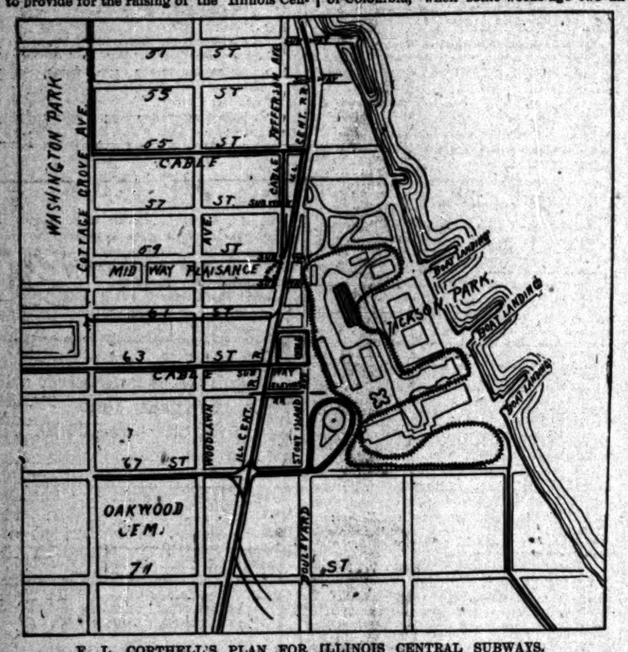
In accordance with Engineer Gottlieb's plan, which provides for a terminal loop in the southwest portion of the park, the situation of the World's Fair buildings has been determined on and no material changes, the Construction Department says, will be made. The cost is estimated at $400,000.

A good many suggestions to the Engineering and Construction Departments as to how they should provide terminal facilities have been made since Consulting Engineer Gottlieb's plan was approved.

Engineer E. L. Corthell makes a suggestion that to provide safe entrance and egress to and from the park the Illinois Central tracks be raised between Forty-seventh and Sixty-sixth streets and subways for the passage of six intermediate streets be made under them. In making this suggestion Mr. Corthell stated that as a basis for his plans he found it was necessary to provide for the raising of the Illinois Central main line tracks beginning at Forty-seventh street, reaching a height of seventy-one feet above the present grade at Fifty-first street, continuing at that height until Sixty-third street is reached, then descending reach the present grade at about Sixty-sixth street. This would allow Fifty-first, Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, Fifty-ninth, Sixtieth, and Sixty-third streets, to be taken under the Illinois Central tracks by subways which would need to be depressed below the present grades of the street only four or five feet. His opinion is that the public can be accommodated in no other way without it is by the building of expensive viaducts over the Illinois Central tracks. His plan lets the cable road under the tracks and into the grounds at Sixty-third street. It does not prevent the building of an elevated road over the Illinois Central tracks anywhere from Sixty-third street south.

When asked about the cost of his plans which he had suggested he stated that the larger part of the expense would be in raising the Illinois Central tracks as a permanent improvement, in which the city, the cable road, and the Illinois Central, he thought, are all interested, as well as the Exposition, the latter for the reason that the Exposition management had intimated that it would build a viaduct over the Illinois Central tracks at the Midway Plaisance. This viaduct, Mr. Corthell thought, would cost $100,000, and if the World's Fair Directory was willing to expend that amount in helping the city to build a subway under the Illinois Central tracks it would be much better than a viaduct. The cost of elevating the tracks and depressing the streets has been estimated at $1,000,000, to be borne by the city, the Illinois Central, and the South Side cable system.

The drawing shows the various street intersections where Mr. Corthell thinks subways should be made under the Illinois Central and his idea for a State street cable loop at Sixty-third street and a Cottage Grove avenue loop in the Midway Plaisance. The drawing also shows something of the layout of the building in Jackson Park and the location of Consulting Engineer Gottlieb's terminal loop in the southwest corner.



E. L. CORTHELL'S PLAN FOR ILLINOIS CENTRAL SUBWAYS.

OPPOSED TO AN APRIL MEETING.

President Palmer Thinks a Session of the National Commission Unnecessary.

President T. W. Palmer has practically advised the National Commission not to meet in April. He has sent a statement to each Commissioner in which he says that according to the ruling of the Treasury Department in regard to funds a meeting of the commission will create a deficit of $15,000. He also says that there is no new business to come before the commission at such meeting, and intimates that a meeting next September would be more appropriate.

This, however, does not satisfy the commission. They continue to write to Secretary Dickinson and ask if there will be a meeting. Mr. Dickinson has some delicacy in advising his superiors what to do. Some of the Commissioners say they will come at their own expense. Others feel differently. It takes fifty-four members to make a quorum. If only thirty-five or forty should decide to come they would find themselves in a large city with no visible occupation.

The dilemma in which the National Commission finds itself is this: Congress appropriated $200,000 last year, and the Secretary of the Treasury ruled that $150,000 might be expended by the commission. It has already expended $128,000, a sum necessary to run the officers from now until June 30. A meeting of the commission would take $15,000, and leave the officers to shift for themselves.

MORE DELINQUENTS IN COURT.

Two World's Fair Subscribers Forced to Pay Their Subscriptions.

Meade & Ball and Samuel Simons, delinquent World's Fair subscribers, were defendants in suits before Justice Prindiville yesterday on a change of venue from Justice Bradwell.

Meade & Ball subscribed for fifty shares of stock. This they alleged was changed to twenty-five shares before the act of Congress was passed fixing the World's Fair site in Chicago. It was on this defense that judgment was entered against them for the assessment of fifty shares—$100, with added interest and court costs. Mr. Simons paid Secretary J. H. Kinghwell the $200 required of him without further action. The case of Eugene Bassler will come up for final settlement before Justice Bradwell this afternoon.

WILL NOT BUILD A BREAKWATER.

The National Government Will Expend No Money for That Purpose.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—At the meeting of the Board of Management of the Government exhibits today Capt. Meade, the naval representative, laid before the board a letter from President Gage, embodying the opinion of the Chicago Exposition authorities that the breakwater for the protection of the proposed naval exhibit should be built at Government expense. Capt. Meade stated that when a committee of the board was in Chicago some weeks ago, to consult in regard to a site, etc., it was understood that the Chicago authorities had agreed to build a breakwater, subject to the approval, of course, of the commission.

The board examined the law and considered the subject in all its bearings. It was found that the law gave no warrant for the expenditure of any of the appropriation upon the breakwater, and it was also made known that the amount allotted to the Naval Department would be insufficient to warrant any expenditure in that direction. The Chairman was requested by a resolution of the board to communicate with President Gage, setting forth the condition of affairs, and the naval member and the Secretary of the board were directed by resolution to proceed as a committee to Chicago as soon as possible for consultation with the authorities, to learn their final decision with regard to the breakwater, and in case the decision was adverse then to select another site for the naval exhibit.

INTERESTING EXHIBIT SECURED.

Lieut. Lemley Tells of Some Articles He Has Found in Colombia.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 18.—Lieut. H. P. Lemley of the United States army, the Special Commissioner to the Republic of Colombia in the interest of the World's Columbian Exposition, reports that he has secured for exhibition a most remarkable collection of antiquities which has been gathered by a famous collector of that country during investigations for the last thirty-five or forty years. The collection includes many articles of gold and silver of an intrinsic value of $35,000, and the whole collection is estimated to be worth $120,000. Included in the collection are a number of curiously hand-worked gold articles found near the little Village of Finlandia, situated in the Valley of the River Vieja in the Republic of Colombia, when some weeks ago two ancient towns of the Guaca Indians were unearthed. Señor Ramon Maria, an authority on South American antiquities, makes the following statement about them in the last number of the *Correo Nacional*, the leading journal of Bogota:

The small jewelry consists of allegorical representations of animals of all kinds; butterflies, birds, lizards, toads, fishes, snails, etc. Most of the articles found, however, were in the form of massive gold idols with insignias and allegories, such as scepters of gold, representing in their handles crowned eagles, and other birds also wearing crowns, utensils of gold for domestic use, and musical instruments, some in the form of a cornet whose notes can be heard a long distance. Mr. attention was specially called to a gold scepter, whose handle represented a finely-worked group and showed an artistic idea. Upon the wrist, so to speak, of the staff rested two large apes, one of which had upon its shoulders a small monkey and an eagle delicately modeled clasped between its claws. This monkey and the two apes enlaced with the extremities of their tails the feet of the eagle. Another striking object was a massive gold idol, which my attention was called to on account of its strange shape, having a quaint crown and quite an irregular face, two wings, a breast-plate in relief, massive legs above them a cask, and in each hand a wand. I was not aware that the Indians had idols winged like angels.

WORLD'S FAIR CATTLE PREMIUMS.

The Holstein-Friesian Association of America Appropriates $10,000.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 18.—[Special.]—The Holstein-Friesian Cattle Association of America held its sixth annual meeting here today. Nearly every State in the Union was represented by the owners of some of the finest cattle in the world. President D. H. Burrell of Little Falls came near getting the meeting into a row on politics in his opening address. He declared that farm lands had depreciated fully one-third during the last twenty years. Before he had finished John B. Dutcher of Pawling, N. Y., declared that Mr. Burrell's address was no more than a political essay, and after a lively discussion it was ordered that all reference to the address and the discussion be stricken from the minutes.

S. T. Wright of Elgin, Ill., who represented the committee in charge of the dairy exhibit department of the World's Fair, appeared in the meeting and urged the association to accept one entire building at the Columbian Exposition in which to exhibit Holstein-Friesian cattle. The association voted to appropriate $10,000 for special premiums for this grade of cattle.

The officers elected were: President, John B. Dutcher, New York; Vice-Presidents, George D. Wheeler, Deposit, N. Y.; William M. Timmet, Benson, Minn.; John A. Frye, Marlboro, Mass.; Martin J. Sweet, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Secretary, Thomas B. Wales, Iowa City, Ia.; Treasurer, William Brown Smith, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Citrus Fair.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., March 18.—The committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce to raise funds to reproduce at the Exposition the Southern California citrus fair, which has been held here during the last week, has succeeded in its task, and exhibits will be gotten ready for shipment soon after the close of the fair, which occurs tonight. The exhibits compose many fancy designs, constructed of oranges, lemons, and other fruits, which will be renewed and enlarged before transmission East.

Their Visit Successful.

Secretary Ben Butterworth and Maj. Handy returned from their St. Paul trip yesterday. Each declared that the trip had been satisfactory. They were given a cordial reception by the Legislature, which evinced a lively interest in the Exposition. The members were also imbued with the belief that the duty devolved on the West of demonstrating that no mistake was made in locating the Exposition in the interior.

Work at Jackson Park.

McArthur Bros. are rushing work in Jackson Park. From one end to the other there are long lines of track and cars. Five hundred men are busy digging ditches and transporting the upper soil from one portion of the park to another. Six or eight acres have been graded up to the proper level, several acres of trees have been cut away, and on every hand the work is rapidly progressing.

Bill Introduced in New Hampshire.

CONCORD, N. H., March 18.—[Special.]—The Committee on National Affairs introduced a bill in the Legislature today providing for the representation of this State and an exhibition of its products at the World's Fair in 1893, under which the Governor and Council are authorized to appoint a board of four managers, two from each political party, to have the matter in charge, and appropriating $25,000 therefor.

Alliance Men and the Fair.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 18.—[Special.]—The Alliance members of the Legislature held a meeting and agreed to support an appropriation of $50,000 for the World's Fair fund and to oppose any larger appropriation. The opinion was prevalent at the meeting that the capitalists and corporations would reap the benefits of the appropriations.

Exposition Notes.

The resident members of the Commission of Architects met yesterday in Chief of Construction Burnham's office.

Vice-President Bryan is in receipt of letters from Indiana which indicate that country will make a noteworthy exhibit.

NONE ARE DISSATISFIED.

REPUBLICANS UNITED IN HEARTY SUPPORT OF THE TICKET.

The Party Platform Both Definite and Practicable—Opinions of the "Citizens'" Movement—A General Impression That It Is Being Manipulated in the Interest of Democracy—Registration Figures—The Cregierites' Scheme to Carry the Primaries.

The Republican Campaign Committee met at No. 79 Clark street yesterday with a full attendance. Much work was done. A committee consisting of Maj. J. L. Woods, Louis O'Neill, and A. O. Cooper was appointed to select the Advisory Committee of Thirty-four. The greater part of the session was devoted to preparations for the business-men's meeting Saturday evening at Central Music-Hall. Among those who are to participate in that gathering are ex-Mayor John A. Roche, Judge Eugene Cary, ex-Ald. O. D. Wetherell, ex-Ald. Banenoch, Norman Williams, Huntington W. Jackson, Graeme Stewart, William Stewart, ex-Gov. Hamilton, Gen. Chetlain, C. R. Corbin, A. M. Pence, Gen. George W. Smith, and ex-Judge Sidney Smith. It is expected that most of those named will deliver addresses.

Joseph Badenoch Jr., the member of the committee from the Thirty-first Ward, said the dissatisfaction in that ward was due to a misunderstanding and promised hearty support of the ticket. Ald. Noble and J. E. Henry, who were reported to be dissatisfied with the Republican ticket, acquiesced in Mr. Badenoch's remarks.

Satisfactory reports were received from other sections. It was intimated that the hostility to Mr. Washburne among the members of the A. P. A. and kindred societies was abating considerably, and it was the general feeling that the Citizens' movement was being steered in the interest of the Democratic candidates. It was pointed out that the only man of any considerable commercial prominence associated with the movement who is a Republican is Mr. A. A. Sprague. The opinion, too, is that the use of his name is not authorized. Gen. Stiles, Gano, J. S. Cooper, George Braham, F. B. Peabody, "Doc" Reynolds, and the others who are most active in the movement are all Democrats. Tatge was the Democratic auxiliary in the Lutheran revolt last fall, and Randall used to be a City-Hall employé under Carter Harrison. C. G. Dixon was a Democratic employé under Cregier.

The members of the Republican Executive Committee feel assured that Republicans will not be fooled into throwing away their votes for the nominee of this Democratic steering committee. Then it is claimed that the Citizens' Committee is playing wholly into the hands of a faction of rather narrow-minded know-nothings who are concentrating their efforts to secure the defeat of some of the best Republican Aldermen of the present Council and some of the best of the Republican nominees. Thus Ald. Madden is being opposed in the Fourth Ward by C. C. Chandler, and Gen. Stiles went down into the ward to make a speech in behalf of Chandler and against Madden. The latter will be the Republican leader in the next Council. A Dr. Corbus, a protégé of Dr. Murdoch, is being set up against Ald. Kent in the Eleventh Ward, though Kent is admittedly a strong, honest man and a useful representative. The Citizens' Committee has promised indorsement to his opponent. The Republicans naturally point to such tactics as disproving the professions of the Citizens' claims that they are for reform and purity in local politics.

Perhaps some idea of the general feeling among leading Republicans concerning this Citizens' movement may be gathered from the observations of Judge Eugene Cary a few evenings ago: "I don't see any hope for success in this Citizens' movement," said Judge Cary. "Though managed in the main by Democrats it is intended that it shall draw from the Republicans. That can mean nothing else than the continuance of Democratic misgovernment in Chicago. It means increased taxation, renewed efforts to increase the bonded indebtedness, dirty streets, filthy alleys, open public gambling, nothing in the way of public improvements, and large appropriations for salaries which are not often honestly earned. The movement is, in fact, well calculated to defeat the professed, and I have no doubt in some cases the honest, purposes of its promoters. Reform can best be secured this time through the machinery of the Republican party. It is admitted that the candidates are honest, clean, and able men. They stand on a platform which is as definite and practicable as the platform of the Citizens' is vague and incomprehensible. I shall support the Republican ticket to the full extent of my power. I think it is the duty of good citizens to do so."

Judge Cary further alluded to the fact that Democrats are never found supporting independent movements except when they redound to the benefit of the party organization. Most of the leading professional and business Republicans of the city seem to feel in this matter as Judge Cary does and the Washburne Committee is in daily receipt of abundant promises of support.

CHOSE A CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

South Town Republicans Will Open Headquarters Today.

Headquarters will be opened by the South Town Republican Campaign Committee today at No. 91 Dearborn street. The candidates met yesterday and selected a campaign committee, which will probably meet today and select a Chairman. The committee has not been completed yet, but among those who will serve are these.

Huntington W. Jackson, Maj. B. R. De Young, John Chumasero, Perry A. Hull, S. A. Hale, D. E. Shanahan, E. G. Keith, W. H. Preston, D. W. Nickerson, James A. Hogan, Henry Weaver, M. A. Farwell, James H. Gilbert, H. N. Higinbotham, A. C. Oldenberg, John J. McKenna, and E. J. Magerlodt.

The committee will meet this afternoon at 3 o'clock with the candidates and select a Chairman and map out a plan of campaign.

OFFICIAL REGISTRATION RETURNS.

Crooked Work by the Cregierites Comes to Light—Its Object.

The official figures of the Election Commission, on examination of the registry books, show that 45,856 persons registered Tuesday. The showing by wards is as follows:

Wards.		*Wards.*	
1	2,443	19	1,743
2	1,207	20	727
3	1,012	21	915
4	1,166	22	961
5	1,320	23	1,231
6	1,371	24	1,700
7	1,065	25	735
8	1,250	26	825
9	1,614	27	347
10	1,451	28	360
11	1,444	29	1,737
12	1,778	30	2,074
13	2,187	31	1,079
14	1,152	32	1,102
15	1,125	33	879
16	1,783	34	1,700
17	1,160		
18	2,631	Total	45,856

Of the total it is believed that about 30,000 are transfers and the other 15,856 new registrations. Naturally the number of the transfers is largest in the lodging-house wards like the First, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Twenty-fourth Wards. The new registrations are mostly in the residence wards. The large registration in the First is due to lodging-house bosses. They have packed the lists for primary purposes tomorrow. The same is true of the Seventeenth, Second, and Twenty-fourth. It is believed that when the lists are revised in those districts there will be a decreased registration as compared with last fall. The large registration in the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Thirtieth, Thirty-second, Twenty-third, and Thirty-fourth Wards is quite satisfactory to the Republicans. The greatest Democratic gains are in the Fifth, Eighth, and Sixteenth Wards, among the Poles and Bohemians.

The Republican Campaign Committee and the Republican candidates for Aldermen are going to make a careful scrutiny of the lists in the First, Eighteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-fourth Wards. As before stated, the registration is suspiciously heavy in these. There is good reason to believe that there has been a good deal of stuffing and that it was undertaken primarily to help the Cregierites to elect their delegates tomorrow. They have "planted" large colonies of voters, it is claimed, in vacant lots, lodging-houses, and barrel-houses. The names of those so-called voters must be held on the lists till next Tuesday. The lists will be used tomorrow at the primaries. The City-Hall gang will have men ready to answer to every name on the list. Lists of dead voters and of those who have removed out of the precincts have also been prepared. These will be represented at the polls by City-Hall strikers. This is the way it is proposed that Cregier delegations shall be secured from the four wards named. The assessments collected from the city employés will go to pay the expenses of this new method of "stuffing the boxes."

It was a First Ward Republican who "got onto" the scheme. He visited his polling place Tuesday and found ninety-two new voters registered from one block where he knew every voter. He protested. The Democratic clerk called him aside. "It will be all right," said the clerk. "I'll sign a suspect notice for every man of the job lot. But we want them on the list in order to carry the delegation for the 'old man.'" The Harrison people were surprised and angry when they heard of the scheme. They can hardly checkmate it. It is cunningly devised and indicates the desperate tactics the Cregierites are willing to resort to. The Republicans have already set to work to get every fraudulent new and old name off the registries.

OPPOSITION TO ELMER WASHBURN.

Why Laboring Men Are Against the Citizens' Ticket.

"The candidacy of Elmer Washburn for Mayor is being savagely opposed by laboring people," said the President of a Carpenters' Union. "We do not forget that in 1886 he was elected Supervisor of the Town of Lake to stem the uprising of working people who were trying to get better wages and shorter hours. On being elected he at once cut down the wages of laborers who were town employés from $2 to $1.75 a day and extended their working time from eight to ten hours.

"Elmer Washburn never relinquished his enmity to the laboring people. When he was made Assistant Superintendent of the Stock-Yards he began putting in practice the same methods of lengthening the hours and shortening the wages of laborers. He succeeded so well that he began to believe that he owned the Stock-Yards and began undermining the Superintendent, John B. Sherman. But he was not then domineering over laboring people. He ran against a man who was not only a fighter, but was heavily backed and soon found himself out of a job.

"He is the 'Bonfield of the Town of Lake.'"

GAFFING THE STUFFED EAGLE.

What the Morning and Evening Editions of the Dead-Duck Candidate Say.

The morning and evening organs of the dead-duck and family trust candidate for Mayor continue plugging it into the stuffed eagle—Harrison.

Says the morning edition organ of the family trust, under the caption "Carter Harrison's Treachery":

In his letter accepting the nomination for Mayor extended to him by an alleged committee of the Personal Rights League, Carter Harrison announces a purpose, while seeking the Democratic nomination, to remain in the field whether he secures that party's indorsement or not.

Few words will be necessary to establish the fact that this is not the attitude of a Democrat or of a man who has the slightest regard for the welfare of the Democratic party. He will woo Democrats with honeyed phrases for his own benefit solely, and if their choice of leadership falls elsewhere he will throw off his pretended friendship and assume the congenial rôle of an open enemy. That such a man deserves no favor at the hands of the Democracy will be admitted by all. He is a foe in disguise. The party whose supremacy he menaces will consult its own best interests by recognizing in him a dangerous enemy, and, with no illusions as to the nature of the warfare that he is making, putting itself in an attitude of defense against him.

It is to be regretted that the egotism and ambition of Harrison and others who have been loaded with honors by the Democratic party should have led them into positions undeniably hostile to the organization, but ingratitude and treachery are met with so often in politics that no great amount of surprise need be felt over their manifestation by Harrison, Lawler, et al. Their threatened betrayal of the Democracy is their own affair. It is enough for Democrats to appreciate the attitude of these men at its true meaning and, taking warning in time, so order their affairs as to make party treason not only unprofitable but odious.

In another column it says:

That Nomination of Harrison.

A few cranks who pretend to be running the Personal Rights League have been making a show of themselves for a fortnight past. It cannot be very edifying to anybody. They went into the Citizens' movement for the purpose of putting up a job in favor of Carter Harrison's insane ambition to be Mayor again, and, failing to wreck that organization by foisting their favorite upon it, they withdrew in disgust and set out again on a new tack.

If anything were calculated to render the Harrison movement more utterly contemptible than it was in the beginning the performances of these political freaks have filled all the measure. The Personal Rights League is to be commiserated over the misfortune it has suffered by reason of the follies of the men who assume to speak in its name.

Carter H. Harrison was in the rooms of the Cook County Democracy the other day. He said he would attend the reception to the 101 Democrats who voted for Palmer because he was a member of the County Democracy. He is on the books of that organization as owing $24 for dues. An attempt was made not long ago to collect this amount from him. He offered to compromise for $6, saying he ought not to pay dues while he was in Europe. The offer was refused and he is on the books as a member in bad standing.

From the Trust's Evening Edition.

The evening edition organ of the Family Trust flops its wings and gaff's the stuffed bird in this vicious way:

Carter Harrison has raised up a hornets' nest about his egotistical claim that he owns the earth, including the German vote. It was given out this morning that Mr. Harrison had received the vote of the German Central Committee for Mayor. The announcement has created no end of a row. German citizens do not go behind the bush in their denouncement of the story as a fraud and in their declaration that its publication has done the great "I Am" Carter more harm than anything that has been said or printed in the campaign thus far. Emil Hoechster, a leading member of the German Central Committee, was in the Mayor's office this morning loudly proclaiming what he thought of the action of the committee.

"The German City Central Committee is really a Democratic organization," said Mr. Hoechster "but it is not a factor fit only to support an individual. It refuses, and will refuse, to support Mr. Harrison in his mad attempt to divide and defeat the Democratic party. It recognizes the fact that Mr. Harrison has been in the past and may be a successful leader of the Democratic hosts of the City of Chicago, but it also is alive to the fact that Mr. Harrison, if he should attempt to run independent, would be not only a poor Democrat, but a traitor to his party.

"No Hesitation in Saying——"

"The vote which made Mr. Harrison the nominee of the City Central Democratic Club," continued Mr. Hochester, "was 63 to 7. That about represents the feeling as between the Cregier and anti-Cregier forces in the Personal Rights League. I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Cregier will poll as big a German vote as either Elmer Washburn or Hempstead Washburne."

Said Barney Niebling: "I am very careful in committing myself to any statements as between Carter Harrison and yourself." Mr. Niebling stood in front of Mayor Cregier and announced himself as above stated this morning. Mr. Niebling made no secret as to his standing in the question of Cregier versus Germanism.

Mr. Niebling concluded in his denunciatory language by declaring that the only chance Carter had for the support of the Democratic organizations was his nomination by the convention. "That could not happen," said Mr. Niebling, placing his finger on the side of his nose, "and Carter will find himself politically going to bed without his nightshirt on if he thinks he is going to the public as a German candidate pure and simple."

Against the Labor Ticket.

Union labor people are rapidly withdrawing from the support of the United Trade and Labor ticket. President O'Brien of the South Side Street-Car Men's Association had been promised the city clerkship nomination by leaders of the movement, but his friends could not get a chance to mention his name. In fact, after Cregier was nominated, the labor people say, the convention went to pieces. No other offices were cared for and the farce became so broad at that point that it was apparent to any one.

Local Political Notes.

The Republicans of the Eighth Ward will meet at No. 336 West Eighteenth street this evening at 8 o'clock.

Fifty voters of Fernwood filed a petition in the County Court asking that annexation be submitted at the coming election.

The Tenth Ward Republican Aldermanic Convention will be held at Nos. 723 and 725 Ogden avenue March 21 at 8 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Alderman. Delegates elected at the Republican Aldermanic primary Friday, March 18, are notified to convene for the purpose testified above.

TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

Via Illinois Central Railroad.

Through sleeping-car berths, Chicago to Hot Springs, can be purchased via this route, thus avoiding the annoyance and delay of purchasing sleeping-car tickets at St. Louis for either the morning or evening trains from that point.

Elegant free reclining-chair cars are run on both morning and evening trains from Chicago to St. Louis, and Pullman buffet sleeper on night train from Chicago.

For tickets and through sleeping-car berths call on City Ticket Agent, 194 Clark street, Chicago.

All first-class hotels and restaurants keep Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne. If you have not done so, try it.

OVER $100,000 IS DIVIDED.

SEVERAL CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVE LARGE BEQUESTS.

Decree Entered by Judge Tuley Authorizing Trustees to Execute the Provisions of the Will of the Late Daniel A. Jones—List of the Beneficiaries and Amounts They Will Receive—The Cook Habeas Corpus Case—The Court Record.

A decree was entered by Judge Tuley yesterday authorizing Mark Kimball, Daniel K. Pearsons, and Mrs. Harriet A. Jones as executors and trustees under the will of the late Daniel A. Jones to distribute over $100,000 among charitable institutions.

Mr. Jones died Jan. 11, 1886, and his will reserved two-fifteenths of the residuary estate for charitable objects. It was left in the discretion of the two daughters of testator, Mary O. Newell and Harriet G. Sabin, to which institutions bequests were to be made. June, 1888, they decided to give $100,000 to the Presbyterian Hospital and $10,000 to Presbyterian Board of Relief for Disabled Ministers, and these sums were paid. In the exercise of the powers conferred upon the trustees and with the advice of the two daughters, it was agreed to make the following distribution:

Old People's Home of the City of Chicago, $20,000, to be held as a special fund to bear the name of Daniel A. Jones; to the President and directors of Williams College, located at Williamstown, Mass., $10,000; to Wabash College at Crawfordsville, Ind., $10,000, the income to be expended in replenishing and maintaining the Jones alcove of the college library; Presbyterian church of Rockville, Ind., $10,000, to support the preaching of the Gospel; and $5,000 to the American Sunday-School Union, established in Philadelphia. The Presbyterian Hospital of Chicago was apportioned all the residue of the two-fifteenths of the residuary estate, which will amount to at least $50,000.

A bill was passed to have the court pass upon these bequests and to close up the trust of the executors. A portion of the residuary estate consists of the Jones homestead and also the shares of William Jarvis Jones and George Edwin Jones, sons of the testator, in the event that they die without leaving issue, so that the trustees are unable at present to close up the estate. The decree entered yesterday confirms the acts of the executors and allows them to make the distribution as mentioned.

Cook Still on Bail.

The habeas corpus case of Charles E. Cook, the banker, who is held on a requisition from the State of Wisconsin, where he is wanted on a charge of doing an illegal banking business, was to have been heard before Judge Baker yesterday, but owing to the illness of Cook's attorney the matter was postponed to March 27. In the meantime Cook is out on bail in $1,500, which was furnished by his wife and her mother.

THE COURT RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suit.

21,972—Vina B. Sprague vs. West Chicago Street R. R. Co. Case, $25,000. Potters, Jeffries & Fifield and Wm. Brown, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

132,101—James Stroud vs. Oscar Coff et al. Bill to establish title under burnt record act. H. S. McCartney, solr.

132,102—George Catlin vs. Alfred E. Case et al. Debt, $250. E. B. Eyer, atty.

132,103—D. H. Tolman vs. T. M. George. Asst., $5,000. J. G. Henderson, atty.

132,104—Jacob Lowenthal vs. James H. Gilbert. Reply. $300. Foster, McArdle & Jackson, atty.

132,105—The John Davis Co. vs. Wm. Haythorn et al. Creditor's bill, $1,663.25. McMurdy & Job, attys.

132,106—Flora A. Martine vs. Harry L. Martine. Bill for divorce. Munn & Wheeler, solrs.

132,107—Central Savings and Loan Alsn. vs. James Perry Jr. et al. Bill to foreclose mortgage, $700. A. W. Martin, solr.

132,108—Same vs. Same. Same $1,200. Same solr.

132,109—Same vs. Same. Same $800. Same solr.

132,110—Julius Schumann vs. Gustav Schumann et al. Bill for reconveyance. Borwan & McGrath, solrs.

132,111—Matthias Mengler and Max Wendall vs. John H. Brugger and Joseph F. Dross. Conf. of judgt., $143. Huell & Wells, attys.

132,112—W. H. Charles vs. J. M. and Beckill Lundfield. Bill to foreclose chattel mortgage, $243. John G. Henderson, solr.

132,113—Bill suppressed.

132,114—Arthur B. Camp vs. Peter Fish. Asst., $12,000. Newell & Camp, attys.

132,115—Florentin Beich vs. Julius Weichbrodt Conf. of judgt., $268.34. J. R. Ellery, atty.

132,116—William H. Sills vs. Henry Newhouse. Same, $976.61. James Wright, atty.

132,117—Bill suppressed.

132,118—Samuel C. Nessler et al. vs. Thomas Conlin. Asst., $1,000. Busbee & Read, attys.

132,119—Charles H. Bateman vs. Mary Bateman. Bill for divorce. Jas. M. Knight, solr.

132,120—Charles Schlesinger & Sons vs. J. A. Webb. Asst., $500. Ball & Oakley, attys.

132,121—Debt. Suppressed.

132,122—William H. Passmore vs. W. H. Whipple. Asst., $600. Case, Hudd & Hogan, attys.

Supreme Court—132,098—Commercial Natl. Bank vs. J. A. Whipple. Asst., $5,000. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, attys.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

90,749—Bertha Hupe et al., admrs., vs. Frank Burness and Armour & Co. Case, $5,000. Murphy & Cummings, attys.

90,750—Perry P. Powell vs. George L. Murchie et al. Bill to remove cloud. Burke, Hollett & Trisman, solrs.

90,751—William Weber vs. Fredericka Weber. Bill for divorce. F. W. Kraft, solr.

90,752—Charles F. Grelow vs. The Chicago Crucible Steel Casting Company. Case, $10,000. James Lane Allen, atty.

90,753—Penn Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Edwin H. and Elvira M. Benson. Bill to foreclose mortgage. Jesse Holden, solr.

90,754—Frederick Wahrow vs. Dr. Bell Mann. Asst., $1,000. W. B. Cunningham, atty.

90,755—H. A. Foster, admr., vs. William Goldie & Sons. Case, $5,000. Arthur Eyetch, atty.

90,756—Abel Bliss vs. John T. Hanna. Mechanic's lien, $240. J. N. Barker, solr.

90,757—Bill. Suppressed.

90,758—W. H. Kretzinger, vs. Calvin E. Brown et al. Conf. of judgt., $616.75. C. J. Kavanaugh, atty.

90,759—James A. Fullenwider vs. Edwin A. Filmore et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed, $250. James A. Fullenwider, solr.

90,760—Mary G. Pardridge vs. Charles A. Pardridge. Bill for divorce. Leake & Leake, solrs.

90,761—W. W. Knowles vs. Fort Dearborn National Bank. Appeal.

90,762—Sprague, Warner & Co. vs. Alexander Wisnienski et al. Conf. of judgt., $264.35. Jay D. Miller, atty.

90,763—Same vs. Same. Same, $90.13. Same atty.

90,764—Same vs. Same. Same, $68.38. Same atty.

90,765—City Lumber Co. vs. Albert C. Berndt et al. Bill for mech's lien, $240. Arnold Tripp, solr.

90,766—William O. Pricke vs. H. Richter, Conf. of judgt., $71.60. S. A. Walter, atty.

90,767—Asst. Suppressed.

90,768—Jeremiah Kirby vs. Lamont E. Parker et al. Bill to foreclose trust-deed, $1,850. Miller, Starr & Leman, solrs.

SUPPRESSED SUITS—90,739—Herman Grossman & Co. vs. Theodore Tobias. Attcht., $1,000.

County Court—New Suit.

9 and 13—In re petn. of Village of Fernwood for annexation. I. T. Greenacre, atty.

Decrees.

JUDGE HAWES—4,862—St. John vs. St. John; dec.—4,691—Keefer vs. Price; dec.—4,692—Folzer vs. Price; dec.—4,693—Wolf vs. Price; dec.—1,238—Kennicot vs. Abie; dec.

JUDGE TULEY—3,474—Julia Sheehan vs. Daniel Sheehan; dec. div.—4,598—Caroline Thomas Hunt vs. Thomas J. Hunnington; same.—84,563—Emma Beeves vs. William Reeves; same.—3,523—Cyrene Vandercook v. Hamill L. Vandercook; same.—3,217—Ellen Quinn vs. William Quinn; same.—3,468—Lottie Williams vs. Alexander Williams; same.—83,588—Mary Jacobson vs. Herr James Jacobson; same.

Judgments.

JUDGE ALTGELD—9,933—Pearson vs. Frank B. Pease; by deft., $2,477.16, and appls.

JUDGE BRENTANO—14,967—Conkey vs. Johnson P. Co.; on fig., $150 and sat.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—9,319—Aiken et al. vs. Manson et al.; by deft., $461.86; sci. fa. to Baker.—9,512—Wiese vs. Weichbrodt; on ver., $962.—10,262—Trumbull vs. Mather; by deft., $197.50.—9,128—Reed vs. Van Riper; same, $276.—9,636—Brown et al. vs. Miller; by deft., $1,981.—7,837, Trimmer vs. Hughes; same, $1,044.67.—9,491—Payne et al. vs. Dix; same, $273.58.—9,215—People's O. Co. vs. McDaniel; same, $136.35.—10,305—Cooper vs. Curtis; by deft., $746.55.—10,282—Gane et al. vs. Clover; by deft., $250.—10,118—Smith vs. Gottschalk; by deft., $64.—10,060—Conley vs. McCarthy; by deft., $850.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—10,224—Warren vs. Giddings; by deft., $800.—10,190—Kille vs. Dean; by deft. debt $200; dvs. $25.60 entire is both.—10,115—Heath and M. Mfg. Co. vs. Matthews; by deft. $132.50.—9,769—Fletcher vs. Northwest P. Co; deft., $10,250.—D. L. and B. Wks. vs. Taylor Mfg Co.; deft., $960.20.—9,585—Greenberg vs. Riverdale D. Co.; $400.—9,602—Lewis vs. Soc. of First Pres. Ch.; $1,027.—Gold-smith vs. Geissler; $50.—8,866—Streitz vs. Flint; deft., Frank S. Flint to judgt. for $393.76.—7,281—Keystone W. C. Co. vs. Leverson; deft. both debts, $2,254.94.

JUDGE BAKER—10,296—Owen vs. Flemming; by deft., $294.56; sci. fa. as to Flemming.—9,473—Reid vs. Manhattan Co.; deft., $566.—10,241—Reid vs. Miller; same, $217.50.—9,975—Reid vs. Miller; same, $217.50.

JUDGE DRIGGS—9,983—Neill vs. N. Y. S. & R. Co.; $1,065.66.—Same vs. Same; $1,065.66.—Messenger et al. vs. Armstrong; $924.85.—9,749—Buckeye P. & B. Wks. vs. Taylor Mfg. Co.; $1,893.31.—9,288—Milburn Wagon Co. vs. Scannell; $576.—Meyer vs. A. J. Cooper; $2,191.24.

The Call.

JUDGE GRESHAM—No announcement.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No announcement.

JUDGE HAWES—Nos. 4,580, 4,864, 4,895, 4,751, 880, 4,982. No case on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Calendar No. 1. N

FAVOR THE KANSAS PLAN

ILLINOIS FARMERS AFTER THE CHICAGO LIVE-STOCK EXCHANGE.

A Bill to Prohibit Combinations Formed to Prevent Competition Among Persons Engaged in Buying or Selling Live Stock—To Reduce the Salaries of State Officers—For a Better System of Recording Titles—Shriekers for a Constitutional Convention—In the Senate and House.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—Representative Dixon of Warren today introduced a bill which, if passed, will be seriously embarrassing to the Chicago Live-Stock Exchange. The bill is to prohibit combinations formed to prevent competition among persons engaged in buying or selling live stock, and is similar to the Kansas law already enacted upon that subject. The following is the full text of the bill:

That it shall be unlawful for any two or more persons or corporations in this State, engaged in the business of buying or selling live stock for the purpose of commission, to enter into any combination, agreement, or arrangement for the purpose of or which tends to fix or control the charges or amounts to be demanded or received by such persons or corporations for their services for the sale of live stock.

That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons or corporations engaged in buying or selling live stock for others upon commission to combine with or enter into any agreement or arrangement with any person or persons or corporations engaged in the business of purchasing live stock, either for themselves or upon commission, either for themselves or as the agents of others, which shall have for its purpose or in any respect tends to prevent full and free competition in the purchase of selling live stock upon commission for others, or which has for its purpose or tends to the fixing or maintaining any sum as a minimum commission for the services of selling live stock for others. And it shall be unlawful for any person or persons, or corporation or corporations doing business in this State to be or become a member of any society, association, or corporation whose by-laws provide for and fix the minimum commission for the selling of live stock for others, or whose by-laws prohibit its members from purchasing live stock from persons who are not members of such society, association, or corporations; and all such by-laws of any society, association, or corporation doing business in this State are hereby declared illegal and void, and any person attempting directly or indirectly to enforce or make the same operative or effectual shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor; and any corporation which shall attempt to have any such by-laws enforced or shall obey such by-laws and refuse to buy from others on account of such by-laws shall, in addition to the penalties hereinafter provided therefor, forfeit its charter.

That all persons entering into any such combination, agreement, or arrangement, or who shall, after the passage of this act, attempt to carry out or act under any such combination, agreement, or arrangement, described in Secs. 1 and 2 of this act, either on his own account or as the agent for another, or as an officer, stockholder, or member of any corporation, society, or association, or as a trustee, committee, or in any capacity whatever, or who shall in any respect violate either of the foregoing sections, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $500 nor more than $1,000, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than thirty days nor more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment for each and every such offense.

TO REDUCE THE PAY OF OFFICERS.

Former Wiwi's Idea of How the State Servants Should Be Paid.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—The following is the bill introduced in the House today by Farmer Wiwi to reduce the salaries of State officers:

That there shall be allowed and paid an annual salary, in lieu of all other salaries, fees, perquisites, benefit, or compensation in any form whatsoever to each of the officers herein named, the following sums respectively:

To the Governor, $4,000, together with the use and occupation of the Executive Mansion; Lieutenant-Governor, $1,000, provided that if the powers and duties of the office of Governor shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor shall during the continuance of such emergency be entitled to such salary as the Governor would be, in proportion to the period of such service: Secretary of State, $2,500; Auditor of Public Accounts, $2,500; Treasurer, $2,500; Superintendent of Public Instruction, $2,500; Attorney-General, $3,500; Adjutant-General, $3,500.

FOR THE TORRENS SYSTEM.

A Joint Resolution Looking to a Simpler Plan of Recording Deeds.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—The discussion by the State Bar Association of the Australian or Torrens system of registering or recording land titles is bearing its fruit. Mr. Jones of Sangamon today introduced in the House the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Judiciary, but is likely to be favorably recommended:

WHEREAS, There exists a feeling of dissatisfaction with the present system of transferring title to land, and it is believed that the vexatious delays and large expenses attending each transfer may be avoided by the registration of titles in the place of registration of deeds, and that the adoption of the Torrens system of registration of titles as practiced in Australia, British Columbia, Ontario, and other places may be practicable in this State; and

WHEREAS, It is desirable that the subject be thoroughly investigated and the result of such investigation presented to the public preparatory to action by the Legislature; therefore be it

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring herein, that the Governor appoint five competent persons, who will act without compensation, whose duty it shall be to make investigation of our present system of transferring land titles and to consider whether a more simple, expeditious, and inexpensive system and one that will give greater security of title cannot be adopted; and especially to inquire into the practical working of what is known as the Australian or Torrens system of registration of titles, and whether it can be adopted under the Constitution and laws of this State. Said commission shall have power to send for persons and papers and take testimony as it deems proper. The said commission shall report to the Governor on or before the first day of November, 1892, and the Governor shall cause 4,000 copies of such report to be printed and distributed in the same manner as is provided for the distribution of the Governor's message. The Governor shall also lay such report before the next General Assembly. The expenses of said commission for clerk hire and incidentals shall be certified to the Auditor of State by the said commission or its Chairman, and shall be paid by warrants drawn upon the Treasurer out of any money appropriated by law for such purpose.

FOR A CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Citizens' Association Flooding the Mails with Its Arguments.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—The Citizens' Association of Chicago is renewing its demand for a constitutional convention to revise the Constitution of the State of Illinois. A voluminous argument of the Executive Committee was received today in the mail of every member of the General Assembly. All the points heretofore urged by those favoring a new convention are restated at great length. Speaking of the convention of 1870 the argument says:

It had no moral right to enact rigid laws, which the ordinary course of legislation could not unbend, in order to meet the future necessities of the people of the State. Conceding unusual wisdom to the members of that convention, it would be still unfair to the intelligence of the people of today to assert that they were better qualified to judge of the necessities of today than those who are now brought in contact with these necessities. The intelligence and honesty of the people and their representatives are as much to be trusted now as they were twenty years ago. A maximum of progress and of capacity and honesty may be reached somewhere or at some time. Was it reached in 1870 for the State of Illinois? If not, a revision of our Constitution of Government is not only advisable, but is a passing necessity. We do not choose to admit that the right-ful expectations of the people have always been met and realized through their representatives, but it is only a just criticism upon the form of our government to say that when confidence in the intelligent and honest action of the people and their representatives is lost some other form of government should be and inevitably will be put in its place. For the present, at least, the people under constitutions outlining the theory of our institutions should be at liberty to provide for the exigencies which are constantly arising in the development goes on.

It is not to be assumed that the people of the State would place the work of revising the Constitution in unworthy hands. It should be conceded that honest and capable men would be chosen to supervise the undertaking and that no more changes of existing provisions would be made than sound judgment and practical experience may have shown to be desirable. The labor of a convention composed of such men need not be protracted, and it is seriously questioned whether the expense of it would be equal to the actual cost of ineffectual legislative attempts to make the necessary modifications by the slow and unsatisfactory processes of special amendments. In numbers the convention would consist of only one-half the membership of the General Assembly, and a few weeks at most should be sufficient to accomplish the revision. In any event the action of the present General Assembly looking to the calling of such a convention must be limited to the expression of an opinion that such a convention is necessary, and submitting that to the electors of the State at the next general election.

FOR BETTER PUBLIC ROADS.

The Illinois Society of Engineers Joins in the General Demand.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—The Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors is joining in the demand for better public roads. The following memorial, accompanied by a long and exhaustive argument on the subject, was presented today to the two Houses:

In common with all residents of this State the members of this society recognize that the condition of our public roads is far short of the demands of the age, and feel it their duty to make some suggestions tending towards an improvement of the highways of our more valuable and fertile districts.

Existing legislation has failed to give the public all the improvement desired. We therefore urge upon your consideration the report of our committee on land drainage and public highways, adopted by us at our State meeting in Springfield Jan. 30. This report shows where the present road legislation is well adapted to the wants of the public and in what respects it fails to meet the needs of such districts as desire permanent road improvements under some more speedy and well-defined system, and points out all methods which will accomplish the desired ends. This method may require important changes in our existing laws. It proposes to give such property-owners as desire permanent road improvements the right to form road districts on a plan somewhat similar to our present drainage district, in which three-fifths of the cost will be assessed upon the property in proportion to benefits, one-fifth to be paid by the township, and the other fifth by the county.

But as we realize that other methods may be devised for reaching the result at which we are aiming, and as we wish to retain all the tried and valuable features of our present road system, modifying the same only as experience has proved it to be defective, antiquated, or too complicated, we have confined our recommendation to a single proposition, which we confidently believe merits public approbation, and which we humbly trust will receive your approval.

This recommendation is that the State of Illinois follow the example of the State of Pennsylvania by the appointment of a commission to consider our existing road laws, which shall report the system best adapted to retain the best feature of our present laws, simplifying and harmonizing where desirable, together with such additional legislation as will bring about, when desired, permanent road improvements in a more speedy and satisfactory manner, even if such recommendations call for an amendment to the present Constitution, the object being to bring forward the most practical suggestions the highest talent and the best trained intelligence of the State can formulate.

We urge, therefore, the appointment of a commission consisting of three Senators and five Representatives, and five citizens to be appointed by the Governor—two of whom shall be civil engineers—to report to the next Legislature, recommending the most practical legislation to advance the material interests of this State through the medium of a better system of public roads.

SENATE COMMITTEE ON RAILROADS.

Injury of an Employe by a Fellow-Employe —Safety at Crossings.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—Senator Humphrey's bill, providing for the liability of railroad and other companies for the injury of an employé by a fellow-employé, was discussed by the Senate Committee on Railroads this afternoon. Judge Barnum of Chicago was present and addressed the committee in behalf of the bill. Mr. Hall of the Switchmen's Union, Chicago, also advocated the bill. Mr. Goddard, representing the Burlington, asked the committee to defer action on the bill until the companies had time to prepare their arguments, and the committee decided to have the bill printed and referred back.

The committee recommended the passage of a substitute for Senator Kerrick's bill, providing for safety at railroad crossings. It provides as follows:

In all cases where two or more railroads cross at a grade, and the managers of one desire to unite with the others in protecting such crossing with interlocking or other devices, they may file with the Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners a petition asking the commission to order such protections. If the commission shall have cause to believe that any grade crossing is dangerous it shall cite the companies or persons owning or operating the tracks to show cause why they should not be required to provide such crossing with interlocking or other safety appliances. Where the commission orders such safety appliances it shall be the duty of every railroad company owning or operating any track involved in any such crossing to comply with and carry out fully any order of the Railroad and Warehouse Commission, such work to be completed within ninety days after the order is made, unless the commission for good cause shown shall extend the time. When any such plant shall have been completed and made ready for use it shall be the duty of the companies to notify the commission, whereupon the latter shall inspect the plant, and, if approved, issue a permit empowering the companies to run over such crossing without stopping, under proper rules and regulations as may be in force. Any company, person, or corporation refusing or neglecting to comply with any order made by the commission shall forfeit $200 for each week of refusal and neglect, the same to be paid into the county treasury of any county where any such suit may be brought.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE SENATE.

The Chicago Library Bill Passed—Bounty on English Sparrows—New Bills.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—In the Senate this morning Mr. Thomas' bill authorizing the levying of a tax of two mills to enable the Chicago Library to raise a fund for a new building was passed.

Mr. Fuller introduced a bill levying an annual tax of 2 per cent of the gross earnings of express companies doing business in this State and requiring such companies to make annual reports to the State Auditor.

Mr. Mathews introduced a bill making an annual appropriation of $76,000 for the various purposes of the Illinois University.

Mr. Newell's bill providing for the payment of a bounty of two cents apiece on English sparrows was read a third time and passed.

Mr. Bassett's bill giving Peoria County an additional term of the County Court was read a third time and passed.

The Senate in executive session confirmed the Governor's appointments of Railroad and Warehouse Commissioners and Trustees of various State institutions. Mr. Leeper introduced a bill amending the "Cost act" by giving any officer of the court power to make a motion that costs be secured before proceedings are commenced.

The President announced as delegates from the Senate to the Commercial Congress Senators Wiles, Berry, Rickert, and Higbie.

Mr. Caldwell introduced a petition from the State surveyors and engineers for the passage of laws creating a better road system.

Several bills were read a second time and ordered to a third reading and the Senate adjourned.

THE DAY IN THE HOUSE.

A Flood of Resolutions and New Bills—Adjournment Buncombe.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—In the House this morning Mr. Nixon of Lee introduced a resolution for a constitutional amendment providing for striking out that section of the Constitution which prohibits the submission of more than one amendment at the same time.

Bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. Curtiss—Providing that members of the General Assembly shall receive a salary of but $1,000 per session and $50 extra, for stationery and printing.

By Mr. Dixon of Warren—Prohibiting combinations to prevent competition among persons engaged in buying and selling live stock.

By Mr. McInerney—To regulate foreign insurance companies doing business in the State of Illinois. Also, a bill authorizing Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates to appoint special constables to serve summonses and writs of garnishment in the absence of the regular constable or upon refusal of the regular constable to act.

By Mr. Nohe—To prevent incorporated railroad companies, or lessees of such companies, or any copartnership owning or operating any railroad from receiving pay for services not rendered in transportation of freight or passengers, and to prohibit any railroad companies or lessees of such companies from pooling or dividing their earnings for freight or passenger traffic, and to provide for the punishment of such offenses, mode of procedure, and rules of evidence.

By Mr. Whitehead—Providing that in any suit in law and in equity where the title in real estate is in controversy the party offering evidence of such title need only show title commencing at any date he sees fit, and if the opposite party does not show a better title and other evidence of title shall be necessary to maintain such title.

By Mr. Wilk of Cook—Compelling horse, cable, and dummy railways to sell twenty-five-ride tickets for $1 in all cities of more than 25,000 inhabitants.

By Mr. Wiwi—Reducing salaries of State officers.

Mr. Merrill of Sangamon introduced a joint resolution providing that the General Assembly adjourn sine die April 15. Referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. Hamilton of Iroquois introduced a resolution calling upon all stock-yard companies in the State to report to the Committee on Live-Stock and Dairying a schedule of their charges for yardage and feed and the amount of business per annum. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Live-Stock and Dairying.

The following resolutions were also introduced and read:

By Mr. Perns—Limiting the duration of sessions of the joint assembly.

By Mr. Springer—Reciting that as the Jacksonville, Southwestern and Chicago and Alton railroads have, in their competition, put into effect a two-cent per mile passenger rate between Chicago and St. Louis, therefore that it be the sense of the General Assembly that passenger rates throughout the State on all railroads be limited to two cents per mile.

By Jones of Sangamon—Providing for the appointment of a joint committee of the House and Senate to investigate the Australian or Torrens system of registration of land titles and to determine whether it can be adopted in this State under the Constitution.

By Mr. Craig—Providing for a constitutional convention.

The Senate bill for the new Chicago Public Library was read the first time and ordered to second reading.

Justices to Be Made Responsible.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—Representative McInerney desires that Chicago Justices shall hereafter be made responsible for the failure of constables to serve summons, writs of attachment, and garnishment against gamblers and other evildoers, and today introduced the following bill to deprive them of their habitual excuse:

"That any Justice of the Peace or Police Magistrate may appoint a suitable person, being of the lawful age of 21 years, to act as constable and serve any summons, writ of attachment, or writ of garnishment as may issue, in the absence of a regular constable, or upon the refusal of the regular constable to act in the matter; and the person so appointed shall act as constable in that particular case and no other; and any temporary appointment made as aforesaid shall be made by an indorsement, under the seal of the Justice deputing, on the back of the process which the person receiving the same shall be deputed to execute. All returns of service made by persons so deputed shall be made under oath."

House Election Committee.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 18.—The House Election Committee has about completed its labor of formulating a committee bill for a new election law. Today's work consisted in fixing the penalties to be imposed for violations of the law. For various violations fines ranging from $50 to $1,000 are fixed, and for graver offenses in addition to the fine there may be imposed imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term of from one to five years. The committee's bill, which will be reported in a few days, is a combination of what the committee considers the best provisions of all the bills introduced. It makes ample provision for the holding of elections at which there shall be cast only secret ballots, in large cities as well as in villages and country polling-places, and is one which meets with the approval of every member of the committee.

EDMUND YATES' BUDGET OF GOSSIP.

The Queen's Visit to Grasse—About "Pion Pion's" Successor.

LONDON, March 16.—[Cable to New York Tribune.]—The arrangements for the Queen's journey to Grasse have again been altered, and, according to the latest mot d'ordre, the original plan will be followed and the Queen is to leave Windsor at 4 o'clock next Monday afternoon for Portsmouth Dock-Yard, where she will embark on board the Victoria and Albert. The difficulties of making all the arrangements for the Queen's safe and speedy journey from Cherbourg to Grasse are enormous, as, apart from all the ordinary and obvious difficulties of the officials, there is always the chance of an entire change of performance at the very last moment, inasmuch as the Queen would not cross the Channel if there was either the slightest fog or a stormy sea. For two days before her Majesty starts messages will be constantly passing between Windsor Castle and Portsmouth Dock-Yard.

The Queen's retinue at Grasse will consist of about forty persons, and it will require dexterous management to find accommodations for the whole of the royal party at the Grand Hotel—although it is a very large building—as special arrangements have to be made for the pampered Indian domestics the Queen insists on carrying about with her. The Queen's own apartments are to be on the first floor, and a bedroom and a dressing-room which face the north are being frescoed. Her Majesty's sitting-room is very spacious and the windows command a grand view. It is to be fitted with furniture sent from Windsor, and the Queen's bed comes also from the Castle stores. There is a work-room for Sir Henry Ponsonby on the same floor, and bedrooms and sitting-room for the ladies-in-waiting. The best apartments on the second floor have been arranged for Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg. The hotel stands on a wooded hill, well above the little town, and there are magnificent views from most of the windows and from the terrace. The Queen's three carriages, her pony chaises, and her Bath chair have already arrived at Grasse from England, as well as about 200 packages of various sizes. The Queen takes only one lady-in-waiting, the Dowager Lady Churchill, her private secretary, Sir Henry Ponsonby, and Maj. Bigge, a maid of honor, and a medical attendant.

Empress Frederick has decided to stay in England over the Easter holidays.

The public has heard a great deal too much of the theological and political disputes which have gone on for a week in poor Prince "Pion Pion's" sick-room. Rather than it is not of the smallest importance whether the dying Prince does or does not become reconciled to his elder son. It is quite certain that he has formally made the younger brother, Prince Louis, his political heir, placing him under the friendly tutelage of Prince Roland Bonaparte, who unites much practical wisdom to the scientific attainments of the recluse of Westbourne Park. Prince Roland is in addition enormously rich. It is a curious coincidence that the ultimate fate of the monarchies will greatly depend on the sagacity shown by the husband of Mme. Marie Blanc and the son of Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who killed Victor Noir, and was long regarded as the black sheep of the family.

A Kick in the Southern Farmers' Alliance.

The revolt of the Mississippi Farmers' Alliance at its leading vagaries has alarmed the National leaders of the farmers' movement greatly. There were signs of the coming rebellion at Ocala when the Missouri, Mississippi, and other delegates protested vigorously but vainly against hanging the Subtreasury warehouse scheme [to corner the cotton market and squeeze it] about the neck of the Alliance. It was quite apparent to the Southern delegates that there could be no hope of gaining any relief through the Democratic party if the Alliance made indorsement of the Subtreasury plan the first condition of cooperation. Accordingly they are openly and emphatically repudiating the plank in the Alliance platform which the leaders declare is the only test of fealty to the order.

So seriously alarmed are the National leaders by the portentous outbreak that the first page of the last number of the Washington *Economist*, the National organ, is devoted to a strenuous effort to discipline the *Mississippian*, the State organ, and the State officers who are leading the revolt. All the vials of wrath of the order are brought out with threats of their uncorking. Showing how jealously the Subtreasury scheme is regarded as the essence of the Alliance cause, the *Economist* declares: "The fact is, the Subtreasury warehouse is the shibboleth of the true reform movement, and all who are devoted to the cause of the 'power of money to oppress' can pronounce the word. Those who have been posing longest and proclaiming loudest their devotion to the cause of the farmer are detected by this magic test, and their real destination revealed by the fact that they have all the time been concealing reasons that identify them with 'the power of money to oppress.' Of course, there are many honest and true men in the order who do not believe in the Subtreasury plan [to corner cotton and force famine prices on the consumer], but it is because they do not fully understand the measure. Whenever a man thoroughly understands the Subtreasury plan, and yet opposes it, a case has never yet and never will be discovered in which it cannot be shown that the reason for the opposition is not 'the best interest of agriculture.' That is to say, among those who understand the measure a cause antagonistic to the best interests of agriculture always exists with those who oppose it."

Colored Children Going to School in the South.

Census bulletins furnish the number of white and colored pupils respectively enrolled during the census year in the public, private, and parochial schools of four of the Southern States—viz.: Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and Louisiana. The total population by races has been announced for these States. The following table shows the number of white and of colored pupils enrolled in each of the States mentioned, the total white and colored population, and the percentage of the total population of each race which the school enrollment constitutes:

STATES.	POPULATION.		SCHOOL ENROLLMENT.	
	White.	*Colored.*	*White.*	*Colored.*
Maryland	834,149	218,004	167,338	37,009
Virginia	1,014,680	640,857	228,444	123,651
N. Carolina	1,049,191	567,170	232,427	170,405
Louisiana	554,712	562,893	94,417	55,058

STATES.	PERCENTAGE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT TO TOTAL POPULATION.	
	White.	*Colored.*
Maryland	20.31	16.98
Virginia	23.01	19.30
North Carolina	22.15	31.23
Louisiana	17.01	9.78

As was to be expected, a larger percentage of the white than of the negro population is at school in each of these States. But considering that twenty-six years ago the colored people of the South were still in chattel slavery their progress in a State of freedom has been very remarkable and satisfactory, even in Louisiana, which makes the poorest showing.

Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Quarter spoonful with hot water makes fine beef tea.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria.

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea,
"THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER," cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25 cents a bottle.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, 25 cents a box.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of great service in subduing hoarseness. Sold only in boxes.

OUTBREAK OF THE GRIP.

ONE-THIRD OF THE GUESTS OF CHICAGO HOTELS ATTACKED.

Many Are Sent to the Hospitals at Their Own Request—Compelled to Accept Accommodations on the Floor of the County Institution—Dr. McNamara Says Cots May Have to Be Placed in the Hallways.

There has been more illness among the Chicago hotel men and their guests during the last two weeks than ever before known. Fifteen days ago the grip began to creep into the hostelries and last week at four of the big hotels fully one-third of the guests were ill. The managers and clerks did not escape. Messrs. Hilton and Rathbone of the Wellington; Cunningham of the Palmer; Kennedy and Squires of the Leland; Whipple of the Auditorium; Bamford of the Grand Pacific; and several others were compelled to seek their beds. Some of the guests upon learning that they would be confined to their beds for some time were sent at their own request to the County and other city hospitals. At the county institution the patients were compelled to accept accommodations on the floor as all the cots have been occupied for some time.

Dr. McNamara of the hospital staff, who treats most of the grip patients in the big wards, was at the Leland Hotel yesterday visiting one of the sick guests. The doctor said forty persons suffering with the grip were admitted to the hospital yesterday and forty-seven the day previous.

"The grip has caused the present overcrowded condition of the hospital," said Dr. McNamara, "and if it continues to attack the people of Chicago and the travelers as vigorously as during the last two weeks we shall be compelled to place cots in the hallways as well as on the floor, I am afraid.

"About 30 per cent of the grip cases prove fatal. Most of the victims are saturated with alcohol when they reach the hospital, having been hard drinkers for years. It is a difficult matter to save such patients, but the persons who have not been hard drinkers it is a comparatively easy matter. The thing to avoid in treating the grip is to keep pneumonia away."

Prevalent Throughout the City.

But the grip is not confined to the hotels. It does not appear to be a respecter of persons. The residents of Dearborn avenue and the tenants of Canal street alike suffer from its ravages.

There is scarcely a boarding-house in the city, it is said, but has from one to three or four persons laid up with the grip, and factories and stores are working short of help because of its prevalence among the employés. The hospitals are crowded and the doctors are kept busy night and day.

At the County Hospital yesterday almost fifty persons suffering from the grip applied for admission. The Warden is considerably worried as to what he will do for room if the applications for admission continue at the present rate.

Superintendent Crawford of the West Side street-car system said that 500 of his men were laid off with the epidemic, and that he was badly handicapped for help. The South Side company is more fortunate, as only 125 of its employés have been compelled to quit work. The books of the North Chicago street railway company show that Superintendent Roach, fifteen gripmen, thirty-nine conductors, nine drivers, and twelve trackmen have had to lay off on account of the grip. A good many of the men still at work are suffering from it in a mild form.

Chief of Police Marsh has it, but manages to visit his office at least once a day, and Assistant Superintendent Brennan has just reported for duty after a week's attack. Chief Marsh says that 10 per cent of force is laid up with the grip, while many more are down with severe colds.

The Fire Department, according to Chief Swenie, is short about fifty men on account of the scourge, and ten or more are laid up from injuries.

Many of the banks and commission houses at the Stock-Yards are running on a short allowance of clerks and bookkeepers, and at the Transit House fifteen of the employés were sick with it at one time.

Forty-six out of 141 mail carriers and of thirty-three clerks in the Post-Office eight are in bed with the grip. The other departments in the Government Building are suffering about as much.

One in five of J. V. Farwell & Co.'s employés are suffering from the disease, while 2 per cent of the employés in the wholesale and 5 per cent in the retail department of J. H. Walker & Co.'s dry-goods store have it. In the wholesale houses of Marshall Field & Co. 5 per cent of the help are afflicted.

The World's Fair people have been having a little more than their share. Among others Director-General Davis, Secretary Dickinson, President Palmer, Vice-President McKenzie, Secretary Sawyer of the Buildings and Grounds Committee, and about one-third of the directors are either victims or on the convalescent list.

DR. PRICE'S
DELICIOUS
Flavoring Extracts.
NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.
Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond, Rose etc.
Of perfect purity.
Of great strength.
Economy in their use.
Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

UNION PACIFIC
IS THE
Favorite Line
TO ALL
Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, California, Oregon, Washington,
AND
Puget Sound Points.
For rates, tickets, or any desired information apply to W. H. KNIGHT, General Agent, 101 S. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

The best French Tonic
Vin de Bugeaud
(BUGEAUD'S WINE)
TONIC AND NUTRITIVE
Prepared with Cinchona and Cocoa.
Adopted by the physicians of the Paris hospitals and approved by the Academy of Medicine of New-York.
BUGEAUDS' WINE is recommended with confidence to all persons requiring a tonic treatment, whether to combat Anæmia, Chlorosis, Fevers, Stomach Troubles and other debilitating affections, or to promote speedy convalescence.
It promptly and surely relieves and dispels weakness and general fatigue from whatever cause arising.
BUGEAUD'S WINE has a delicious taste, thus combining the useful and the agreeable.
Sold by all the principal chemists.
Beware of worthless imitations.

Office Desks, Folding Beds.
A. H. Andrews & Co.
Wabash-av., Chicago.

We act liberally and honorably with afflicted persons and prove to their satisfaction that they have NOT TRIED ELECTRICITY AS A CURATIVE UNTIL THEY HAVE WORN THE PULVERMACHER ELECTRIC BELT.

This involves proving as well that all other belts and appliances are either COLORABLE IMITATIONS or are ENTIRELY NON-ELECTRIC.

We undertake to do these things, and we cannot afford to make any misrepresentations.

This is in conformity with our business policy as PIONEERS in the manufacture of electric body-wear —larger manufacturers and dealers than all other concerns combined

APPLY FOR PARTICULARS.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE
PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO.
TRADE MARK REG'D

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELT

CURES ALL NERVOUS, PAINFUL, AND WEAKENING DISEASES.

NERVOUS AND GENERAL DEBILITY, PHYSICAL WEAKNESS, TIRED FEELING, ALL NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, FEMALE AILMENTS, STOMACH, LIVER, AND KIDNEY DISORDERS, &c., &c.

PULVERMACHER'S ELECTRIC BELT *Will Last for Years*—SAVING MUCH SUFFERING WORRY, TIME, AND MONEY.

INTRODUCED IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND GERMANY IN 1843; IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1876.

THIRTY-ONE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS HAVE BEEN GRANTED, INCLUDING ALL LATE IMPROVEMENTS.

INDORSEMENTS AND REPUTATION WORLD-WIDE. HONEST TESTIMONIALS.

☞ *PRIVATE LISTS OF ADDRESSES OF FORMER PATIENTS CURED FIVE TO TWELVE YEARS AGO SENT TO EARNEST APPLICANTS FOR THE PURPOSE OF CORRESPONDENCE.*

DON'T WASTE YOUR TIME AND MONEY TRYING NEW-FANGLED MEDICAL NOTIONS OLD-TRIED AND TIME-TESTED METHODS ARE THE BEST, SAFEST, AND CHEAPEST.

WEIGH CAREFULLY THE VALUE OF TESTIMONIALS OF CURE OBTAINED FROM WEAK-MINDED OR NOTORIETY-CRAZED PERSONS WHO CRAVE TO HAVE THEIR NAMES AND "PICTURES" APPEAR IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

YOU RUN NO RISK WITH US. WE DO BUSINESS IN THE GOOD, OLD-FASHIONED WAY.
IT IS TO THE INTEREST OF SICK, WEAK, OR AILING PERSONS TO WRITE US.
WE CAN BE OF SERVICE TO THEM.

Read the Following Unexampled Offer:

Sample of Belt Sent Free.

We take pleasure in sending by mail to afflicted persons, who may be interested in our electric treatment, for home use, a FREE sample of the Pulvermacher Electric Belt. This sample enables patients to judge for themselves of its genuine electric character, and to see at a glance that it is different in every particular of construction, and in the materials used, from any of the so-called curative appliances which may have been brought to their notice.

We are the only manufacturers of genuine and durable Electric-Curative Appliances, and WE ALONE send FREE samples for examination. THESE SAMPLES ARE FULL SIZE (PERFECT FAC-SIMILES) AND CORRESPOND IN EVERY WAY WITH OUR CLAIMS AND DESCRIPTIONS.

WE DO JUST AS WE SAY.

The afflicted have been imposed upon to such an alarming extent by dealers in all sorts of so-called electric, magnetic, and voltaic belts and other appliances that it gives us pleasure to state that our plan of sending samples has been the means of forestalling further imposition upon afflicted persons by SATISFYING THEM BEYOND QUESTION that the Pulvermacher Electric Belt is the ONE and ONLY BELT suitable in every way for practical medical purposes.

The Sample of Belt is sent by return mail, secure from observation, to every ailing person, on receipt of "Order for Sample" form below. It may also be had on application or on request by letter.

ORDER FOR SAMPLE.
(INCLOSE THIS ORDER WITH NAME AND ADDRESS IN FULL.)
Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., 172 Race-st., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Send me by Mail, Without Charge, a Sample of the Pulvermacher Electric Belt, as proposed by you.
NAME _____
TOWN _____ *COUNTY* _____ *STATE* _____

WITH THE *SAMPLE* WE MAIL A COPY OF "*THE ELECTRIC REVIEW*," A LARGE ILLUSTRATED JOURNAL AND OUR "*GENERAL PAMPHLET*" OF 112 PAGES, CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF THESE NOTED CURATIVE APPLIANCES. SPECIAL TESTIMONIAL PAMPHLET, CONTAINING HIGH-CLASS TESTIMONIAL LETTERS DATED 1891, ALSO MAILED. FOR ALL OF WHICH YOU ARE NOT CHARGED ANYTHING.

Address PULVERMACHER GALVANIC CO., 172 Race-st, Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ Preserve the above "ORDER FOR SAMPLE" or apply NOW, while you have our address before you, as this offer appears in the papers only occasionally. Please mention The Chicago Tribune..... Or 1164 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFFICES, 220 and 222 Clark street. Galena Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Sioux City, Des Moines, California, and Oregon points	*12:05 pm * 4:00 pm †10:30 pm * 6:00 pm	* 6:10 pm * 9:30 am * 6:40 am * 8:20 pm
Deadwood, Black Hills, and Wyo.	* 6:00 pm	* 8:20 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire and Duluth	* 6:00 pm 11:45 pm	* 9:40 am * 9:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Menasha	* 9:00 am 7:30 am X12:30 pm	* 9:30 am 11:30 am * 1:50 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 3:30 pm * 7:30 pm *11:30 pm	* 4:00 pm * 8:45 pm * 1:50 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha, and Madison	*11:30 am * 3:30 pm	* 1:50 pm * 6:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay, and Menominee	†10:00 pm	† 6:35 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	* 3:30 pm	* 7:50 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	* 3:30 pm	* 7:50 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Ironwood, Bessemer, and Wakefield	* 3:30 pm †10:00 pm	†11:30 am † 6:35 am
Freeport, Rockford and Elgin	* 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	*10:30 am *11:30 pm
Rockford and Elgin	*11:30 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford via Harvard	* 9:00 am	* 6:00 pm
Rockford, Beloit, Janesville	* 6:00 pm	*10:25 am

†Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. ‡Daily except Saturday. †Daily except Monday.

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 231 Clark street.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, Peoria & Texas Express	* 4:25 am	* 4:00 pm
K. City, Peoria & Springfield Exp.	* 2:20 pm	* 1:05 am
St. Louis & Peoria Vestibule Ex.	* 6:40 pm	* 7:45 am
Custer Park and Kensington Accom.	* 4:30 pm	* 10:30 am
Worth Accomodation	* 9:00 am	* 9:30 am
Worth Accomodation	†10:00 am	† 1:00 pm
Worth Accomodation	* 5:25 pm	† 7:55 pm

WABASH NIAGARA FALLS SHORT LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 231 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, New York, Boston Lim.	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, New York, and Boston Ex.	7:35 pm	7:10 am

WABASH AND CANADIAN PACIFIC NEW LINE.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Office, 231 Clark-st.

Daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Toronto and Montreal Express	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Toronto, Montreal & Can. Local Ex.	9:35 pm	7:20 am

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and

GOULD GETS THE CREAM.

HIS COMPETITORS MUST BE SATISFIED WITH THE SKIMMED MILK.

No Attention Paid to the Western Traffic Agreement by the Missouri Pacific—It Manipulates the Rates so as to Get the Bulk of the Business—Trouble About Texas Rates—The Two-Cent Per Mile Rate to Be Further Considered Today.

The fears entertained at the time when the new Presidents' agreement was adopted that it would afford Jay Gould the desired opportunity to manipulate rates on Western traffic and divert the business over the Missouri Pacific, Richmond Terminal, and other roads in which he has a large interest are being realized to the fullest extent. While the Chicago-Western roads have been held with their corporate nose to the grindstone ever since the agreement was made and compelled to adhere strictly to the agreed rates the Gould lines have been doing as they pleased. By systematically manipulating the rates they have succeeded in getting the bulk of the east and west bound business. While the lines West from Chicago are finding it difficult to get enough business to enable them to earn operating expenses, and have to reduce their working forces and retrench expenses in all directions to make both ends meet, Jay Gould's Missouri Pacific has all the business it can handle and is making better earnings than ever before.

The business of the Union Pacific which was formerly given to the Chicago roads at Council Bluffs and Kansas City is being diverted by way of Denver and Pueblo via the Missouri Pacific, which takes it to St. Louis, Memphis, and Arkansas City. At the first-named point the business goes east over the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City and the Wabash, with both of which Jay Gould's road has made a special traffic arrangement. At the two last-named points the business is given to the Richmond Terminal, in which Jay Gould has a large interest. The manipulation of rates is not done by the Missouri Pacific directly but by the lines east from St. Louis, Memphis, and Arkansas City, which are not parties to the Presidents' agreement, and consequently the provisions of the agreement cannot be enforced against the Missouri Pacific. On west-bound traffic from the East Gould's Missouri Pacific is pursuing the same tactics. The heaviest item of west-bound traffic is sugar, and all this is going over the Missouri Pacific, which gets it from the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City and the Wabash at St. Louis. It is claimed that a cut of 15 per cent is being made on sugar by the Gould lines. This matter was brought to the attention lately of Chairman Walker of the Board of Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association. If any other than the Gould line had been manipulating the rates the Board of Commissioners would have afforded relief before now. But it appears they are afraid to regulate Jay Gould, and consequently are trying to settle the trouble in a manner satisfactory to Gould. They are considering the advisability of dividing the sugar shipments between the various roads. Mr. McNair of Mr. Walker's office has gone to New York to consult with Gould regarding the matter. It is hard to see how such a division of the sugar traffic can be made, as all of it goes to St. Louis by the Toledo, St. Louis and Cincinnati and the Wabash, and none of it comes via Chicago.

Another instance of the perfidy of Gould's Missouri Pacific is seen in the matter of rates on beer from Milwaukee, Chicago, and St. Louis. At the instigation of Gould's road the rates on beer were advanced lately about six cents per 100 pounds. No sooner had this been done than the agents of Gould's lines went to the brewers and told them their road would appeal to the Advisory Board and continue to give them the old rates. Of course the Gould roads get all the beer shipments to points that can be reached by their lines.

Gould is enthusiastic over the successful working of the new Presidents' agreement, and his son George is authority for the statement that the relations between the Rock Island and Missouri Pacific are now entirely harmonious. This indicates there is some foundation to the reports that Gould has acquired a large interest in the Rock Island and will have a voice in its management.

MILWAUKEE ROADS MAKE TROUBLE.

They Repudiate an Agreement for a Division of Texas Rates.

For some time the Milwaukee lines have been clamoring to be allowed to make the same rates from Milwaukee to points in Texas as were being made from Chicago to those points. The proposition was opposed bitterly by the Alton and one or two other Chicago roads on the ground that it would be against the interest of Chicago merchants. Since the opening of the Santa Fé-Jacksonville Southeastern St. Louis line it has been discovered that that line is accepting lower proportions on Milwaukee traffic than the other Chicago-St. Louis lines, and in order to prevent serious trouble an agreement was made with the Milwaukee lines whereby Chicago rates should prevail from Milwaukee on Texas business on condition that a revision of the existing divisions be made and the Chicago and St. Louis lines be given a larger proportion of the through rates.

Heretofore rates from Milwaukee were on the following agreed differentials higher than from Chicago: First class, six cents; second, five cents; third, four; fourth, three; and all other classes two cents. The Milwaukee roads are now trying to back out of the agreement for a revision of divisions made a few days ago, they having come to the conclusion that they can get what they want without making any concessions to the Chicago-St. Louis lines, and if they persist in doing this a serious war on rates to Texas will be the inevitable result. The Chicago and Alton, which reluctantly submitted to the new agreement as a choice between two evils, threatens to make the rates from Chicago to Texas points lower than any rates the Milwaukee roads may make from Mitwaukee.

RAILROAD MANAGERS ALARMED.

Fears That a Two-Cent Per Mile Rate Will Become General.

The ruling of Chairman Finley in the Jacksonville Southeastern case, authorizing the Alton and other roads between Chicago and St. Louis to make a rate on thousand-mile tickets at two cents per mile between points in Illinois and between Chicago and St. Louis, is causing considerable trouble. The Wabash has adopted the new rate, but the Alton declines to do so and demands the right to sell such tickets between all points on its line. The managers of other roads have become alarmed and fear they will be forced to make a rate of two cents per mile throughout the West. In the Illinois Legislature a resolution was introduced yesterday reciting the action of the Jacksonville Southeastern and Chicago and Alton, and declaring that passenger rates throughout the State on all railroads should be limited to two cents per mile. It is feared the Iowa and other Western Legislatures may attempt to take similar action.

In view of these complications Chairman Finley has been requested to call a meeting of the managers of the lines interested for today at 2:30 p. m. to consider what joint action, if any, can be taken to arrive at a common understanding in the matter.

WALKER REVISES A RULING.

Rates Between Mississippi River Points and Points in the East.

Under date of March 13 Chairman A. F. Walker issued a ruling of the Board of Commissioners of the Western Traffic Association, naming the following schedule to apply from Mississippi River to Oskaloosa and Marshalltown, Ia., on business originating in the East: First class, 40 cents; second, 34 cents; third, 27½ cents; fourth, 13 cents; fifth, 15¼ cents; A, 15 cents; B, 13¼ cents; C, 12 cents; D, 9½ cents; E, 8.6 cents.

In connection with these rates a question has arisen as to their application, and the following ruling has been received from Chairman Walker, to whom the question was referred:

I understand it was the intention of the board in deciding the Iowa Central matter to authorize experimental arbitrary reductions from the equalized rates shown in the circular issued by C. N. Osgood, acting Chairman of the Western and Northwestern Divisions of the Western Freight Association, Jan. 23, 1891, at points on that line, Oskaloosa to Marshalltown, inclusive, to the extent of one cent on Class 4, one cent on Class 5, and half a cent on Class A, applicable on all traffic from the East, including the eight groups shown in said circular. I also think the tariff should read "between," and thus not require printing a separate east-bound sheet. This temporary arbitrary should not be extended further than is absolutely necessary. If points east of the line in question now have a higher rate the short-haul principle must be applied. It also seems necessary that Given and Eddyville, Ia., should take Oskaloosa rates. The rate of 8 6-10 cents shown under Class "E" in the decision is a misprint for 8 5-10 cents.

Chairman Midgley of the Western Freight Association gives notice that it is not intended to apply the reduced scale to or from points west of Marshalltown or Oskaloosa and only at intermediate points on the direct line necessitated by the long and short haul clause. He asks to be furnished with lists of points which will be affected by the above, it being understood that nothing but main line points will be changed by the ruling. Upon receipt of that information he will issue further advice upon the subject.

RETRENCHMENT THE THING.

The Rock Island's Reasons for Reducing Its Working Forces.

"The present attitude of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific," says General Superintendent Royce, "is practical, legitimate, and common-sense retrenchment. All roads depending in a measure on the prosperity of the States west of the Missouri River are in exactly the same position so far as reducing expenses goes as the Rock Island. The movement towards retrenchment put into effect at Trenton, Mo., on our Kansas City Division is not in any sense special. The same plan will be put into execution whenever and wherever the interests of the road advise such action. The fact in the matter is transportation has fallen off in the freight department fully 30 per cent within the last year. Where we were running a year ago thirty-five to forty freight trains a day each way on our Illinois Division, we now handle only about twenty. We have dismissed some most excellent men, and have done it with great reluctance. We have received no protest from the men affected, nor do we anticipate receiving any. They are in sympathy with the Rock Island and thoroughly appreciate our position."

REVOLUTION IN THE MONON.

A Syndicate Formed to Buy Up the Road—President Breyfogle's Denial.

NEW YORK, March 18.—It was announced on Wall street this morning that the long-rumored change in the management of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago railroad company had taken place. The officers of the company were reticent, but a gentleman familiar with the affairs of the company said: "At the request of the Brice-Thomas party Messrs. Poor and Greenough have formed a syndicate to buy the $2,800,000 bonds in the treasury. They will pay the company 70 for the bonds, and will also receive a stock bonus. The present condition of the road is due to wretched management by the present party in power, and any change will be welcome.

Gen. Samuel Thomas, who is one of the controllers of the Richmond Terminal and Lake Erie and Western roads, it is said will become President in place of Dr. Breyfogle, and nearly all of the present Board of Directors will step down and out. John Greenough and Gen. Thomas will leave New York tomorrow and make a trip over the property for the purpose of verifying the statements made by the present officers.

Mr. H. V. Poor of Poor & Greenough said this morning: "We have bought the $2,800,000 treasury bonds of the Monon, and there will be a complete change in the directory of the company. Of the thirteen present directors all but possibly three will retire, and their places will be taken by persons who will be able to throw a large business into the hands of the road. President Breyfogle will resign. He may be a director. The Lake Erie and Western interest will be largely represented, and this will also give the road valuable Southern connections. We have invited several gentlemen to enter the board, but we cannot tell until tomorrow who they will be."

The directors of the Lake Erie and Western include Samuel Thomas, John. G. Moore, George F. Baker, and Calvin S. Brice. All of these gentlemen, except Mr. Baker, are directors in the Richmond Terminal system, which reaches Louisville over the Louisville Southern road. This road is leased by the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia, one of the leased roads of the terminal system.

President Breyfogle, who is in the city, denies the truth of the above dispatch and says he has not resigned the Presidency of the "Monon" and has no intention of doing so. He also denies the statement that the "Monon" is to be absorbed by the Lake Erie and Western, and expresses the opinion that the dispatch was of Wall street manufacture.

Atchison's January Statement.

BOSTON, Mass., March 18.—[Special.]—The Atchison statement for January was issued today and the showing was a decidedly poor one. The gross earnings were $2,473,848, an increase of $194,686. The net earnings, however, were only $538,711, a decrease of $143,644. Frisco system, including the other half of Atlantic and Pacific: Gross, $613,345, an increase of $61,217. The net was $170,173; decrease of $25,400. The first charges of the Atchison system and one-half the joint mileage are in round numbers $8,000,000 per year, and of the St. Louis and San Francisco $3,300,000 per year. Apply these to the earnings of January and it shows that the Atchison company failed by $127,955 of earning its interest, taxes, and rentals in January, and the San Francisco failed by $104,827.

CHICAGOANS ABROAD.

The number of passengers carried by the Atlantic steamships is steadily growing each year. Beside those who go over on pleasure or on business, there is another large class which helps to swell the receipts of the steamship companies very considerably. It consists of those who go over for the benefit of their health, and contains representatives of nearly every large city of the Union.

Almost without exception, you will be told by them that they are going to Carlsbad for the waters, and the consequence is that during the season, many of the most prominent men of the United States may be met there.

To the Chicagoan, Carlsbad must have had a very familiar appearance. There were present many prominent people from this city, among others, P. D. Armour, H. V. Bemis, Moritz Lessig, Aug. Beck, Herman Raster, Mrs. J. N. Jewett, L. Huck and family, Peter Schuttler and family, and O. W. Wheeler and family.

These all went there for the benefit to be obtained from the waters of the Sprudel Spring. The virtue of these waters is wonderful. Scientists and doctors agree that in them lies the only cure for kidney, liver, and bowel complaints. Fortunately for those who are unable or unwilling to bear the expense of an European trip, the virtue is extracted. The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt is obtained from the Sprudel Spring by evaporation, and all the benefits of the springs themselves can be obtained through its use here in Chicago. The Carlsbad Sprudel Salt (powder form) is of great benefit in temporary and habitual constipation, liver and kidney diseases, chronic catarrh of the stomach and bowels, rheumatism and gout, &c., and should be used early in the morning before breakfast. Care should be exercised to obtain the genuine article, which is imported in round bottles, and has the signature of Eisner & Mendelson Co., Agents, 6 Barclay-st., N. Y., on every bottle. Write for pamphlets.

"They're Quite English, You Know." We refer to the cloth-faced, full-caped, "gum coats" which many people have come to prefer instead of the usual Spring Overcoats.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

Recently coupled their skill in the patterns or shapes of Men's Clothing, with the expert knowledge of one of the best gum coat makers, and it has resulted in a line of Storm Coats, which actually excel the Imported Mackintoshes. We have only two grades so far, viz.: $15.00 and $22.00. At the FIRST GLANCE they'll win your admiration, and on more critical examination their EXCEPTIONAL MERITS will be obvious to you.

No offensive odor about these goods. They're guaranteed not to grow stiff as the imported ones do.

Thoroughly good, light-weight or Spring Overcoats as low as $10; the luxurious ones, with pure silk and satin linings throughout, run up to $33, but anywhere from $15 to $20 buys you a "R., P. & Co." garment which will give the very best service.

F. M. ATWOOD,
Clark and Madison-sts.,
N. W. Cor.

KIRK'S AMERICAN FAMILY SOAP
Best for General Household Use.
SOLD ONLY IN POUND BARS.

MANDEL BROTHERS.
117 TO 123 STATE-ST.

GRAND DISPLAY
—OF—
SPRING
Outer Garments
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Dresses.

100 ALL-WOOL PLAID DRESSES
Perfect-fitting garments, exquisite spring styles,
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Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled and have the Spectacles, Opera and Tourists' Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Drawing Tools, Photographic Outfits, Magic Lanterns, Artificial Human Eyes, &c.

Canadian Hunters, Saddle and Carriage Horses by Auction.
The Breeders' Live Stock Sale Association ninth semi-annual sale takes place March 26, 26, 27, London, Canada. Every animal warranted sound. Direct from the breeders. Saddle horses have all been well trained and are clever jumpers. The famous Rosseberry, the highest jumper in the world, was purchased at one of these sales.
DOUGLAS H. GRAND,
Manager and Auctioneer, 205 Dundas-st., London.

HEALTH FOOD CO.
WESTERN AGENCY,
GILLESPIE & MOORE, 1601-1603 WABASH-AV.
Try Peeled Wheat Flour, $9 per brl., $4.75 per ½ brl., 20 lbs. for $1.00.
Try Wheatena; the finest breakfast Cereal, ready in 2 minutes. 25c package.
Try Gluten Soap; as a beautifier. 25c per cake, by mail 30c.
Send for pamphlets, describing all our foods, free.

At 1034 West Adams-st.,
THIS THURSDAY MORNING, 10 O'CLOCK,
WE SELL
Entire Contents Flat 5 Rooms,
Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Glass, &c. Sale positive.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Auctioneers.

ST. JOHN'S MILITARY SCHOOL.
MANLIUS, N. Y.
Summer School. Address WM. VERBECK.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
Wabash and Adams.
Ladies' and Children's Furnishings.
WE HAVE ON SALE TODAY
4 SPECIAL LOTS OF CHILDREN'S APRONS,
Sizes 4 to 12 years, in Checked and Striped Organdies, Embroidered and Lace Trimmed,
29c, 50c, 75c, and 95c Each.
INFANTS' LONG AND SHORT DRESSES,
Fine Cambric, neatly trimmed with Embroidery,
55c, 75c, and $1.00 Each.
LADIES' FINE CAMBRIC NIGHT ROBES,
With Colored Embroidered Collar and Cuffs,
At $1.15 and $1.35 Each.
A LOT OF LADIES' BLACK SATEEN SKIRTS,
50c Each. Regular Price 95c.
We have now received our Spring Selections of INFANTS' LONG and SHORT CLOAKS and HATS and CAPS, in the newest designs and materials.

Our Spring Opening of
FINE MILLINERY
CONTINUES TODAY.

CARSON PIRIE & CO.
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We offer for sale today a Very Advantageous Purchase of
46-INCH ALL-WOOL
SILK-FINISH HENRIETTA
In all the Leading Colors and Black.
LOT 1—200 Pieces, AT 75c Yard.
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Both lots are worth 25 per cent more than the prices we ask.

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LADIES' FURNISHINGS.
—AN OPPORTUNITY TO SAVE
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Ladies' Pompadour Ruchings, worth $1.00 per yard — 15c Yard
Ladies' & Boys' Windsor Ties (50c quality), all new — 25c Each
Black Lace Drapery Nets, full 48 inches wide, at 85c yard; worth double
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Ladies' China Fast Black Hose (guaranteed quality) — 25c Pair
Children's French Ribbed Fast Black Double Heel and Knee School Hose — 25c Pair
Ladies' China Bl'k Cotton Hose, high-spliced heel and double toe, 8 pairs for $1.00 — 35c Pair
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Centemeri "Perfection of Fit" Kid Gloves.

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Our Spring Millinery is opened and ready for critical inspection. We believe that nothing handsomer can be found in these goods than is shown in our departments.
The best of taste,
The best of materials,
The finest and most artistic workmanship,
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Prices so low that every Hat or Bonnet and every piece of untrimmed Millinery will be recognized as a bargain.
Each season since organizing these departments their business has satisfactorily increased, and each season we have been more successful in offering finely made, high grade artistic Millinery to the public at low prices. This spring we are pleased to place the department in comparison with any as regards "size and assortment of stock," "care in execution of orders," and "satisfactory prices."

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EASTER SALE OF CLOAKS
Our stock of Jackets, consisting of over 150 different styles and colors, outrivals any previous collection ever shown in Chicago. We quote:
REEFER JACKETS,
From $5.00 to $35.00.
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15 styles to select from, in Black, Navy, Tans, and Grays, $11.50 up to $35.00.
ENGLISH CAPE ULSTERS
In Checks, Stripes, and Plain Cloths, $13.50, $15.00, and up to $30.00.
STANLEY CAPES
(So popular this season) in almost endless variety.

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DO YOU NEED
New Carpets, Rugs,
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WE WILL SEND you a competent man, free of expense, to estimate the cost and tell you how it should be done. Our increased facilities, both in stocks and space, enables us to claim a larger share of public patronage than ever before.

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YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND OUR FORMAL
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ROTHSCHILD BROS. 180 State-st.
Most Elegant Display of
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AN EXQUISITE RANGE
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LISLE,
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AT ONE-THIRD OF ACTUAT VALUE.

35c PAIR. 3 Pairs for $1.00.
Silk Plaited—Dark and Op. Shades.
Four-Thread German Lisle Black Boots, fancy stripes and plain colors.
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